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DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

EXPLANATORY, PRONOUNCING, ETYMOLOGICAL,
AND SYNONYMOUS.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING COMMERCIAL AND OTHER USEFUL TABLES.

MAINLY ABRIDGED FROM THE LATEST EDITION OF THE QUARTO DICTIONARY OF

NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.,

By WILLIAM G. WEBSTER

AND

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Illustrated with more than Three Hundred and Fifty Engravings on Wood.



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E. F. A. 3011

P R E F A C E .

THIS work, originally prepared by Mr. WILLIAM G. WEBSTER, with the co-operation of the late Professor CHAUNCEY A. GOODRICH of Yale College, was first published in 1856. While it was framed with a particular reference to the wants of students in our colleges, academies, and other advanced schools, and also of those engaged in private study, it was at the same time designed for use in the family, the office, and the COUNTING-HOUSE, and among all who might desire to obtain a comprehensive dictionary of small size and cost.

The present revision has been made by Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, one of the editors of the revised edition of Webster's Quarto Dictionary issued in 1864. Keeping in view the general plan of the abridgment as just stated, he has not only brought the work into full conformity with the revised Quarto, but has considerably enlarged its scope, and proportionally increased its usefulness.

In its present form, this volume comprises a copious and careful selection of English words in actual use at the present day, shows their correct orthography and pronunciation, gives their etymology in a concise manner, and exhibits their various shades of signification by means of formal definition conveyed for the most part in brief descriptive sentences or clauses. In some thousands of cases, a list of Synonyms, printed in a separate paragraph and in smaller type, is subjoined to the definitions; and, in addition, synonymous words, to the number of about seventeen hundred, are carefully discriminated in nearly six hundred distinct articles. Wood-cuts, selected and engraved expressly for the work, have been freely introduced, not as mere embellishments, but for the purpose of leading to a better understanding of the terms under which they occur. The Introduction contains a concise and authentic exposition of the subject of English orthoëpy, a very full collection of Rules for Spelling, and an explanatory list of Prefixes and Suffixes, with appropriate examples of their use. The character and range of the Appendix will be best understood by referring to the various Tables included in it, or by an inspection of the Contents on page v. Its leading object, however, is to add to the value of the work as a

popular manual of reference, by presenting in a form adapted for ready consultation pronouncing vocabularies of proper names, and brief explanations of certain other matters concerning which information is often desired by readers and writers of every class.

The attention of *bankers, merchants, and business men in general*, is particularly requested to the **Commercial Tables** on pages 549-630. These tables are in part the products of original research, and in part they are compilations from the best sources. The portion relating to Money, Weights, and Measures has been prepared by Mr. E. B. Elliott, of the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, a gentleman well known as a statistician and cambist. Mr. Elliott has also revised with scrupulous care the proof-sheets of this portion of the work, which, the Editor confidently believes, will be found comprehensive, practical, and thoroughly satisfactory. The "Table giving the Currency, Rate of Interest, Penalty for Usury, and Laws in regard to the Collection of Debts," etc., presents in a small compass much useful information, and supplies a want not filled by any other similar work of reference.

Such are the chief features of this Dictionary, which, as it now stands, revised in all its departments, and enriched by many important additions, considerably exceeds its original limits; the size of the page having been somewhat increased, and more than one hundred pages added to the number contained in the former edition.

In the arrangement of words, while a strict alphabetical order is followed, words of the same form — whether etymologically related or not — are not treated in distinct articles, but the definition of one immediately follows that of another in the same paragraph, being separated from it only by a dash; as, "ĀB'Ō-RĪG'I-NAL, *a.* First or primitive. — *n.* A first or original inhabitant." This has been done to save space; but the inspector will find that facility of reference has not been sacrificed to the necessity for compression.

In submitting this work to the judgment of the public, the Editor indulges the hope that the protracted labor and unremitting care he has bestowed upon it have resulted in the production of a Dictionary which will be found to answer all the purposes for which it is intended.

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KEY

TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

Ā, ā, long, as in . . .	ĀLE, FĀTE, CHĀMBER, GRĀY.	Ō, ō, long, as in . . .	ŌLD, NŌTE, LŌAF, DEPŌSE.
Ă, ă, short, as in . . .	ĂDD, FĀT, HĀVE, RĀNDOM.	Ū, ū, long, as in . . .	ŪSE, TŪBE, LŪTE, FEŪDAL.
Ē, ē, long, as in . . .	ĒVE, MĒTE, PĒACE, SEIZURE.	Ū, ū, short, as in . . .	ŪS, TŪB, BŪT, STŪDY.
Ĕ, ĕ, short, as in . . .	ĔND, MĔT, CHĔCK, LĔOPARD.	Ȳ, ȳ, long, as in . . .	FLȲ, STȲLE, SKȲ, EDIFȲY.
I, ī, long, as in . . .	ICE, FINE, MIRE, THRIVE.	Ȳ, ȳ, short, as in . . .	CȲST, NȲMPH, LȲRIC, ABȲSS.
Ī, ĭ, short, as in . . .	ĪLL, FĪN, ADMĪT, TRĪBUTE.		

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

Â, â, as in	ÂIR, SHÂRE, PÂIR, BEÂR.	Ô, ô, like short u, as in	ÔTHER, DÔNE, SÔN, WÔN.
Ă, ă, Italian, as in . . .	ĂRM, FĂTHER, BĂR, PĂLM.	Ō, ō, like long oo, as in	PRŌVE, DŌ, MŌVE, TŌMB.
Â, â, as in	ÂSK, GRÂSS, DÂNCE, BRÂNCH.	Ō, ō, like short oo, as in	BOSŌM, WOLF, WŌMAN.
Ą, ą, broad, as in . . .	ĂLL, TĂLK, PĂUL, SWĂRM.	Ô, ô, like broad a, as in	ÔRDER, FÔRM, STÔRK.
Ą, ą, like short o, as in	WHĂT, WĂNDER, WĂLLOW.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in	MŌON, FŌOD, BŌŌTY.
Ê, ê, like â, as in . . .	ÊRE, THÊRE, HÊIR, WHÊRE.	ŌŌ, ōō, as in	WŌOL, FŌŌT, GŌŌD.
Ē, ē, like long a, as in	ĒIGHT, PRĒY, OBĒY.	Ū, ū, preceded by r, as in	RŪDE, RŪMOR, RŪRAL.
Ĕ, ĕ, as in	ĔRMINE, VĔRGE, PRĔFĔR.	Ū, ū, like short oo, as in	BULL, PUT, PUSH, PULL.
Ï, ï, like long e, as in .	PÏQUE, MACHÏNE, POLÏCE.	Ū, ū, as in	ŪRGE, BŪRN, FŪRL, CONŪR.
Ī, ĭ, like e, as in	ĪRKSOME, VĪRGIN, THĪRSTY	E, i, o, silent	TOKEN, COUSIN, MASON.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Oi, oi, or OY, OY (unmarked), as in	OIL, JOIN, MOIST, OYSTER.
Ou, ou, or OW, OW (unmarked), as in	OUT, HOUND, OWL, VOWEL.

CONSONANTS.

Ç, ç, soft, like s sharp, as in .	ÇEDE, ÇITE, MÉRÇY.	TH, th, sharp (unmarked), as in	THING, BREATH.
Ç, ç, hard, like k, as in . . .	ÇALL, ÇONCUR, SŪCESS.	TH, th flat or vocal, as in . . .	THINE, SMOOTH.
CH, ch (unmarked), as in . . .	CHILD, MUCH, TOUCH.	NG, ng (unmarked), as in . . .	SING, SINGLE.
ÇH, çh, soft, like sh, as in . .	ÇHAISE, MARCHIONESS.	Ŋ, ŋ, (See § S2), as in	LINGER, LINK.
ÇH, çh, hard, like k, as in . .	ÇHORUS, ECHO, DISTICH.	Ʒ, Ʒ, like gz, as in	EXIST, AUXILIARY.
Ç, ç, hard, as in	ÇET, TIGER, BEÇIN.	PH, ph, like f (unmarked), as in	PHANTOM, SYLPH.
Ç, ç, soft, like j, as in	ÇEM, ENGINE, ELEÇY.	QU, qu, like kw (unmarked), as in	QUEEN, CONQUEST.
S, s, sharp (unmarked), as in	SAME, YES, REST.	WH, wh, like hw (unmarked), as in	WHAT, AWHILE.
Ş, ş, soft or vocal, like z, as in	HĂŞ, AMŪŞE, ROŞEATE.	ZH, zh, as in	VISION (vĭzh'un).

* * 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 *šin, clem, cĕil, pĕople, rĕate, sĕul, fĕurnal, tĕm*, &c. The combined letters *ce, ci, ce, se, si, or ti*, occurring before a vowel in a syllable immediately preceded by an accented syllable, are generally equivalent to *sh*; as in *ocean, cetaceous, sovical, logician, suspi/cion, auspicious, consc/science, nau/seous, controver/sial, dissen/sion, in/itial, ora/tion, fecti/tious*, &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. 502-504.

RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION. — (1.) In respelling the French *an, en, on*, &c., the letters *ng* are not to be pronounced themselves, being designed simply to mark the vowel as *nasal*, 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.

ACCENT. — The principal accent is denoted by a heavy mark; the secondary, by a lighter mark; as in *St/PERINTENDENT*. 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.

VOWELS.

§ 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; namely, 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 \bar{a} , \bar{a} , as in *ale*; heard also in *pain*, *dây*, *gâol*, *gâuge*, *ây*, *brêk*, *veil*, *wh*ey, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of *a* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight “vanish” in \bar{e} 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.

§ 3. Regular short sound, marked \check{a} , \check{a} , as in *add*; heard also in *plâid*, *bâde*, &c.

NOTE.—This is a distinct element from the long *a*. Like the other shut or stopped vowels (\bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , $\bar{ö}$), 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 \bar{a} and \bar{e} , the tongue being raised higher than for \bar{a} , and not so high as for \bar{e} .

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF A.

§ 4. Sound of *a* before *r*, in such words as *air*, *care*, *fare*, *bear*, *prayer*, *parent*, marked \bar{A} , \bar{A} . 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*, *carful*, &c.; 2. That of some among the educated classes, who pronounce *pair*, *parent*, &c., as if spelt *pay'er*, *pay'rent*, &c.

Some have considered the *a* in *care* as a distinct element; this, however, is not admitted by Smart, who maintains that it is our long *a* in *fate*, and owes all its peculiarity to the subsequent *r*. Such, also, is the statement of Dr Webster and most English orthoëpists. The sound of *r* in these words is what Smart calls a “guttural vibration,”—a sound which he represents by *ur*, and Dr. Webster by *er*. In *care* we touch lightly on the \bar{a} sound (*the radical alone*,

without the vanish; see § 2), and then pass fully and strongly into the guttural vibration (*câ'ur* or *câ'er*), drawing the two as closely as possible into the same syllable—so closely that Smart (not aiming at philosophical exactness) speaks of the *r* as actually *blending* with the previous vowel. In like manner, *parent* is sounded *pâ'ur-ent*, or *pâ'er-ent*; and *fair* has the sound of *fâ'er-y*, as the word was actually spelt by Spenser in his “*Faery Queen*.” Smart refers, also, with approbation, to another mode of identifying the sound in question; namely, that of prolonging our short *e* before *r*. Thus, *ther* (with the *e* as in *thên*), drawn out into long quantity, gives us *there* (*thâr*); and *er* (the first syllable in *error*) gives us *ere* or *e'er* (*âr*). Thus, in the view here presented, the *initial* sound should always be that of *a* in *fate* (*the radical* without the vanish; see § 2), though the final impression upon the ear is that of an open or broad sound, in consequence of the “opening power” of the *r*. In primitive words like *stare*, *lair*, *pair*, and the others mentioned above, it is very important not to dwell so long on the *a* as to make it diphthongal; for, if the close vanishing element of the vowel is retained, it is impossible for the open *r* to blend with it in the same syllable. But in derivative words like *flayer*, *layer*, *payer*, it is essential to preserve the terminational sound of the *a*, in order to keep up a distinction between the two classes.

Some, however, especially in New England, give these words a slightly different sound; namely, that of our *short a* before the *r*, in *air*, pronounced *âer*, with a somewhat lengthened sound of the \bar{a} . This sound is rather more open than the one mentioned above, and is apt, in the mouths of our common people, to become too broad and coarse. If well executed, however, it is scarcely at all inferior to the other in smoothness and grace. It is frequently heard among the well-educated in England; there is a tendency in many to intermingle the two, and it often requires a nice ear to determine which is used. Dr. Webster, who adopted the former in his own practice, once remarked to the writer that he regarded the difference as unimportant, provided the New England sound be given without coarseness or undue breadth.

§ 5. Sound of the Italian *a*, marked \bar{A} , \bar{A} , as in *arm*, *father*, *far*; heard also in *ah*, *hearth*, *avint*, *guard*, *are*, &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 *scar*, *tar*, *tart*, *yard*, *de-bar'*, *de-parl'*), and in the derivatives of such words (as in *scarred*, *tarry*, *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 *arable*, *bârown*, *tarry*, to delay.

The Italian *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds,
(vii)

and is one of the extremes of the vowel scale, the other extremes being *ē* and *ō*. 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 *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, *sk*, *sp*, with a few in *nce*, and *nt*, marked *Ā*, *ā*, as in *staff*, *graft*, *pass*, *last*, *ask*, *gasp*, *chance*, *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 broadly, or with a kind of drawl (as *pass* like *pahss*, *fast* like *fahst*), so that Walker, disgusted with this abuse, and having a prejudice against intermediate sounds, marked all such words in his Dictionary by the sound of short *a*, giving the vowel in *past*, *staff*, &c., the sound of that in *pāt*, *Staffa* (the island), &c. It will not be surprising — if we bear in mind the remark in § 3 on the extreme shortness and abruptness of this sound — that this change was strongly condemned by the orthoëpists. Jones declared it to be “a mincing affectation;” and Mifford said, “No English tongue fails to express, no English ear to perceive, the difference between the sound of *a* in *passing* and in *passive*. No colloquial familiarity will substitute the one for the other.” Still, the high character of Walker, and the increasing disgust for every thing like a drawl in speaking, gave currency to the change. It prevailed in London, and in some of the larger cities of America, until there sprung up, on both sides of the Atlantic, what Smart has called a “new school” and an “old school” on this subject. The extreme shortness of the *a* as marked by Walker, was still objected to; and Smart, in his Dictionary, first published in 1836, censured Walker on this account, saying, “He allows no compromise between the broad Italian *a*, with which a vulgar mouth pronounces *ass*, and the sound narrower (if possible) than the *a* in *at*, with which an affected speaker mimes the same word.” He therefore speaks of a “medium sound” of the *a* in words of this class, saying, “We are apt, even in London, to give a slight *prolongation* to the vowel (*ā*) which would, in other cases, be quite rustic.” This prolongation has passed into America, and is now heard extensively among the followers of Walker in this country. It is a kind of drawl on the *a* in such words as *last*, *pāt*, *fāt*, &c. Smart states, however, in a recent letter, that in England this prolongation is now wholly laid aside. “Custom with us,” he remarks, “is much changed. It is no longer an affectation to say *āss*; and *grānt*, *grāft*, &c., at present indicate the pronunciation of well-educated London people under sixty-five or sixty years of age.” In other words, Walker’s extreme short sound of *stāff*, like *Stāff*, and *pāss* like *pāssive*, is now adopted by many Londoners as the true and only proper sound.

The change introduced by Walker never had any great currency in this country, except in a few large cities and in places immediately affected by their influence. Our leading lexicographers, Webster and Worcester, declared against it. Many who were taught it in childhood have since laid it aside; and there is an increasing disposition among our teachers and literary men to unite on some intermediate sound between the extreme broadness, or length, of the *a* in *father*, and the extreme narrowness, or shortness of the *a* in *fat*. That of Smart (mentioned above as now disused was intermediate in *quantity*; and so also is another, which Fulton and Knight have introduced into their Dictionary, namely, a *shortened* sound of the Italian *a*. They give the word “*lard*” as an example of the long Italian sound (as in *father*, &c.), and “*last*” of their short Italian sound; and mark with the latter the entire class of words now under consideration, such as *staff*, *graft*, *pass*, *last*, *ask*, *gasp*, and a few words in *nce* and *nt*, as *dance*, and *chant*. In this way they guard against that undue prolongation of the *ā* which offended Walker, and still retain in

use one of the finest sounds of our language. This is the sound recommended in this volume, and marked *Ā*, *ā*. Some might possibly prefer one a little less open, verging slightly more towards that of *a* in *an*; and there is certainly room here for a diversity of taste and practice among those who agree in the main point of rejecting the extreme shortness of Walker’s sound. If it be proposed, however, to give these words a sound intermediate in *quality* between the Italian *a* and our short *a*, one thing is important to be considered. Mr. Smart states, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that, although he can exemplify such a sound, he is not aware that any thing of the kind is used among the educated classes in England. The only alternative *there* seems to be between the Italian *a* and the extreme short sound of Walker; and it is natural and desirable that those among us who reject the latter should adopt the same sound with those who led the way in that rejection upon the other side of the Atlantic. Any one who heard the lectures of Mr. Thackeray during his visit to this country in 1855–56, and noticed his pronunciation with reference to this subject, must have been struck with the definite sound of the Italian *a* which he gave to all words of this class. He even gave that sound in the word *answer*, which, though common in England, is comparatively rare in America. A gentleman who held for many years a high diplomatic station at the court of St. James, told the writer that, *except among Londoners*, he almost uniformly heard the Italian *a* in such cases, especially among the officers 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 preachers of the kingdom, such as the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), 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 *ā*, as in *all*, *talk*, *hand*, *swarm*; heard also in *sauce*, *ave*, *georgic*, *fork*, *grout*, *bought*, &c.

NOTE. — This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but 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 *Ā*, *ā*, as in *what*, *wander*, *wallow*, &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 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, are somewhat larger for the former (*a*) than for the latter (*ā*), while the position of the tongue remains unaltered throughout. Nor is this difference peculiar to *ā* and *ā*; 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 *salut*, *although*, &c., which is intermediate between that in *ave* 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 *ēn’y*, *mēn’y*, being the regular short sound of *e*.

E.

§ 10. Regular long sound, marked *Ē*, *ē*, as in *ēve*, *mēte*.

&c.; heard also in *Cæsar*, *heard*, *feet*, *leisure*, *people*, *key*, *machine*, *field*, *asophagus*, *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 which a vowel sound can be uttered. *E* is therefore the closest lingual or palatal vowel, and is one of the extremes of the natural vowel scale, *a* and *oo* being the other extremes.

§ 11. Regular short sound, marked \ddot{E} , \ddot{e} , as in *end*, *mét*; heard also in *many*, *aphæresis*, *said*, *says*, *feather*, *hëifer*, *leopard*, *friend*, *asafatida*, *bury*, *guëss*.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of the long *e*. It has usually been considered as the *shut* or extreme short sound of the *a* in *fatè*; but most orthoëpists 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 \ddot{a} , and lacking the vanish: both are intermediate between \ddot{a} and \ddot{e} , 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 § 3, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF E.

§ 12. Sound of *e* like \hat{a} (as in *care*, *fair*, *bear*, &c.), marked \hat{E} , \hat{e} , as in *ère*, *thère*, *hëir*, *èer*, &c. This, as is stated in § 4, is the same sound with that of *a* in *care*.—See § 4.

§ 13. Sound of *e* like \bar{a} , marked \bar{E} , \bar{e} , as in *eh*, *eight*, *prey*, *vein*, &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 \bar{E} , \bar{e} , as in *ermine*, *verge*, *prefer*; heard also in *earnest*, *mürth*, *myrtle*, &c.

NOTE.—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 *herd*, *defer*, *deferring*, *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*, *hero*, *material*.

The vulgar universally, and many cultivated speakers both in England and America, give the *e* in such words the full sound of *u* in *urge*, as, *murey* 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 \bar{e} and that for sounding \bar{u} , thus making (as Smart observes) “a compromise between the two.” In other words, this element is radically distinct from both \bar{u} and \bar{e} , being less guttural than the former and less palatal than the latter, from which it was doubtless originally evolved.

I.

§ 15. Regular long sound, marked \bar{I} , \bar{i} , as in *ice*; heard also in *aisle*, *height*, *ëying*, *ëye*, *vie*, *guële*, *buÿ*, *thÿ*, *rÿe*, &c.; in *pint*, in *chill*, *mild*, *wild*; and in monosyllables ending with *nd*, as *bünd*, *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 \bar{a} and \bar{e} as extremes, with the \bar{a} accented, but made so very brief that the ear with difficulty recognizes the precise character of the sound.

§ 16. Regular short sound, marked \bar{I} , \bar{i} , as in *ill*; heard also in *English*, *beaüfin*, *been*, *sieve*, *women*, *busy*, *guinea*, *nÿmph*, &c.

NOTE.—This is not a short sound of long *i*. Many have considered it as 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 orthoëpists at the present time. In its formation, the tongue is slightly relaxed from the position assumed for producing \bar{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{i} , as in *pique*, *machine*, *caprice*, &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{I} , \bar{i} , as in *irksome*, *virgin*, *thirsty*, &c., identical with that of *e* in *ermine*.

NOTE.—In this case is sounded by many speakers like \bar{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 \bar{O} , \bar{o} , as in *old*; heard also in *hautboy*, *beau*, *yëoman*, *sew*, *röam*, *hëe*, *döor*, *shöulder*, *gröw*, *gröe*, &c.

NOTE.—This sound of *o* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight “vanish” in *oo* annexed to the “radical” or initial sound, as in *below*, where the *w* 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 *a* and *oo*, the tongue being less depressed than for *a*, and the labial aperture greater than for *oo*. It is essentially the same element as 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-pin-ion*, *to-bac-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, namely: *boat*, *bolster*, *bolt*, *bone*, *both*, *broke*, *broken*, *choke*, *cloak*, *close*, *a*, *coach*, *coat*, *coax*, *colt*, *colter*, *comb*, *dolt*, *folks*, *goad*, *hold*, *holm*, *holster*, *home*, *homely*, *hope*, *jolt*, *load*, *molten*, *most*, *molt*, *none*, *only*, *open*, *pole*, *polka*, *poultry*, *poultry*, *revolt*, *road*, *rode*, *rogue*, *soap*, *sloth*, *smoke*, *sofa*, *sol* (the name of the note G of the musical scale), *spoke*, *v*, *spoken*, *stone*, *story*, *swollen* (or *swoln*), *throat*, *toad*, *upholsterer*, *upholsterer*, *whole*, *wholly*, *wholesome*, *wrote*, *yoke*, *yolk*, 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 further, and give to a number of them almost the sound of short *u*, as *hum* 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 *home* 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 fam-

ily of vowel sounds, and must look upon its absence in the established orthoëpy 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 deprecate.

§ 21. Regular short sound, marked \ddot{O} , δ , as in *odd*, *nöt*; heard also in *wander*, *knöwledge*, &c. — See § 3, 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 *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also, in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *wolf*, 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 \ddot{O} , δ , as in *öther*, *döve*, &c.; heard also in *döes*, *gün*, *flood*, *döuble*, &c. — See § 31.

§ 23. Sound of *o* like \ddot{o} , marked \ddot{O} , ρ , as in *pröve*, *dr*, *möve*, *tomb*, &c. — See § 26.

§ 24. Sound of *o* like \ddot{o} short, marked \ddot{O} , ρ , as in *bösom*, *wölf*, *wöman*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

NOTE. — This sound coincides with that of *u* in *bull*, which is also used for *oo* short. — See § 33.

§ 25. Sound of *o* like *a* (broad *a*), marked \ddot{O} , δ , as in *öder*, *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*, *lörd*, *nörth*) or in an accented syllable when not followed by a vowel or by another *r*, as in *förmer*, *ör*, *ör*, *ör*, and also in the derivatives of such words, as in *förmed*, *nörth*, *ör*, *ör*. 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 *för*, *eign*, *ör*, *ör*, *ör*. These two sounds of *o*, namely, the broad, like that of *a* in *call*, and the short, like that of *a* in *what*, have been confounded by some orthoëpists; 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 \ddot{O} , ρ , as in *möön*, *fööd*; heard also in *rheym*, *drew*, *iq*, *canöe*, *man*, *œuvre*, *group*, *rude*, *rue*, *recruit*, &c.

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 \ddot{O} , δ , as in *wööl*, *fööt*; heard also in *wölf*, *shöuld*, *bull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE.

§ 28. The following words, *room*, *root*, *roof*, *rood*, *broom*, and *soon*, have properly the long sound of *oo*, as in *fööd* (see § 26); but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot* (see § 27). New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rööm*, *room*; *rööt*, *rööt*; *rööf*, *röof*; *rööd*, *rööd*; *brööm*, *brööm*, and *söön*, *söön*.

U.

§ 29. Regular long sound, marked \ddot{U} , ρ , as in *müte*,

ümit, &c.; heard also in *beauty*, *féodal*, *féüd*, *peu*, *ew*, *lieü*, *view*, *cüe*, *süit*, *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 \ddot{e} or \ddot{i} 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*, *gules*, *puny*, *burin*, *juvile*, *mule*.

§ 30. When the long *u* is preceded in the same syllable, by any one of the consonants *d*, *t*, *l*, *n*, *s*, and *th*, it is peculiarly difficult to introduce the sound of *y*; and hence negligent speakers omit it entirely, pronouncing *duty*, *dooty*; *tune*, *toon*; *lute*, *loot*; *nuisance*, *noosance*; *suit*, *soot*; *thurible*, *thoorible*, &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 *tube* (*tyoob*), *lucid* (*lyocoid*), with the *u* as perfect [*i. e.* with a distinct sound of *y* prefixed to *oo*] as in *cube*, *cubic*, *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 a 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 over-doing, 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 *sh*, *zh*, or *y* consonant, precedes the *u*, the *y* is omitted, as in *sure*, *sounded shoor*; *sugar*, *shoogar*; *azure*, *azh'oor*; *yule*, *yool*, &c.

§ 31. Regular short sound, marked \ddot{U} , δ , as in *bit*; heard also in *stin*, *döes*, *blöod*, *töuci*, &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 § 8, NOTE, and § 8, NOTE.

OCCASIONAL SOUNDS OF U.

§ 32. Sound of *u* when preceded by *r* in the same syllable, marked \ddot{U} , ρ , as in *rude*, *rümor*, *rural*, &c.

NOTE. — All the English orthoëpists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or \ddot{i} which is generally an element of its compound sound when preceded, in the same syllable, by any other consonant than *r*, and becomes simply *oo*, so that *rue* is pronounced *röo*; *rule*, *rööl*; *ruby*, *rööby*, &c.

§ 33. Sound of *u* like that of short *oo* (\ddot{O}), marked \ddot{U} , ρ , as in *bull*, *put*, *push*, *pull*, &c. — See § 8, NOTE, and § 27.

§ 34. Sound of *u* before *r* in such words as *örge*, *börm*, *rör*, *conöör*, &c., marked \ddot{U} , ρ ; heard also in *worm*, *jöör*, &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 short *u* (with which it has often been identified) in length, and in a somewhat greater degree of closeness. (See § 8, NOTE.) It occurs, in monosyllables, before *r* not followed by a vowel (as in *cur*, *fur*, *fur*, *hurt*, *burst*, *pur*); in accented syllables, before *r* final or followed by one or more consonants different from itself (as in *recur*, *curfew*, *fur*, *long*, *dishursed*!); and in derivatives from any such words (as *curish*, *furry*, *purring*, *recurring*). Except in the cases here specified, the letter *u* before *r* has its short sound, as in *cür*, *hür*, *rü*.

Y.

§ 35. Regular long sound, marked Υ , \bar{y} , as in *flÿ*, *stÿle*, *skÿ*, *edÿfÿ*, &c.

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

§ 36. Regular short sound, marked Υ , \check{y} , as in *cÿst*, *nÿmph*, *ÿgic*, *abÿss*, coinciding with the sound of short *i*. — See § 16.

OCCASIONAL SOUND OF Y.

§ 37. *Y* has only one occasional sound; namely, 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 *u* 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 *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *join*, *oyster*, &c.

NOTE. — The elements of this diphthong are *ö* as in *cord* (the same as broad *a*), and \bar{y} 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; namely, *avoidupois* (*av-ur-du-poi*!), *connoisseur* (*kon-is-soor'*), *shamois* (*sham-my*), *choir* (*kwire*), *toroise* (*tor'tis*), *turquois* (sometimes pronounced *tur-keez'*).

Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *join* for *joyn*, *rile* for *roil*, &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 diphthong is compounded of the elements *ö* 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 *blöw*, *slöw*, *knöw*, *knöwledge*, &c.

OU.

§ 40. This diphthong has two leading sounds.

(1.) That of *ou* 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 diphthong *ou* has also, in a number of words, the sound of long *o*, as in *söul*; in a few cases, the sound of the broad *a*, as in *bought* (*bawt*); sometimes that of short *u*, as in *cöuple*; sometimes that of *u* in *urge*, as in *adjöurn* (*adjurn*); and, in the three words *could*, *would*, *should*, that of *oo* 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 *äs-sign'*, *con'düct*, *con'fict*, &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'rack*, *ver'bal*, *bed'lam*, *cap'stan*, *jal'ap*, *biv'as*, *bal'last*, *hav'oc*, *meth'od*, *pis'tol*, *ven'om*, *compel*, *flag'on*, *bish'op*, *pil'ot*, *prov'ost*. 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 *ai*, which, in an accented syllable, is usually sounded like long *a* (as in *com-pläin'*), sinks into *è* or \check{y} in an unaccented syllable, as in *mountain*, pronounced *moun'tën* or *inoun'tin*. So *ei*, *ey*, and *ie* become changed in pronunciation into \bar{y} (as in *surf'eit*, *hon'ey*, *car'ried*), and *ou* is sounded as \bar{u} (as in *griev'ous*).

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 *cantharidès*; 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; namely, —

(1.) The syllable may consist of, or may end in, a vowel, as in the words *a-bound*, *dè-rect'*, *e-vent'*, *mo-lest'*, &c.

(2.) The syllable may end in a consonant, with final *e* mute at the close of words, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *f'i-nite*, *rep'tile*, &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 *Cu'ba*, *a-muse'*, *A-mer-i-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*, *murmur*, &c. In some words, like *ä-ri'al*, *chä-ot'ic*, &c., the *a* has its regular long or name sound, somewhat shortened by the omission of the "vanish." This is due to the influence of the subsequent vowel, which, 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'*, *fä-tä'i-ty*; but this practice is not sanctioned by the best orthoëpists. In the terminations *-a-ny* and *-a-ry*, the *a* has usually the same sound as short *e* unaccented, as in *mis'cel-la-ny*, *mo'ment-a-ry*, &c.

§ 45. (No. 2. See § 43.) Here the *a* has sometimes its long sound, particularly in verbs ending in *ate*, as, *ded'i-cate*, *ed'u-cate*, &c. In other parts of speech, the sound of the *a* is more obscure, verging toward short *e*, as in *ul'ti-mate*, *night/in-gale*, *pref'ace*, &c. In some instances it is apt to verge toward short *i*, as in *vill'age*.

E.

§ 46. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here the *e* has its long sound, slightly obscure or abridged, as in *e-vent'*, *e-mo-tion*, *so-ci'e-ty*, &c. Care should be taken not to sink the *e* into an indefinite sound of short *u*, as, *so-ci'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'so-lete*. In a few instances, it verges toward short *e*, as in *colle'ge*.

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-los'o-phy*, *di-rect'*, &c. But the *i* is usually long in the *initial* syllables *i, bi, chi, cli, cri, pri, tri*, as in *i-de'a*, *bi-ol'o-gy*, *cri-te'ri-on*, *pri-me'val*, &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'plice*, *in-fi-nite*, *fer'tile*, *mar'i-time*, *ad-a-man'tine*, *an'tise*, *pos'i-tive*, &c.; but there are some important exceptions, as, *cock'a-trice*, *ex'ile*, *gen'tile*, *con-cu-bine*, *ar'chive*, &c.; also all names of minerals ending in *lite* or *ite*; as *chrys'o-lite*, *ste'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 *i* long; but all other orthoëpists 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 spelled without the final *e*, 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*, *croc'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 *-ony* and *-ory*, in which, according to universal usage in England, the *o* is sounded like short *u* unaccented, as in *mat'ri-mo-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 *tel'e-scōpe*, *ep'ide*, &c. Sometimes it has the sound of short *o*, as in *di'a-lōgue*: 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'u-ment*, *man-u-mit'*, *an'nu-al*, *dep'u-tize*, *u-ti-li-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 *foo, choo, and shoo or zhoo*, respectively, as in *ed-u-cate* (*ej'oo-kate*), *ha-bit'u-al* (*ha-bich'oo-al*), *sen'su-ous* (*sēn'shoo-us*), *vis'u-al* (*vizh'oo-al*). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 98, 95, and 107.) In the notation of words of this class in the Dictionary, the regular pronunciation is generally given instead of the irregular, in conformity with the views of Dr. Webster; but, in many instances, reference is made to the remarks contained in the present section. When the *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced *oo*, as in *er-u-dition* (*er-oo-dish'un*). (See § 32.)

§ 53. (No. 2. See § 43.) The *u* in these terminations should generally retain its regular long sound (see §§ 29, 30) slightly abridged, as in *grat'i-tude*, *in'sti-tute*, *rid-i-cule*, *trib'ute*, *im-post'hume*, *sub'ter-fuge*, &c. There are a few exceptions, as *min'ute* (*min'it*), *n.*, and *let'tuce* (*let'tis*). If the letter *r* precedes the *u*, the initial element of the vowel is dropped, as in *ce'ruise* (*se'roos*), *per'uke* (*pēr'-ook*), &c. (See § 32.) On the other hand, when the *u* is immediately preceded by the letter *t*, it should never be changed into mere *oo*, as *grat'i-tood* for *grat'i-tude*, *in'st-toot* for *in'sti-tute* — a practice which prevails among the vulgar.

The terminations *dure, ture, and sure*, though sometimes pronounced with the regular sounds of the letters, are more commonly pronounced *joor, choor, and shoor or zhoor*, respectively, as in the words *tem'per-a-ture* (*tem'per-a-choor*), *ver'dure* (*ver'joor*), *cy'no-sure* (*si'no-shoor*), *ex-po'sure* (*eks-po'zhoor*). (See §§ 66, 77, 92, 93, 95, and 107.) When these terminations are immediately preceded by an accented syllable, many speakers change them still further into *chur, jur, and shur, or zhur*, as in *na'ture* (*na'chur*), *ver'dure* (*ver'jur*), *cen'sure* (*sen'shur*), *ex-po'sure* (*eks-po'zhur*). The Dictionary follows the practice of Dr. Webster in giving to *dure* and *ture* the regular sounds of *d, t, and u* (pronouncing *verdure*, *vörd'yoor*, *creature*, *kreet'yoor*, &c.), while *sure* is respelt *shoor* or *zhoor*, as in the examples given above. This, it is true, is an inconsistency; but it is one of little moment, inasmuch as general usage is so fluctuating, and as reference is in most cases made to the present section.

Y.

§ 54. (No. 1. See § 43.) Here *y* has usually its short sound, as in *hij'-poc'ri-sij'*, *mij'-thol'o-gij'*, *van'i-tij'*, *mer'ri-ij'*, *proph'e-cij'*, &c.; but verbs ending in *y* have the *y* long, as in *jus'ti-ij'*, *mag'ni-ij'*, &c.; also the three verbs, *oc-cu-pij'*, *mul'ti-plij'*, *proph'e-sij'*.

§ 55. (No. 2. See § 43.) The *y* in these terminations (which are few in number) is generally long, as in *an'o-dij'ne*, *per'i-stij'le*, *ne'o-phij'te*, *pros'e-lj'te*, &c.

IV. SILENT VOWELS.

§ 56. Vowels which are printed in Italics are not to be sounded, as the *e* in *uscd*, *bur'dn*, the *i* in *cousin*, &c. Some of these cases require a more particular consideration, and will now be mentioned.

E final.

§ 57. The letter *e* is always mute when final, except in monosyllables containing no other vowel, in classical words, and in some words from modern foreign languages; but, in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable of a word, though silent, it generally serves the purpose of indicating that a preceding single vowel followed by a single consonant, a

consonant digraph, or the combined letters *st* or *ng*, has its regular long sound, as in *plane*, *hope*, *cube*, *inscribe*, *paste*, *change*. When a silent *e* follows *c* or *g* at the end of a word, it serves also to show that the consonant is to have its soft, and not its hard, sound, as in *ace*, *nice*, *age*, *huge*, *oblige*. In a number of monosyllables (as *bide*, *côme*, *give*, *wère*, *dône*, &c.) and in the accented syllables of a few words derived from them (as *forbade*¹, *becôme*¹, *forgive*¹), the *e* does not have its usual effect of lengthening the sound of the preceding vowel. In unaccented syllables, it sometimes keeps the vowel in its long sound, as in *gen'tile*, *sup'pine*, *fin'ite*, *ar'chive*; but in a great many instances it exercises no such influence, as in *jus'tice*, *hos'tile*, *mar'i-time*, *doc'trine*, *an'ise*, *gran'ite*, *plain'tive*.

EN with E silent.

§ 58. Most words ending in *en* drop the *e* in pronunciation, as, *often* (of'n), *heaven* (heav'n), *even* (ev'n), &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* (ev'n) *evun*, *heaven* (heav'n) *heavun* or *heaven*, *often* (of'n) *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*, *jerken*, *latten*, *lichen*, *marten*, *mynchen*, *paten*, *patten*, *platen*, *rowen*, *wicken*, and *yewen*. The *e* is also sounded when preceded by the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, as in *woolen*, *omen*, *luen*, *siren*, &c., though *fallen*, *stolen*, and *swollen* omit the *e* in pronunciation. With regard to *Eden*, *bounden*, *heulhen*, *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 *c*, *ck*, *s*, and *t*, omit the *o* in pronunciation, as in *reckon* (reck'n), *bacon* (bak'n), *treason* (treas'n), *mutton* (mutt'n), &c.

ED with E silent.

§ 60. The termination *ed* is usually shortened in pronunciation by dropping the sound of the *e* (as 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*, *crabbed*, *croagded*, *crooked*, *crutched*, *cursed*, *cusped*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *hooked*, *jagged*, *learned*, *legged*, *naked*, *peaked*, *picked* (sharp), *ragged*, *rugged*, *stabbed*, *wicked*, *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* (ăjd), *sheath-winged* (wingd). 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 glorified." This usage was formerly a very prevalent one, but at the present time it is much more limited, and is commonly regarded as savoring 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*, lev'l, *chapel*, chap'l, &c., is generally regarded as a vulgarism. The following are nearly or quite all the words of this kind in which the *e* is properly omitted; namely, *barbel*, *betel*, *chattel*, *drazel*, *drivel*, *easel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *mangel wurzel*, *mantel*, *misspichel*, *mussel*, *navel*, *ousel*, *ravel*, *rivel*, *scovel*, *shekel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *swing-el*, *swivel*, *teasel*, *toggel*, *towzel*, *weasel*, and, according to a few orthoëpists, *model*.

CONSONANTS.

B.

§ 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*, *sub'tle*, &c. *Accumb*, *dihydramb*, *iamb*, *succumb*, *rhamb*, *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 *bdellium*.

C.

§ 63. *C* marked thus, Ç, ç (soft *c*), has the sound of *s*, as in *cede*, *trace*, *acid*, *cyress*, &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*, *saponaceous*, &c. In some words, *c* alone has this sound, or, rather, the *e* or *i* 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 *so-ci-al-i-ty*.—See SH, § 95.

§ 64. *C* marked thus, Ç, *c* (hard *c*), has the sound of *k* when it comes before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, before *k*, *s*, or *t*, and when it ends a word or a syllable, as in *call*, *cot*, *cut*, *clot*, *crown*, *black*, *art*, *zinc*, *traffic*, *picture*, *flac'id*, *eth'ics*.—See K, § 78.

§ 65. *C* has the sound of *z* in the words *sacrifice*, *sice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, and in their derivatives. It is silent in the words *czar*, *victuals*, *indict*, and their derivatives, and also in the termination *scle*, as in *muscle*, *corpuscle*, &c.

CH.

§ 66. *Ch* unmarked (English *ch*) has very nearly the sound of *tsh*, 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 ordinary sound of *t* is uttered 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 contact 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 *s* or *z* in an accented syllable, and is immediately followed by *ia* (= *ya*) or *io* (= *yo*) in an unaccented syllable (as in *Christian*, *question*, *admission*), both this letter and the *y* virtually following it are, by some speakers, preserved in their usual and appropriate sounds; thus, *nature* (năt/yoor) *Christian* (krist/yān), *question* (kwěst/yūn), *admission* (admikst/yūn), &c. But by others they are suffered to sink into the easier and closely allied sound of *ch* in *church*; thus, *nature* (nă-choor), *Christian* (kris/chan), *question* (kwěs/chun), *admission* (ad-miks/chun), &c. In regard to the pronunciation of words ending in *teous*, when this termination is not under, but is immediately preceded by, the accent (as in *bounteous*), usage is far from being uniform, some calling it *t-yus* (as *bount/yus*), others reducing it to *chus* (as *bount/chus*), while others corrupt it into *che-us* (as *bount/cheus*); but that mode which keeps both the *t* and the *e* in their customary sounds (as *bount/te-us*), is the most common, except in the single word *righteous*, which is properly pronounced *ri/yus*, or *ri/chus*.

§ 67. *Ch* marked thus, *Ch*, *ch* (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*, *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 *cherub* and *charity*, with their derivatives, are exceptions. *Ch* is always hard (like *k*) before *l* and *r*, as in *chlo-line*, *christm*.

NOTE. — The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* 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*, *archipelago*, *architraye*, &c. In all other cases, it is pronounced *ar'ch*, as in *arch-bishop*, *arch-enemy*, *arch-fiend*, &c.

§ 69. *Ch* is silent in the word *drachm* (though not in *drachma*, *drak'ma*), and also in *schism*, *yacht* (*yot*), and their derivatives.

D.

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

NOTE. — The sound of this letter is formed by pressing the end of the tongue against the upper gums, and then forcing up vocalized breath, or voice, into the mouth, the soft palate being raised to prevent its escape through the nose.

This is the regular and usual sound of *d*; but when this letter follows a whispered or non-vocal consonant in the same syllable, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hiss'd* (*hist*). (See § 108.) *D* is silent only in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*.

F.

§ 71. The sound of *f* (unmarked), as in *fame*, *leaf*, *definite*, *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 *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word.

G.

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

NOTE. — This sound is produced by a compression of intonated 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 is hard before *a* (except in the single word *gaol* and its derivatives), *o*, *u*, *h*, *l*, and *r*, as in *gate*, *gore*, *gum*, *ghastly*, *glad*, *grain*. It is sometimes, though not usually, hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *get*, *give*, *gibbous*, *muggy*. This occurs chiefly in words from the Anglo-Saxon, and in a very few from the Greek. It is also, and always, hard at the end of words, and in the derivatives of such words, even when the *g* is doubled and followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in *crag*, *drug*, *fog*, *cragg'd*, *druggist*, *fogg'y*.

When *a*, *i*, or *ï* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g*, or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ë*, as in *card*, *kind*, *garden*, *guard*, *girl*, *guile*, *guise*, *sky*. Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying *kee-card* or *k-yard*, *kee-kind* or *k-yind*, *skë-y* or *sk-yï*, &c. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *ï*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them.

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

NOTE. — The letter *g* generally takes this sound when it comes before *e*, *i*, or *y*; but there are some exceptions. (See the preceding section.) *G* has also its soft sound before *a* in the single word *gaol* (now commonly spelled *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 in *rouge* (*roozh*), *mirage* (*mi-răzh*), &c.

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

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

GH.

§ 75. This digraph (which is unmarked) is sounded, at the beginning of a word, like *g* hard, as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, &c. It is silent after the vowel *i*, as in *high*, *sign*, *weigh*; and it is generally silent before *t*, as in *bought*, *fraught*, *taught*, &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 *chough*, *cough*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, *enough*, &c.; but it sometimes has the sound of *k*, as in *hough*, *lough*, *shough*. 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 unvocalized 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 *he* the tongue is put in a position to sound the *e* before

the *h* is uttered; and similarly in *hall*, *hard*, *home*, &c. It differs, however, from a mere whispered vowel, in being an expiration of breath through the open glottis, whereas in whispering a vowel the glottis is almost closed by the approximation of the vocal cords.

In the following words, *heir*, *heirress*, *herb*, *herbage*, *honest*, *honor*, *honorable*, *hour*, with their derivatives, and also in *hostler* (more properly spelt *astler*), *h* is silent. It is also marked as silent by most orthoepists in *hospital*, *humor*, 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*, *myrris*, &c.; and also when preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, as in *ah*, *eh*, *oh*, *buhl*, *Jehovah*, &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 to be omitted; as '*ouse* for *house*, *happle* for *apple*, &c. This very gross and vulgar error is rarely, if ever, heard among natives of the United States.

J.

§ 77. This letter (which is unmarked) has very nearly the sound of *dzh*, 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 *dzh*, differs from it as the sound of *ch* in *chin* differs from that of *tsh*. (See § 63, 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 *y*, and occurring in an unaccented syllable, as in *modulate* (mod'u-late), *soldier* (söld'yer), the sound of *j* is very often substituted for the combined sounds of the *d* and *y* (thus, mod'yoo-late, söld'yer); — just as the sound of *ch* is substituted for the combined sounds of *t* and *y* in *nature*, *question*, *righteous*, &c. (See § 66, NOTE.) Smart remarks, "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of the *t* and *d* 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 both sounds. Before *n*, in the same syllable, *k* is silent, as in *knack*, *knell*, *knit*, *know*, &c. It is also silent after *c*, as in *back*, *barrack*, &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*, *bell*, *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 before a final consonant, as in *almond*, *malmskey*, *palmer*, *alms*, *calm*, *walk*, *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 *mnemonics*.

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 suffered to escape uninterrupted through the nose, the nasal passages being uncovered for that purpose.

When final after *l* or *m*, *n* is uniformly silent, as in *kiln*, *condemn*, *solemn*, *hymn*, *limn*, &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 *condemnatory*, *solemnize*, *hymnic*, *linner*, &c. In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, &c., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as, *contemning*, *hymning*, &c.

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

NOTE. — This is essentially the same sound as that represented by *ng*; but its length varies greatly according 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 *link*, 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 seems undesirable, therefore, to respell 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 syllabic 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 = ks*). It takes place before *k* or its equivalents when any one of these letters follows *n* in the same syllable, as in *link*, *cinque*, *nitz*, *be-think*, *adunq'ue*, *pharynx*; and before *g* or *k*, or an equivalent of *k*, when any one of these letters begins an unaccented syllable and the *n* ends a preceding accented one, as in *con'cord*, *con'gress*, *un'cle*, &c. *Pen'guin* and a few other words are exceptions; also words beginning with the prefixes *in*, *non*, *quinque*, and *un*; as, *in'come*, *non'conform'ity*, *quin'quevalve*, *un'compounded*, &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 *con-cord'ant*, *con-gres'sional*, &c.

It is also to be observed that in most derivative words, like *hanger*, *singer*, *wronger* (from *hang*, *sing*, and *wrong*), the *g* is not sounded, but unites 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, namely, *long*, *strong*, and *young*, and also in the words *diphthongal* and *triphthongal* (from *diphthong* and *triphthong*), the *g* is always, though very irregularly, pronounced, taking its hard sound, as in *go*; thus, *low'ger*, *stron'ger*, &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*, *ginger*, and *plunger* are examples.

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

NOTE. — 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 similar to the sound of *n*), which may be continued to any length, as in *sing*, *brings*, &c. — See § 82.

P.

§ 84. The sound of *p* (unmarked), as heard in *pay*, *ape*, *paper*, *ap'ply*, &c.

NOTE. — 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*, *ptarmigan*. It is also silent or very indistinct when it occurs between *m* and *t* in 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 *temptation*, *exemption*, *redemption*, *consumptive*, *sumptuous*, *bumpkin*, *pumpkin*, &c., though, in colloquial utterance, it is very often suppressed in words of this class. It is also mute in the following words, and in their derivatives: namely, *raspberry*, *receipt*, *sempstress*, *accompt*, and *corps*.

PH.

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

Before *th* initial, *ph* is silent, as in *pithlisis*; it is also silent in apophthegm. In *diphthong*, *triphthong*, *ophthalmy*, *naphtha*, and other allied words, together with their derivatives, the *ph* is often sounded as *p*, or the *h* may be regarded as silent.

Q.

§ 86. *Q* is followed in all cases by *u*, and these two letters, taken together, have usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen* (kween), *conquest* (konkwest), &c. In a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*, *quadrille*, &c. It has the same sound in the common termination *que*, as in *antique*, *oblique*, *burlesque*, &c.

R.

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

(1.) *R* 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 confined 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, buzzing 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 following 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*, *merry*, *torrid*; but, in these cases, only one *r* is heard in the pronunciation, providing the preceding vowel is short.— See § 109.

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

By most orthoëpists at the 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.

(3.) *R*, connected with a guttural vowel sound, as heard in such words as *fare*, *mere*, *ire*, *ore*, *cure*, *poor*, *pure*, &c. Here the character *r* represents two sounds; namely, an obscure vowel sound resembling that of *u* in *urge*, and a smooth or palatal *r*, so that the above words are pronounced fâur (see § 4), mēur, iur, &c.

§ 88. In the pronunciation of accurate speakers, *r* is never silent; but when it occurs after a long vowel or a diphthong in the same syllable, as in *here*, *fur*, *murmur*, *our*, *mirr*, &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 Ireland, 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 represents both the palatal, or smooth, and the dental, or trilled, sound of this letter, as in *hero*, *iris*, *glory*, *lurid*, pronounced hēr'ro, ir'ris, glō'r'y, lūr'id. In the United States, this double power of the letter *r* is chiefly, though not invariably, restricted to the derivatives of words ending in *r* or *re* preceded by a long vowel or a diphthong, as in *poorer* (poor'rer), from *poor*; *borer* (bōr'ring), from *bore*; *airy* (âr'ry), from *air*; *peerage* (peer'rage), from *peer*; *wiry* (wir'ry), from *wire*; *securing* (secūr'ring), from *secure*; but, on the other hand, we say hēr'o, ir'is, glō'r'y, lūr'id, &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 *hero*, wir'y, ir'is, bō'r'ing and glō'r'y, secūr'ring and lūr'id, &c.

It is to be observed that those orthoëpists who maintain that *r* has one invariable sound, assert that the only peculiarity in the English pronunciation of such words as *hero*, *iris*, &c., and in the English and American pronunciation of such words as *poorer*, *borer*, &c., consists in the interposition between the *r* and the preceding vowel of an obscure vowel sound like that of *u* in *urge*, which obscure sound is omitted by the Scotch.

S.

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

NOTE.— This sound is an utterance of unvoiced 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*, *ſ*, has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*, as in *has*, *amuse*, *rosy*, &c.— See § 108.

NOTE.— There has been much diversity among orthoëpists as to the sound of *s* in words commencing in *dis*, as *disarm*, *disburse*, &c. Walker laid down this rule:—" It [s] ought always to be pronounced like *z* when unaccented and followed by an accented flat mute [*b*, *d*, *g* hard, *v*], a liquid [*l*, *m*, *n*, *r*], or a vowel." Hence he gave pronunciations like the following: *disbut*, *dizbud*; *disdifly*, *dizdifly*; *disjoin*, *dizjoin*; *dislike*, *dizlike*; *dislodge*, *dizlodge*, &c. Scarcely any subsequent orthoëpist has gone so far. Webster's Dictionary gives *s* the sound of *z* in the following

words only: namely, *disarm, disaster, discern, disease, dishonest, dishonor, dismal, disown, dissolve*.

There are a few verbs ending in *se*, which are also used as nouns or adjectives. To distinguish between them, the *s* is vocalized in the verb, and whispered in the noun or adjective; as *close*, *a.*, and *close*, *v.*; *house*, *n.*, and *house*, *v.*; *use*, *n.*, and *use*, *v.*; *diffuse*, *a.*, and *diffuse*, *v.*

§ 92. When the letter *s*, having regularly its sharp or hissing sound, follows a liquid or another *s*, and precedes a letter having the sound of consonant *y*, as *i* in *reversion, mansion, passion*, and, in a few cases, when it precedes *ü* (= *yoo*), 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-ver'shun, mans'-shun, pass'hun, shoor, shoög'ar, cen'shoo, sen'shoo-al*, though the theoretical pronunciation would be *re-ver'shun, mans'-yun, pass'yun, s-yoor, s-yoög'ar, cen'syoor, sens'yoo-al*.

In a few words, *s* alone takes the sound of *sh*, as in *nausea, 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 vowel character.

§ 93. When *s* is preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable, and is followed by a vowel having regularly or theoretically the sound of consonant *y*, these two letters are commonly pronounced like *zh*, as in *athesion, revision, explosion, confusion, pleasure, visual, usury*, &c. (See § 107.) So also in *scission, abs-ission, rescission*, though the *s* is not preceded by a vowel in the accented syllable.

§ 94. *S* is silent in the words *aisle, isle, island, demesne, puisne, viscount*, 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.

NOTE. — 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 unvoiced breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape. Organically 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, in rapid utterance, do not easily maintain their distinct character. Thus, if we pronounce the word *special* in three syllables, *spee'i-al*, and then try to reduce it to two, we shall find that it is difficult to articulate the *c* (= *s*) and the *i* (= *y*) by one continuous effort of the organs, and that the intermediate *sh* is naturally substituted as an easier and a closely allied sound. So with *version, mission, sure*, &c. In *motion*, and other words ending in *tion* not preceded by *s* or by *x*, we may suppose the *t* to have been originally sounded like *s*, as in words of the same class in French; or the process of development may have been, first, *mo'ti-on* (with the *t* kept pure); then *mö't'yun*; next *mö't'shun* or *mö'chun* (see § 66); and finally, by sinking the *t*, *mo'shun*.

Sh is never silent. It is expressed: 1. By *c*, as in *oceanic, e-ma-ci-a'tion*; 2. By *s*, as in *nauseate, A-si-a'tic*; 3. By *t*, as in *ne-go-ti-a'tion*; 4. By *ce*, as in *o'cean*; 5. By *ci*, as in *so'cial*; 6. By *se*, as in *nauseous*; 7. By *si*, as in *ten'sion*; 8. By *ti*, as in *cap'tious*; 9. By the *si* implied in *xi* (= *ksi*), as in *noxious*; 10. By the *sy* implied in *su* (= *syoo*), as in *men-su-ra'tion* (*men-shoo-ra'shun*); 11. By the *sy* implied in *xu* (= *ksyoo*), as in *lux'u'ry* (*luk'shoo-ry*); 12. By *ch*, as in *chaise, char-la-tan, ma-chine'*; 13. By *chs*, as in *fu'chsi*; 14. By *sc*, as in *con-sci-en'tious*; 15. By *sch*, as in *scholr*; 16. By *sci*, as in *con'science*. — See §§ 63, 92, 97, 104.

In some words, particularly those ending in *ciate* and *tiate*, some orthoëpists and speakers pronounce the vowel distinctly after the *c* or *t* sounded as *sh*; as, *enunciate*

(*e-nün'shí-ate*), *expatiate* (*eks-pá'shí-ate*), &c.; others pronounce it with a slight sound, as of a very brief or half-suppressed *e*, represented in the Dictionaries of Smart and Cooley by an apostrophe, thus, *enunciate* (*e-nün'sh'ate*), *expatiate* (*eks-pá'sh'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-nün'shate*), *expatiate* (*eks-pá'shate*), &c. In this Dictionary, however, these terminations are given in two syllables (*-shí-ate*), in accordance with what is believed to be the best and most general usage; but a reference to the present section is generally appended 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.

NOTE. — 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 *d* 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 unvoiced, and cannot therefore be heard until the contact is forcibly broken.

T is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*, as in *fasten, listen, often, castle, gristle, throstle*, &c. It is also silent in the words *chestnut, Christmas, hostler, or ostler, mistletoe, 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 *t* and *i* is exchanged for that of *sh*, as in *patient, station, partial*, &c. When *s* or *x* precedes the *t*, this letter and the *i* following it either preserve their own sounds pure, or exchange them for the sound of *ch* in *chin*, as in *question* (*kwes'tyun* or *kwes'-chun*), *miztion* (*mikst'yun* or *miks'chun*), &c. — See § 66, NOTE, and § 95.

Th.

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

NOTE. — This is the sound made in lisping. It is produced 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, flat, or vocal sound, as in *thine, then, with, mother, writhed*, &c.

NOTE. — 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, wither, heathen*; also at the end of the verbs *mouth, bequeath, and smooth*; and when followed by a final *e* mute, as in *breathe, clothe*, &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 seven words the *th* is vocal; namely, *bath, cloth, lath, mouth, oath, path, and wreath*, as, *baths, cloths, laths, paths*, &c. Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (*truths*), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist.

Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith, therewith, and wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, 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 *phthisic* (tíz'ík), *thyme* (tím), and their derivatives; and also in the proper names *Thomas* (tom'as) and *Thames* (temz.) This is also its sound in all modern European languages except the Greek. In *asthma* and *isthmus*, it is said by the orthoëpists 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 áz'má or ás'má, and the latter is'mus or iz'mus. — See § 108.

V.

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

NOTE. — This sound differs from that of *f* only in being an utterance of the voice instead of the breath, the organs assuming precisely the same position for both sounds.

V is never silent, except in *seennight* (sen'nít), which is also written *sennight*, and, according to some orthoëpists, in the word *twelvemonth*, colloquially pronounced *twel'munth*.

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 *w* is the same as *oo*, the word *woo* must be equivalent to *oo* pronounced twice in succession; but *oo-oo'* is evidently a word of two syllables, and *woo*, as universally pronounced, is confessedly a monosyllable. Another consideration will help to establish the consonantal nature of *w*. Like the other consonants, it is capable of stopping or shutting a vowel, that is, of causing it to assume its regular short sound, as in the cockney pronunciation of *very* as *vě'vy*, of *marry* as *mă'wy*, of *horrid* as *hó'wid*, &c.

After a vowel in the same syllable, *w* is generally silent, as in *glow*, *throw*, &c.; and though sometimes significant, as in *flaw*. 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 *crew*, *shrew*, &c. It is often joined with a preceding *o* to represent the diphthongal sound otherwise expressed by *ou*, as in *brow*, *cow*, *town*, &c. — See § 89.

W is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as in *wring* (ring), *wrote* (rót), *awry* (a-r'y); also in the words *answer* (an'ser), *sword* (sórd), *toward* (to'ard), *two* (too).

It is often represented by *u* occurring before another vowel in the same syllable, as *quail*, *query*, *languid*, *usage*, &c.

Wh.

§ 103. The true sound of these letters is in the reverse order, namely, *hw*, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g., *whet* is pronounced *hwet*. 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 simple whisper of the ordinary *w*, 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 guttural, as their etymological history clearly shows. Thus *what* is from the A.-S. *hwæt*, O. Sax. *hwat*, Icel. *hwater*, &c. Compare also Scot. *quhite* and English *while*, Lat. *quid* and English *what*. In *who*, *whole*, *whoop*, *whore*, and their derivatives, the *w* is silent.

X.

§ 104. This letter has two sounds; namely, its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, *tax*, &c., and its soft or flat sound (marked X̄, x̄) like *gz*, as in *exist*, *example*, &c.

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

In *anxious*, *noxious*, *luxury*, and a few other words, the *s* which is the second element of the *x*, 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 *sh*; thus, *ank'shus*, *nok'shus*, *luk'shoo-ry*, &c.

At the beginning of words, *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xanthic* (zan'-), *xebec* (ze'-), *xylography* (zī-), &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 vocalicity 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 on the word *ye* similar to that by which *w* 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, 35, 43, 54, &c.

Y 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*, *poniard*, &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 § 90.) In a few words it takes the sound of *zh*, as in *seizure* (sē'zhoor), &c. (See § 107.) In *rendezvous* it is silent.

Zh.

§ 107. This sound is the vocal correspondent of *sh*, 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 *fūz'yūn*, and then *fū'zhūn*; *grazier*, first *grāz'yer*, and then *grāz'h'er*. — See § 95.

The combination *zh* is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph *sh*. But the two letters *zh* never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound

for which they stand is represented by *zi* (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 unaccented syllable, as in *glazier*); by the *zy* implied in *zu* (= *zyoo*), as in *azure*; by *s* in *symposium*, &c.; by *si* in certain situations (see § 93); by *ti* in the single word *transit*ion, 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 *winds* is vocalized, 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 *spism* (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, namely: 1. Possessive forms in *s*, as *maid's* (maidz); 2. Plurals in *s*, as *tubs* (tubz), *groves* (grōvz); 3. *S* in the third person singular of verbs, as *loads* (loadz), *smooths* (smoothz), &c. 4. Preterits and participles in *d* preceded by *e* mute, as in *dashed* (dasht), *ingulfed* (ingulft).

It is necessary to observe, that there are a few words ending in *dth*, as *breath*, *hundredth*, &c., where the aspirate *th* is not assimilated to the vocal *d*; and also that, after *ng*, and the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, — all of which are vocal consonants, — a whispered consonant can be pronounced without difficulty, and actually is pronounced, as in *melt*, *terse*, *tempt* (temt), *fence*, *strength*, &c.

DUPLICATION OF CONSONANTS.

§ 109. In many words, a consonant is doubled between two vowels; yet, in such cases, no more than one articulation is ever used in speaking. In *banner*, for example, we close the organs but once between the first and second syllables; nor is it possible to use both of the letters *n* without pronouncing *ban*, then intermitting the voice entirely, opening the organs, and closing them a second time. Hence, in all cases, when the same consonant is written twice between vowels, as in *banner*, *robbing*, *maiden*, *letter*, *horrid*, one of them only is represented by an articulation of the organs; and the only reason for repeating the consonant is to indicate the fact that the preceding vowel has its short sound.

But, although only one articulation is ever used, or, in fluent speech, possibly can be used, where a consonant is written twice, yet in some words the articulation is dwelt upon for an appreciable space of time, producing an apparent duplication of the sound. This effect takes place in many derived words in which the primitive ends or begins with the same letter as that with which a superadded suffix or prefix of English origin respectively begins or ends, as in *soulless*, *fool**ly*, *keenness*, *misstep*, *outrave**l*, *unnatural*. The same effect takes place in most compound words, in which the second part begins with the same sound as that

with which the first part ends, as in *post-town*, *head-dress*, *half-filled*. — See § 127.

ACCENT.

§ 110. Accent is a particular stress or effort of voice upon 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 *intend'*, where the full force of the voice is on the last syllable, and *secondary*, as in *su'per-in-tend'*, 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'si-bil'i-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'ement*, *ne'cessariness*, *an'atomical*, *person'ification*, &c.; but we say *lā'bricate*, and not *lū'bricate*; *trū'culency*, and not *trē'culency*; *sū'perabund'ant*, and not *sē'perabund'ant*, &c. This tendency generally fails, if the accented syllable is followed by two unaccented vowels, as in *pe'r'i-od*, *ma'ni-ac*; or by two vowels of which the former only is unaccented, as in *de'vi-ation*, *o'ri-ental*.

(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 principal secondary." He specifies *violin*, *referee*, *privateer*, *artisan*, *courtesan*, *charlatan*, and might have added *ambuscade*, *cavalcade*, *caricature*, *etiquette*, *reverie*, *confidante*, *gouvernante*, *in'valid*, *n*, *parachute*, and others. Nearly all of these, except the first three, have now (according to able orthoëpists) transferred the primary accent from the last to the first syllable, as in *artisan*, &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 that on a pre-antepenultimate syllable, as in *te'r'i-tō'ry*, *dif'f-cūl'ty*, *circum-stan'ces*, *in'ter-est'ing*, &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 *ex'act'ly*, *gū'gan'tic*, *v'ital'ic*, *pō'lit'ical*, *pr'e'cisely*, *sā'va'tion*, *sū'pen'dous*.

DIVIDED USAGE.

§ 111. In quite a large number of words, there is a diversity of practice among good speakers as to the place of the primary accent. This arises mainly from a *conflict* between 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 *resolve'*, from *resol'vo*, *aspect'* (Shakespeare, Milton), from *aspectus*, *Hindustan'ee*, from *Hindustan'*, &c. So also words derived from other English words by adding one or more syllables to their beginning or end, as *within'*, from *in*, *improp'er*, from *prop'er*, *po'et-ess*, from *po'et*, *pleas'antly*, from *pleas'ant*, *ser'veiceable*, from *ser'vice*, *re-adjust'ment*, from *adjust'*, &c.

§ 113. SECOND PRINCIPLE. — *Ease of utterance* has some influence in deciding the place of the accent. *Acceptable*, *re'ceptacle*, and *utensil*, fashionable in the days of Walker, have now taken the easier accentuation of *accept'able*, *re-*

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

septuagies, and *uten sil.* *Discrepant* and *discrepancy* are marked *discrepant* and *discrepancy* by Richardson, Boag, Craig, Wright, Clarke, and others. *Subaltern* (instead of Walker's *subaltern*) is the accentuation of Richardson, Knowles, Barclay, Craig, Clarke, and many more. *Dyspepsy* has taken the place of *dyspepsy* 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, Boag, Clarke, and Cull, in conformity with *campes'tral* and other similar words. *Confes'sor*, like *profes'sor*, has superseded *confessor* in this country, and has the support of Perry, Ash, Rees, Barclay, Boag, Clarke, Cull, Webster, and Worcester. *Remediless*, from the difficulty of the sound, has been changed in this country into *remed'less*, as sanctioned by Perry, Ash, Rees, Fulton and Knight, and Webster. *Consistory* has given way to *consist'ory* in the marking of Knowles, Barclay, Reid, Brande, Craig, Boag, Clarke, Cooley, and others. In like manner, *ac'cessary* and *ac'cessory* (as marked in most English Dictionaries) are commonly pronounced in this country *acces'sary* and *acces'sory*, as recommended by Bailey and Ash. These may serve as instances of the application of this principle. It is an important one in its place; and, though it may give rise for a time to a diversity of pronunciation (since some will cling to that which is older and harder), changes of this kind, which promote ease of utterance, will finally prevail.

DISSYLLABLES.

§ 114. THIRD PRINCIPLE. — In words of two syllables, there is a tendency (though with numerous exceptions) to accent the former or *penultimate* syllable, as in *a'gue*, *bar'ton*, *com'mon*, *dis'cord*, &c.

NOTE. — (1.) This tendency meets with a powerful counteraction in Principle No. 1, namely, that of *derivatives* retaining the accent of their primitives, as in *amuse'*, *deter'*, *offend'*, &c. It is natural, in such formatives, to place the accent on the radical part of the word; and hence some hundreds of our dissyllables, especially verbs and adverbs, have their accent on the last syllable.

(2.) Still, there is a constant struggle (especially among the common people, who are unacquainted with the derivation of words) to draw back the accent to the first syllable. Here arises another conflict, which produces a diversity of accent; and the common people, being a majority, are, on the whole, slowly gaining upon those who are tenacious of Principle No. 1. Hence, *con'nate* and *in'nate* (instead of *connate'* and *innate'*) are generally prevalent in this country, and are now sanctioned by Reid, Boag, Craig, and others. *Al'cove* (for *alcove'*) is more common among us, and it is so marked by recent English orthoëpists, Boag, Craig, Cull, and others. *Con'tents* (for *contents'*) has become the general usage of this country, as sanctioned by Cull, Clarke, Webster, and Worcester. *Retail* (for *retail'*) is now the marking of a majority of the orthoëpists. *De'tail* (for *detail'*) is less prevalent, but is sanctioned by Smart, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, &c. *Prol'ix* and *pre'text* (for *prolix'* and *pretext'*) are widely prevalent (especially the former), and are authorized by some recent lexicographers. *Bomb'ast* (for *bombast'*) is the accentuation of Walker, Barclay, Richardson, Cull, and Webster; it is admitted by Worcester, and is extensively used in this country. *Bu'reau* (for *bureau'*) was admitted by Dr. Webster, and is very generally applied to the article of furniture, while *bureau'* is sometimes used in reference to a department of the government. *Ac'cess* (for *access'*) is authorized by a number of orthoëpists, and especially, among the later ones, by Knowles, Boag, Wright, Clarke, and Cull.

(3.) No orthoëpist has given any sanction, it is believed, to *rom'ance* and *fin'ance* (for *romance'* and *finance'*), or to *re'search* and *re'source* (for *research'* and *resource'*), though

these pronunciations are not infrequently heard in America. The two last ought especially to be discontinued; 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 distinguish between them, we accent the nouns and the adjectives on the first syllable, and the verbs on the last, as, a *con'vert*, to *con'vert'*; a *con'tract*, to *con'tract'*, &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, usage will probably soon fix permanently on *perfect* for the adjective, and *perfect'* for the verb; *permit* for the noun, and *permit'* for the verb; *pro'test* for the noun, and *protest'* for the verb; *perfume* for the noun, and *perfume'* for the verb; *proceeds* for the noun, and *proceed'* for the verb; *de'tail* for the noun, and *detail'* for the verb; *in'crease* for the noun, and *increase'* for the verb; *re'tail* for the noun, and *retail'* for the verb; *sur'vey* for the noun, and *survey'* 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 orthoëpist, it would not be surprising if this tendency should prevail on the ground stated above, making the noun *ally*, *allies*, and the verb *ally'*. The noun *cement* has been extensively pronounced *cem'ent*, as distinguished from the verb to *cement'*; but 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.	ADJECTIVES.
Au'gust, the month.	August', noble.
Com'pact, an engagement.	Compact', close.
Ex'ile, banishment.	Exile', small, slender.
In'stinct, an impulse.	Instinct', animated.
Min'ute (of time).	Minute', very small.
Su'pine (in grammar).	Supine', indolent.

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

TRISYLLABLES AND POLYSYLLABLES.

§ 117. FOURTH PRINCIPLE. — In words of three or more syllables, there is a strong tendency to accent the *antepenult*, or third syllable from the end, as in *elo'quent*, *ac'cident*, *oppo'rtunity*.

NOTE. — This tendency is counteracted by that of *derivation* (Principle No. 1. See § 112); and here arises 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 *contem'plate*, *demon'strate*, *confis'cate*, *obdu'rate*, &c. (forgetting that they come from participles, *contempla'tus*, *demonstra'tus*, &c.), because by Latin rules their second syllable is long: while the mass of the people, who know nothing of Latin, and are governed by English analogies, are equally bent on saying *contem'plate*, *demon'strate*, *obdu'rate*, &c. The latter pronunciation is now very extensively heard, and thus we have a "divided usage" in respect to these and similar words. There is a class of botanical and mineralogical terms ending in *phyllous* and *phyllite* from

Gr. φύλλον, a leaf), as *quadrifhyllum*, *anthophyllite*, &c., in which the same struggle is going on. Words having these terminations are differently accented 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 antepenult, Gray as uniformly on the penult, and Worcester giving an alternative in every case, the penultimate accentuation being his preference. There can be no doubt that that mode of pronunciation which places the accent on the antepenult is most in accordance with the genius of our language; and, in all probability, it will ultimately prevail over the learning or the pedantry of those who contend for the penultimate accentuation. In like manner, *bal'cony* (for *balco'ny*) has now, according to Smart, become the true English pronunciation, and is so marked by Knowles, Webster, Cull, Wright, Cooley, and many more.

Elegiac (for *el'egiac*) is the general pronunciation of this country (in accordance with *maniac* and most other words in *-iac*), and has the sanction of Perry, Knowles, Wright, Clarke, Cull, Cooley, and Webster. *Quantary* (for *quand'ary*), in accordance with *boundary* and nearly every other word of three syllables in *-ary*, is our prevailing pronunciation, and is sanctioned by Maunder, Cull, Craig, Clarke, Cooley, Worcester, and Webster. Many are disposed to reduce *vagary* to the same accentuation (*va'gary*).

§ 118. It is a just principle, laid down by Walker, that "when words come to us *whoe* from the Greek or Latin, the same accent ought to be preserved as in the original." Hence the following words ought to be accented as here marked: namely, *Abdo'men*, *hori'zon*, *deco'rum*, *diplo'ma*, *muse'um*, *sono'rous*, *acu'men*, *bitu'men*, and, on like grounds, *fara'go*, 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 *am'azon*, *cia'trix*, *min'ister*, *orator*, *pleth'ora*, &c.

§ 119. Words of more than two syllables having the same orthography are generally distinguished by a difference of accent, as *attribu'te*, n., and *attribu'te*, v., *misco'nduct*, n., and *misco'nduct'*, v., *o'verthrow*, n., and *o'verthrow'*, v. In such cases, the nouns have the accent further 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:—

- cracy; as, *democ'racy*, *theoc'racy*;
- ferous; as, *somnifer'ous*, *umbellifer'ous*;
- fluent; as, *af'fluent*, *circum'fluent*;
- fluus; as, *melliflu'ous*, *super'fluus*;
- gonal; as, *dung'onal*, *hexag'onal*;
- gony; as, *cosmog'ony*, *theog'ony*;
- grapher; as, *lexicog'raper*, *stenog'raper*;
- graphy; as, *photog'raphy*, *typog'raphy*;
- loger; as, *philol'oger*, *astrol'oger*;
- logist; as, *entomol'ogist*, *physiol'ogist*;
- logy; as, *chronol'ogy*, *mythol'ogy*;
- loquy; as, *coll'oquy*, *soil'oquy*;
- macy; as, *logom'achy*, *theom'achy*;
- malty; as, *chrestom'athy*, *polym'athy*;
- meter; as, *barom'eter*, *hygrom'eter*;
- metry; as, *atim'etry*, *geom'etry*;
- nomy; as, *astron'omy*, *eron'omy*;
- parous; as, *ovip'arous*, *civip'arous*;
- pathy; as, *ap'athy*, *antip'athy*;
- phony; as, *antiph'ony*, *coloph'ony*;
- scopy; as, *arros'copy*, *deuteros'copy*;
- strophe; as, *apos'trophe*, *catas'trophe*;

- tomy; as, *anat'omy*, *lithot'omy*;
- tropy; as, *at'rophy*, *hyper'tropy*;
- vorous; as, *flammiv'orous*, *igniv'orous*;
- vorous; as, *carniv'orous*, *graminiv'orous*.

§ 121. Words of more than two syllables, ending in *-ate*, *-dale*, *-gate*, *-fy*, *-tude*, and *-ty*, preceded by a vowel, have, for the most part, the accent on the antepenult; as, *dep'recate*, *rus'ticate*, *recip'rocate*; *an'tedate*, *elul'cidate*, *ac'commodate*; *prop'agate*, *del'egate*, *fu'migate*; *rar'efy*, *sanc'tify*; *qu'etude*, *lat'itude*; *soci'ety*, *acid'ity*, *dep'uty*.

§ 122. The penultimate syllable is to be accented in almost all words having the sound of *sh*, of *zh*, or of consonant *y* immediately before their last vowel or diphthong; e. g., *donat'ion*, *conces'sion*, *illu'sion*, *controver'sial*, *ver'milion*, *opin'ion*.

THE TERMINATIONS IC AND ICS.

§ 123. Words ending in *ic* and *ics* (derivatives from words in *icos* or *icus*, in Greek or Latin, or formed after the same analogy) have their accent on the penult; as, *epi'dem'ic*, *scientif'ic*, &c. The following words are exceptions, having the accent on the antepenult; namely, *ag'aric*, *Ar'abic*, *arith'metic*, *arsenic*, n., *cath'olic*, *chol'eric*, *ephem'eric*, *her'etic*, *lu'natic*, *pleth'oric*, *pol'itic*, *rhet'oric*, and *tur'meric*. *Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter'ic*. In like manner, the nouns *empir'ic* and *schismat'ic*, and the noun and adjective *sple'netic*, are sometimes accented on the penult, and sometimes on the antepenult.

THE TERMINATIONS E-AL, E-AN, AND E-UM.

§ 124. A part of the words having these terminations follow the English analogy, and take the antepenultimate accent; as, *cerule'an*, *hyph'orean*, *Hercule'an*, *Mediterr'anean*, *subterra'nean*, *Turta'rean*, *marmo'rean*; *petrol'eum*, *perios'teum*, *succo'da'neum*. A part accept the penult; as, *adamant'e'an*, *Atlant'e'an*, *coloss'e'an*, *empy're'an*, *Epicure'an*, *Europe'an*, *pygme'an*; *mausole'um*, *muse'um*. *Orphean*, being derived from *Or'pheus* (or *Ōrphēus*), is more properly accented *Or'phean*. Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; as, *lin'eal*, *ethe'real*, *funer'eal*; but *hymene'al* and *ide'al* take the accent upon the penult.

THE TERMINATION OSE.

§ 125. There is a considerable number of adjectives ending in *ose*, as *animose*, *comatose*, *operose*, &c., in the accentuation of which the dictionaries are at variance with each other, and many of them inconsistent with themselves. But all words of this class, as Walker remarks, ought, from their form and derivation, to be pronounced alike. Walker himself accents them all upon the last syllable, and in this he is followed by Worcester and Cooley; but, in trisyllables having this termination, most recent authorities, following the natural tendency of the language, as well as the prevailing usage, give only a secondary accent to the last syllable, placing the principal accent on the antepenult. (See § 110, Note, second paragraph.) As to dissyllabic adjectives ending in *ose*, as *ja'cose*, *verbose*, *more*, &c., they take the accent on the last syllable, with a few exceptions.

§ 126. In poetry, words are frequently used in an accentuation different from that adopted in ordinary speech, as in the following examples:—

'Twixt that and reason what a nice barrier!
Forever separate, yet forever near. Pope.

Ye icefalls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adeown enormous ravines slope amain. 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 *eminent*, *imminent*), and the regularly accented syllable takes a secondary accent; thus, *un/do*' is pronounced *un'do*' when opposed to *do* or to *out-do*', and *in'tervene*' is pronounced *in'tervene*' when used antithetically to *sub'pervene*'. So also with *am'putation* and *im'putation*, *bi'en'nial* and *tri'en'nial*, *op'pose*', and *sup'pose*'; *ex'ercise*, and *ex'ortise*, *al-le'gation* and *al-li'gation*; *proph'et*' and *prof'it*'; *do'nor*' and *do'nee*', *guar'antor* and *guar'antee*'.

§ 128. When separately pronounced, all monosyllabic words have their vowels 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 *ê*; as, "*Their* (thêr) 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* (thur) interests." So, also, *there*, when used as an adverb of place, is distinctly pronounced with the appropriate sound of the vowel; as, "I shall be *there* (thêr)." When, however, it serves merely to introduce a verb or a sentence, it takes the obscurer sound; as, "*There* (thur) is no difficulty in the case." In like manner we say *â*, *your*, *thât*, *thê*, *frôm*, *fôr*, &c., when we pronounce the words by them-

selves; but in actual use they become nearly or quite *û*, *yur*, *thût*, *thû*, *frôm*, *fur*, &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 thât that I say is this, thât thât thât thât gentleman has advanced is not thât thât 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, *a-dorn*, *o-void*); and sometimes in order to exhibit their etymological composition merely, without the least regard to their pronunciation (as, *ad-orn*, *ov-oid*). 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*, *philo-sophy*, *beli-gerent*, &c.), and a single consonant or a consonant digraph between two vowels goes to the latter (as, *a-na-to-my*, *de-li-cate*, *ma-thu-matics*, &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 orthoëpical principle of syllabication, and where this is possible it has generally been done, more particularly in the case of accented syllables.

RULES FOR SPELLING CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS.

FOUNDED ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF DR. WEBSTER, AS EXHIBITED IN THIS VOLUME.

§ 130 (1). The letters *f* and *l*, at the end of monosyllables, and standing immediately after single vowels, are generally doubled; as in *staff*, *cliff*, *doff*, *puff*; *all*, *bell*, *hull*, *toll*, *null*. The words *clef*, *if*, *of*, and *sol*, are exceptions.

§ 131 (2). The letter *s*, at the end of a monosyllable, and standing immediately after a single vowel, is generally doubled, except when it is used to form the possessive case or plural of a noun, or the third person singular of a verb; as in *grass*, *press*, *hiss*, *moss*, *truss*. The only important exceptions are *as*, *gas*, *has*, *was*, *yes*, *his*, *is*, *thus*, and *us*.

§ 132 (3). Besides *f*, *l*, and *s*, the only consonants that are ever doubled at the end of a word are *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *z*. The following list contains all, or nearly all, the words in which these letters are doubled; namely, *abb*,

ebb; *add*, *odd*, *rudd*; *bigg*, *egg*, *snigg*; *lamm*, *scomm*, *mumm* (to mask); *inn*, *buun*; *wapp*; *gnarr*, *parr*, *err*, *birr*, *shirr*, *skirr*, *burr*, *hurr*, *murr*, *purr*; *mitt*, *plitt*, *smitt*, *butt*; *fizz*, *fuzz*, *buzz*, *huzz*, *muzz*.

NOTE. — The words *let*, *net*, and *set* are sometimes incorrectly spelled *lett*, *nett*, and *sett*; and some other words which should have the final letter single are spelled, by some writers, with it doubled.

§ 133 (4). A consonant standing at the end of a word immediately after a diphthong or double vowel is never doubled. The words *ail*, *peat*, *haul*, *door*, and *maim*, are examples. The word *guess* is only an apparent exception, as the *u* does not strictly form a diphthong with the *e*, but serves merely to render the *g* hard.

§ 134 (5). Monosyllables ending, as pronounced, with the sound of *k*, and in which *e* follows the vowel, have

usually *k* added after the *c*; as in *black, fleck, dick, knock, and buck*. The words *lac, sac, tale, zinc, ploc, roc, soc, arc, marc, orc, and fisc*, are exceptions.

Words of more than one syllable, ending in *ic* or *iac*, which formerly ended in *k*, also words derived from the Latin or Greek languages, or from other sources, and similar to these, or formed in an analogous manner, are now written without the *k*; as, *maniac, elegiac, cubic, music, public*. The word *derrick* is an exception. Words of more than one syllable, in which *c* is preceded by other vowels than *i* or *ia*, commonly end in *ck*; as, *arrack, barrack, hammock, killock, wedlock*. The words *almanac, sandarac, limbec, zebec, manioc, and havoc*, are exceptions. *Almanac, limbec, and havoc*, however, are sometimes written with *k* after the *c*, especially in England.

§ 135 (6). In derivatives formed from words ending in *e*, by adding a termination beginning with *e*, *i*, or *y*, the letter *k* is inserted after the *e*, in order that the latter may not be inaccurately pronounced like *s* before the following vowel: as, *colic, colicky; traffic, trafficked, trafficking, trafficker; tale, talcky; zinc, zincky*.

§ 136 (7). In derivatives formed by adding a termination beginning with a vowel to monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, when these words end in a single consonant (except *x*) preceded by a single vowel, that consonant is doubled; as, *clan, clannish; plan, planned, planning, planner; bag, baggage; hot, hotter, hottest; wit, witty; cabal, caballer; abel, abel'ted, abel'tings, abel'tor; begin, begin'nng, begin'ner; infer, infer'ed, infer'ring*. 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, hōttest, and abēt'ted*, would naturally be pronounced *plāned, hōtest, and abēt'ted*, 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 *u* performs the office of the consonant *w*; as, *squab, squab'ish, squabby; squat, squatting, squatter; quit, quitted, quitting; acquit, acquitted, acquit'ting*.

The derivatives of the word *gas* (except *gassed, gassing, and gassy*) are written with but one *s*; as, *gaseous, gaseity, gasify*. *Ex'cellence*, as being from the Latin *excellens*, retains the double *l*, though one *l* 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, cab'al'ism, cab'al'ist; prefer, prefer'ence; refer, refer'ence; defer, defer'ence*. It is no exception to this rule that *chancellor*, and the derivatives of *metal* and *crystal*, as *metalloid, metallurgy, crystalline, crystallize*, and the like, are written with the *l* doubled, since they are derived respectively from the Latin *cancellarius* (through the French), and *metallum*, and the Greek *κρυσταλλος*. So also the word *tranquillity* retains the double *l* as being from the Latin *tranquillitas*, while the English derivatives of *tranquil*, though often written with two *l*s, are more properly written with only one, as *tranquillize, tranquilizer*, and the like.

§ 137 (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, *daub, daubed, dauber; need, needy; brief, briefer, briefest; revel, revel'ed, revel'ing; travel, traveling, trav'eler; 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 *l*; 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 *l*, 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 uret, cavil, carol, channel, chisel, compromit, counsel, cudgel, dial, dishvel, dovel, drivel, duel, empanel, enamel, equal, funnel, gambol, gravel, grovel, handelsel, hatchet, imperil, jewel, kennel, kidnap, label, laurel, level, libel, marskal, marvel, medal, metal, model, panel, parallel, parcel, pencil, peril, pistol, pomnel, quarrel, ravel, revel, rival, rowvel, shovel, shrivel, snivel, tassel, insel, trammel, travel, tunnel, unravel, r'ial, victual, worship*. Worcester doubles the final letters of all these words, except *parallel*, in forming derivatives by the addition of terminations beginning with vowels, though he remarks, with respect to those ending in *l*, that "it 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 solely on the ground that usage favors it, but remarks that "the double *p* in *worshipped, worshipping, &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, driel, 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.

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

The derivatives of *pontiff* are exceptions to the rule, being written with only one *f*; as, *pontific, pontifical, pontific'al, and the like*. One *l* also is dropped in a few words formed by adding the termination *ly* to words ending in *ll*, in order to prevent the concurrence of three *l*s: as, *ill, ily; dull, dully; full, fully*. Words similarly formed by adding the termination *less*, however, are written either with three *l*s, a hyphen being inserted before the termination, or with two *l*s and without the hyphen: as, *bell-less, or bell'ess, skill-less or skill'ess, smell-less or smell'ess*.

§ 139 (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; chaste, chastely, chasteness; move, movement*. When, however, the *e* is immediately preceded

by another vowel (except *el*), it is often dropped from the derivative: as, *due, duly; 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*.

§ 140 (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; plume, plumage; use, usage; grieve, grievance; come, coming; shape, shaping; move, movable; sale, salable; fleece, fleecy; force, forcible; true, truism*.

The *e* is retained in the words *hoings, shoeing, and toeing* (from *hoe, shoe, and toe*), in order to prevent a doubt as to the pronunciation, that might arise in case it were omitted. It is retained, also, in the words *dyeing, singeing, springeing, swingeing, tingeing* (from *dye, singe, springe, swinge, tinge*), to distinguish them from *dying, singing, springing, swinging, tinging* (from *die, sing, spring, swing, ting*). The word *mileage*, as commonly written, does not omit the *e*, though it is sometimes, and more correctly, spelled *milage*. The words *lineage, lineal, and pineal*, though apparently exceptions, are not really such, since they are derived not directly from *line* and *pine*, but from the Latin *linea* (through the French), *linealis, and pinea*. The *e*, standing, in a derivative, before a termination beginning with *a* or *o*, and immediately after *c* or *g*, is retained in order to preserve the soft sounds of these consonants: as, *peace, peaceable; notice, noticeable; manage, manageable; change, changeable; advantage, advantageous; outrage, outrageous; mortgage, mortgagor*. The latter word is sometimes very improperly written *mortagor*, and pronounced *mort-a-gor*.

§ 141 (12). In derivatives formed from words ending in *ie*, by adding the termination *ing*, the *e* is dropped, and the *i* changed to *y*, in order to prevent two *i*'s from coming together: as, *die, dying; lie, lying; tie, tying; vie, vying*.

§ 142 (13). In derivatives of words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, and formed by appending any termination except one beginning with *i*, the *y* is usually changed into *i*: as, *icy, icest, icily; mercy, merciless; tidy, tidiness; modify, modifies; foggy, foggiess; earthy, earthiness; pity, pitiful*.

The derivatives of adjectives of one syllable ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, are exceptions, and usually retain the *y*: as, *shy, shyness; sly, slyest; dry, dryly; spry, spryer, spryest; wry, wryness*. But the adjectives *drier and driest*, from *dry*, are commonly written with *i* instead of *y*. Derivatives formed by adding the termination *ship*, as *secretaryship, suretyship, ladyship*, and the like, also retain the *y*, though some authors write them with *i*, according to the rule. The words *babyhood* and *ladykin* are likewise exceptions. The *y* is also retained in the possessive case singular of nouns, when formed by adding *s* with the apostrophe: as, *country's, everybody's*.

§ 143 (14). Derivatives formed by affixing a termination to words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel, generally retain the *y* unchanged: as, *gay, gayety, gayly; play, player, plays; sway, swayed; obey, obeying; joy, joyful; enjoy, enjoyed; buy, buying; gluey, glueyness*.

The words *daily, laid, paid, said, snith, slain, and staid* (from *day, lay, pay, say, slay, and stay*), with their com-

pounds, are exceptions. *Staid*, however, is sometimes written *stayed*. Derivatives from words ending in *uy*, as *colloquies, from colloquy*, are not exceptions to the rule, as *u*, in such cases, is not strictly a vowel, but stands for the consonant *w*.

§ 144 (15). Derivatives formed by appending a syllable beginning with a vowel to words ending with a vowel sound, generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound: as, *huzzza, huzzaced; agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; dough, doughy; echo, echoed; woo, wooes; bow, bowed; beau, brauish*.

Derivatives of words of this class ending in silent *e*, as also those formed from words ending in double *e* by adding a termination beginning with *e*, drop the final *e*: as, *hoe, hoed; sue, sued; owe, owed; free, freer, freest; agree, agreed*. The cases mentioned in sections 11, 12, and 13 are also exceptions.

§ 145 (16). Derivatives formed by prefixing one or more syllables to words ending in a double consonant commonly retain both consonants: as, *tipstaff, rebuff, befull, inthrall, disinthrall, foretell, undersell, fulfill, enroll, emboss, (from staff, buff, fall, thrall, tell, sell, fill, roll, boss)*.

The word *until* is an exception, being always written with one *l*. Those words of this class which end in *ll* are written by some authors, especially in England, with one *l*: as, *befall, inthral, foretel, fulfil, enrol*. The words *distill* and *instill* should be written with the *l* doubled, though they are often written *distil* and *instil*, with only one *l*.

§ 146 (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, *almighty, almost, alone, already, also, although, altogether, always, without, therewithal, wherewithal, welcome, welfare*; — compounds of *mass*; as, *Candlemas, Christmas, Lammas, Michaelmas*, &c.; — words of which the second part is the adjective *full*; as, *arful, hateful, rueful, woeful*; — also, the words *chiblain, fulfill, namesake, neckerchief, nrmskull, pastime, standish, and where'er*.

§ 147 (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; canto, cantos; virtue, virtues; purtieu, purtious; claw, claws; cab, cabs; panic, panics; bead, beads; chief, chiefs; bag, bags; path, paths; lock, locks; bell, bells; gem, gems; fan, fans; cup, cups; 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 *alkalis* or *alkalies*; that of *rabbi*, either *rabbis* or *rabbies*. With regard to other nouns ending in *i* usage differs, though they are more properly written with the termination *s*.

When the noun in the singular ends with such a sound (as that of *ch, sh, j, s, z*, or *z*) that the sound of *s* can not unite with it in pronunciation, but must form a separate syllable, *e* 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; 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 *l's* in *all*;" "Two **s* in *Orion*;" "The *why'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 "The two *ls* in *all*;" "Two **s* in *Orion*;" Others still write the names of the letters with their proper plural endings, instead of the letters themselves: as, the two *ees, efs, ells, esses*, and the like. The plurals of letters are also rarely expressed by simply doubling them, without adding any plural sign: as, the two *ee* in *bee*, the two *ll* in *all*; but this practice is not to be commended, as *ee, ll, &c.*, are properly read *double e, double l, &c.*

§ 148 (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 *quy*, in which *u*, being pronounced like *w*, 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 *ies*, according to the rule: as, "The three *Maries.*" Many writers, however, form the plural of such words by simply adding *s*: as, "The three *Marys.*"

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 *ies*: as, *monies, attorneyes*, and the like.

§ 149 (20). The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* 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, beeves; 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 *staves*, 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 *wharfs* in England; in the United States it is more commonly, but improperly, written *wharves*, as it is also by some recent English writers. The plurals of *hoof* and *turf*, formerly written *hooves* and *turves*, are now written *hoofs* and *turfs*. The plurals of other nouns ending in *f, fe, or ff*, are formed regularly by the addition of *s* only.

§ 150 (21). In the following nouns, the plural is distinguished from the singular only by a change of the vowel or vowel sound of the word: namely, *man, men; woman, women; goose, geese; foot, feet; tooth, teeth; brother, brethren; louse, lice; mouse, mice.* Compounds ending with these words form their plurals in the same manner: as, *forman, formen; dormouse, dormice.* Words which end in the syllable *man*, and are not compounds, form their plurals regularly, by adding *s* only: as, *cayman, caymans; desman, desmans; firman, firmans; talisman, talismans; German, Germans; Mussulman, Mussulmans.* The plurals of *talisman* and *Mussulman* are sometimes, by a gross blunder, written *talismen* and *Mussulmen*.

§ 151 (22). A few plurals end in *en*: namely, *brother,*

brethren; child, children; ox, oxen. To these may be added the obsolete forms *eyne, kine, shoon, hosen, housen*, (from *eye, cow, shoe, hose, house*), the first three of which, though they have received a slightly different form, end, as pronounced, with the sound of *n*.

§ 152 (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 pedestals; *dice*, the cubical blocks used in games of chance; *peas*, seeds of the pea-plant, when a definite number is mentioned; *pease*, the same in bulk, or spoken of collectively; *pennies*, the coins, especially when a definite number is mentioned; *pence*, the amount reckoned by these coins.

§ 153 (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.

§ 154 (25). Many words adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals: as, *datum, data; criterion, criteria; genus, genera; larva, larvæ; crisis, crises; matrix, matrices; focus, foci; monsieur, messieurs.*

Many words of this class, while retaining the original plurals, have also a second, formed after the analogy of English words of similar termination: as, *formula, formulæ or formulas; beau, beaux or beaus; index, indices or indexes; stratum, strata or stratums; bandit, banditti or bandits; cherub, cherubim or cherubs; seraph, seraphim or seraphs.* The plurals of the last two words are sometimes incorrectly written *cherubims* and *seraphims*, with double plural terminations, from ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that, in Hebrew words, *im* is a plural ending.

§ 155 (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, courts-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; hanful, hanfuls.*

§ 156 (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 *villanous, villany, &c.*, properly retain the *v*, 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 reflection* follow the spelling of the words *connect, deflect, inflect, and reflect*, though often written, especially in England, *connexion, deflexion, inflexion, and reflexion.*

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, floe, 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 *c* instead of *s*, for the *s* belongs to the words from which they are derived, and is also used in all their derivatives.

The words *drought* and *height* were formerly written *drouth* and *hight*, 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 accented on the last syllable, as *deceit, devise*.

Derivatives of the Greek *εἶσα* (*seat, base, side*; pronounced *hē'dra*), as *polyhedron, tetrahedron, octahedron*, and the like, are properly thus written with *h* before the *e* of the termination, but are sometimes written *polyedron, tetraedron, octaedral*, &c., without the *h*.

§ 157 (28). There is a class of adjectives ending either in *able* or in *ible*, of which a large majority have the termination *able*: as, *blamable, 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 *ible*, according as they are derived from words ending in *abilis* or *ibilis*: as, *mutable* (Lat. *mutabilis*); *credible* (Lat. *credibilis*). Those formed from English words generally end in *able*; as, *avoidable, eatable, laughable, liable, salable, serviceable*. There are a few words respecting which usage is variable: as, *addible* or *addable*; *conversible* or *conversible*; *inferable* or *inferrible*; *referable* or *referrible*.

§ 158 (29). There is a class of words beginning with *en* or *in*, as *enclose* or *incline, 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.

§ 159 (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 *dependent*, 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 *ance*, 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 *ence* belong properly to words derived from the French or from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; *ent* and *ance* to words derived from Latin verbs of the other three conjugations.

§ 160 (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.* *Acree, chance, lucre, naacre, massacre, and agre*, retain the termination *re*, in order to preserve the hard sound of the *c* and *g*.

§ 161 (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, iodide, chlorine, fluorine, &c.* The word *tannin* is always written without the final *e*. *Oxide* is now generally written with the termination *ide*, though formerly by many written *oxyd*, from the supposition that the *y* of the last syllable represented the *y* of the Greek *ὄξύς*, 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.

§ 162 (33). There is a class of words ending, as pronounced, with the sound of long *i*, followed by *z*, 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 *ίζω*, 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 *ize*; as, *unathematize, characterize, dramatize, tantalize*. The words *catechise* and *exorcise* are exceptions. Those formed in an analogous manner from English words are likewise written with *ize*: as, *abunnenize, bastardize, memorize, sensitize*. Those derived from the French verb *prendre* (participle *pris* or *prise*) end in *ise*: as, *apprise, comprise, emprise, enterprise, surprise*. Of those formed from French words other than *prendre*, or which have corresponding forms in the French, a majority end in *ize*, though in respect to some of them usage is variable: as, *civilize, formaize, organize, satirize*. The following are the principal English verbs ending in *ise*: namely, *advertise, advise, affranchise, advise, catechise, chastise, circumcise, compris, compromise, criticize, demise, despise, devise, disenfranchise, disfranchise, disguise, divertise, emprise, enfranchise, enterprise, exercise, exorcise, franchise, manumise, misprise, premise, reprise, revise, supervis, surmise, surprise*. It may be remarked that most of those in respect to which usage varies are more frequently written in England with the termination *ise*, and in the United States with the termination *ize*.

§ 163 (34). The words *mold* and *moli*, and their compounds and derivatives, are written in this Dictionary with *o* instead of *ou*, in analogy with the words *bold, loll, colt, gold, &c.*, from which the *u* has been dropped. Most authors, however, write these words *mould* and *moult*, and their derivatives in like manner.

§ 164 (35). There is a numerous class of words almost universally written, in the United States, with the termination *or*, many of which are written, in England, with the termination *our*: as, *candor, favor, honor, labor, rumor, vigor*. English usage, however, is not uniform with respect to these words, many of them being written with *or* in English books.

§ 165 (36). There is a small class of words ending with the syllable *ped* (from Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot), the termination of some of which was formerly, and is still frequently, written *pede*: as, *biped, centiped, milliped, quadruped, soliped, &c.* The words *biped* and *quadruped* are universally written without the final *e*, and the others, according to the best usage, should be written in the same manner.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES.

* * * The "Exercises" given below are designed to furnish material for instruction and practice in the etymological analysis of English words. For some remarks as to the mode of using them, see the Preface, p. iv.

PREFIXES.

A, a prefix to many English words, is in some cases a contraction of *on*, *in*, *at*, *of*, *to*, *for*; as, *ablaze* for *in a blaze*, *aboard* for *on board*, *afoot* for *on foot*, *aground* for *on the ground*, *ado* for *to do*, *await* for *wait for*. In other cases, it is contracted from the A.-S. inseparable particle *ge-*, which forms verbs from verbs, 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.—In some words of Greek origin, *a* gives them a negative sense; before a vowel it becomes *an*. In a few words of Latin origin, it is another form of the prefix *ab*.

EXERCISE.—Awake, asleep, ahead, aside, afar, aware; a, athetic, amorphous, atheist, abyss, ardent, anonymous, anomaly, anecdote, anarchy; abate, avert.

AB, a prefix to words of Latin origin, and a Latin preposition, is the same as the Greek *ἀπό*. Goth. *af*, A.-S. and Eng. *of*. It denotes *from*, *separation*, *or departure*. Before *a* and *t*, it is generally changed into *abs*. See **A**.

EXERCISE.—Abduct, object, adjure, abrupt, abrogate, absurd, abuse, abrade, absolve; abscess, abscond, abstemious, abstain.

AD. [Cf. W. *at*, *to*, toward, Goth. and Eng. *at*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *to*. In composition, the last letter is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed.

EXERCISE.—Adhere, adjoin, addict, adjure, admit, admonish, adorn, advent, acclaim, aggravate, affirm, allege, applaud, arrogate, ascribe, attain.

AL. 1. In Arabic, 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*.

EXERCISE.—Alcove, alchemy, alcmic, almanac, alcohol, alkali.

2. A form of the prefix *ad*. See **AD**.

AMBI. [Lat. *ambi*, *amb*, *am*, an (as *ambidens*, *ambages*, *ambicre*, *ambelare*), Gr. *ἀμφί*, A.-S. *emb*, *ymb*.] *About*; *around*;—a prefix used in composition in words derived from the Latin.

EXERCISE.—Ambidexter, ambient, ambition, ambiguous, amelioration.

AMPHI, *n*. [See *supra*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying

about, *around*, *on both sides*, *on all sides*, &c.

EXERCISE.—Amphibious, amphitheater, amphibology, amphibrach.

ANA. [Gr. *ἀνά*.] A prefix in words from the Greek, denoting *on*, *upward*, *up to*, *throughout*, *backward*, *back to*, *again*, *previously*, *or against*.

EXERCISE.—Analogy, analytic, anatomy, anabaptist, anachronism, anagram, anapest, anathema.

ANTI, [Gr. *ἀντί*, *against*.] A prefix **ANTI**, [in words from the Greek, meaning *against*, *over against*, or *opposed to*.

EXERCISE.—Antarctic, antihelmintic, antidote, antipathy, antithesis, antifebrile, antipodes, antichristian, antiseptic, antitype.

ANTE. A Latin preposition, the Gr. *ἀντί*, A.-S. & Goth. *and* (cf. **ANSWER**); used in the composition of English words, esp. in words from the Latin and Greek. It signifies *before in place*, *in front*; and figuratively, *before in time*.

EXERCISE.—Antechamber, antecedent, antediluvian, anteuundane, antedate, antepencil.

APPO. [Gr. *ἀπό*. See **AB**.] A Greek preposition used in composition, and signifying *from*, *away from*, *off*, *or asunder*. It sometimes has the contracted form *ap*.

EXERCISE.—Apoplexy, apothecary, apologue, apostasy, apastrophe, apostle; aphelion, aphorism.

BI, is originally the same word as *by*, A.-S. *be* and *bi* or *big*, Goth. *bi*. It denotes *nearness*, *closeness*, *about*, *on*, *at*, and generally has an intensive force.

EXERCISE.—Beset, bedeck, become, bestow, bedim, becalm, becloud, befriend, because, before, betimes.

BI. [From Lat. *bis*, twice, which in composition drops the *s*.] In most branches of science, *bi* in composition denotes *two*, *twice*, *doubly*. In chemistry, it denotes that the compound contains two parts of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other; thus, a bichromate of potash contains two parts of chromic acid to one of potash.

EXERCISE.—Bidentate, bicarbonate, bisaxal, biapsular, bicephalous, bicipitious, bifoliate, bisect, biweekly, binomial.

BIS, *adv*. [Lat. *bis*, twice, for *duis*, from *duo*, two, like *bellum* from *duellum*.] Twice. See **BI**.

EXERCISE.—Bisextile.

CA. [Gr. *κατά*.] The Latin and English form of a Greek preposition used in composition to signify *down*, *downward*, *down upon*, *downright*, *completely*, &c. It sometimes drops the final vowel, and is sometimes changed to *cat*.

EXERCISE.—Cataclysm, catacomb, catalogue, catarrh, catacaustic, cataplexy, catastrophe, catoptric, category; cathartic, catholic, cathedral.

CIRCUM. [Accusative of *circus*, a circle, Gr. *κύκλος*.] A Latin preposition, used as a prefix in many English words. In a few words the *m* is dropped.

EXERCISE.—Circumscribe, circumspect, circumvent, circumjacent, circumnavigate, circumlocution; circuit, circuitous, circulate.

COM- or **CON**-. [The same as *cum*, which is akin to Gr. *σύν*.] A Latin preposition signifying *with* or *against*, used in composition as an inseparable prefix. The form *com* is used before *b*, *p*, and *m*, and *con* before the other consonants. Before *l*, however, *con* or *com* is changed into *col*; before *r* into *cor*; while before a vowel or *h*, the *n* or *m* is dropped.

EXERCISE.—Compose, commotion, commerce, command, compact, connect, concur, construct, convolve, contract, collect, corrupt, coalesce, cohabit, cooperate, cohere, cohere.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition, signifying *against*, *in opposition*, entering into the composition of some English words. In old English, it took the form *counter*.

EXERCISE.—Contradict, contravene, contradicting, contravallation; counteract, countermarch, counterpart, countercharm, counterbalance.

CO. See **CON**.

COUNTER. See **CONTRA**.

DE. A Latin prefix denoting a *moving from*, *separation*. Hence, it often expresses a negative. Sometimes it augments the sense. It coincides nearly in sense with the French *des* and Latin *dis*.

EXERCISE.—Debar, decline, decrease, deduct, decamp, deject, deter, descend, detain, depart, detract, denude, denominate, denounce, derange, deprave, despoil.

DI. 1. [Gr. *δίς*, 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 (xxvii)

two equivalents of mercury and one of chlorine. 2. See DIS

DI'A. [Gr. δῖα, akin to Lat. *dis*.] A prefix denoting *through, right through*.

EXERCISE.—Diameter, diagram, dialogue, diagonal, diacritical, diatribe, dialect.

DIS. An inseparable prefix, from the Latin (whence Fr. *des*), denoting *separation, a parting from*; hence it generally has the force of a negative. It sometimes passes into the forms *di* and *dis*.

EXERCISE.—Distribute, disconnect, disarm, dissolve, disorganize, disorder, dispel, discover; divert; differ, diffuse.

DYS-. An inseparable prefix, from the Greek δυσ-, hard, ill, and signifying *ill, bad, hard, unlucky, dangerous*, &c.

EXERCISE.—Dysentery, dyspepsy.

E. A Latin prefix; the same as EX.

EM. See EN.

EN. A prefix to many English words, chiefly borrowed from the French; it coincides with the Latin *in*, Gr. *en*. For ease of pronunciation, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial.

EXERCISE.—Enchant, enamour, enclose, encamp, engrave, enjoy, enlarge, ennoble, enrich; employ, empower, emboss, embrace.

EP, } [Gr. ἐπί. See OB.] A prefix, EP'li. } signifying *on, above, toward, by, to, among, near*, &c.

EXERCISE.—Epiogue, epithet, epidemic, epitaph, epidermis, epitomize, epheial.

EU. A prefix from the Gr. εὖ, well, signifying *well, easy, advantageous, good*, and the like.

EXERCISE.—Eulogy, euphony, eucharist, euphemism.

EX. A Latin preposition or prefix (Gr. ἐξ or ἐκ), signifying *out of, out, proceeding from*. Hence, in composition, it signifies sometimes *out of*; sometimes *off, from, or out*; sometimes *beyond*. In some words, it intensifies the meaning. The *x* regularly remains only before the vowels and before *e, h, p, q, s, t*; it is assimilated to a following *f*, and drops away altogether before the other consonants. In a few words it changes into *ex*. Prefixed to names of office, it denotes that a person has held that office, but has resigned it, or been left out, or dismissed.

EXERCISE.—Exhale, exlude, exscind, excess, exceed, excel, exact, exert, exist, exonerate, exult, excel, exhaust, expend, exquisite, exsiccant, extort, exflux, effect, effusion, elect, event, edition, emigrate, elect, eccentric, ex-chancellor, ex-governor, ex-president.

EX'TRÁ. [Contr. from *extra* (*parte*), from *exter*, 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 or jurisdiction of* that denoted by the word to which it is joined.

EXERCISE.—Extradition, extravagant, extraneous, extraordinary, extrajudicial.

FOR. [A.-S. *for*, allied to Goth. *fair*, Ger. *cer*.] As a prefix to verbs, *for* has usually the force of a negative or privative, denoting *forth, away, out, without*.

EXERCISE.—Forbid, forsake, forswear, forego.

FORE. [A.-S. *fore*, kindred with *for*, prep.] An adjective used in composition, to denote *advancement in place or time*.

EXERCISE.—Forebode, forefather, foreshorten, foreground, foresee, foretell, foreordain, foreshew, forearm, forearm, foreknowledge, forerunner, forestall.

HYP'PER. [Gr. ὑπέρ, allied to Lat. *super*, Skr. *upare*, Eng. *over*.] A prefix used in composition to denote *excess, or something over or beyond*.

EXERCISE.—Hyperbolic, hypertrophy, hyperborean, hypercritical, hyperbole.

HYP'O. A prefix from the Greek preposition ὑπό [allied to Lat. *sub*, Skr. *upar*], *under, beneath*, frequently used in composition to signify *a less quantity, or a low state or degree of* that denoted by the word with which it is joined, *position beneath it*, &c. In chemistry, prefixed to the name of a compound containing oxygen, it designates another compound containing less oxygen; as *hyponitrous acid*, which contains less oxygen than *nitrous acid*.

EXERCISE.—Hypochondriac, hypostatic, hypothesis, hypotenuse, hyphen.

IL. The form of *in* when used before words beginning with *l*. See IN.

IM. A prefix from the Lat. *in*, *n* being changed to *m*, before a labial, for the sake of easy utterance. The same prefix is sometimes used in compounds not of Latin origin. For *im*, the French write *em*, which is used in words introduced into English from the French language. See EM.

EXERCISE.—Imbibe, immense, impartial, immoral, import, imprint, imbank, imbitter, imprisonment.

IN. 1. [Allied to Gr. ἐν, Skr. *ina*.] A prefix from the Latin *in*, often used in composition, and signifying *within, into, or among*, or serving to render emphatic the sense of the word to which it is prefixed.—*In* before *l* is changed into *il*; before *r*, into *ir*; before a labial, into *im*. 2. [Allied to Eng. *in*. See UN.] A Latin particle of negation. Before *b* and *p*, it becomes *im*; before *l, m, r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants. In a few words *in* is changed into *ig*.

EXERCISE.—1. Inbred, incase, inject, inspect, induce, infuse, inclose, increase; illegal, illumine, illusion; irradiate, irrational, irregular; inhibit, immaterial, impatient. — 2. Inactive, incapable, invincible, intolerable, infirm, impassable; illicit, illimitable, immortal, irrepresentable, irresolute, ignoble, ignorant.

IN'TER. [From *in*, with an adverbial ending.] A Latin preposition, sig-

nifying *among or between*;—used as a prefix.

EXERCISE.—Intercept, interfere, interrupt, intercede, interpose, interchange, intermingle, interview, interpose, intervene, intersperse.

INTRO. [Lat., contr. from *intero* (*oco*).] A prefix signifying *within, into, in*, and the like.

EXERCISE.—Introduce, intromission, introvert, intrait, introspection.

MÉT'A. [Gr. μετά, allied to μέρος, Lat. *medius*, Eng. *mid, middle*.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *in the midst of*; also, *beyond, over, after, behind, with, between, reversely*.

EXERCISE.—Metaphor, metaphysics, metamorphose, metaphrase.

MIS. [A.-S., having the same origin with the verb *to miss*.] A prefix denoting *error, wrong, defect, unlikeness*, &c.

EXERCISE.—Mistake, mismanage, mispronounce, mistrust, misbehave, misbeliever, miscreant, misdeemeanor.

NŌN, adv. [Lat. *non*, O. Lat. *nænum*, *nænum*, from *ne-ænum*, or *neinum*, 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 prefixes *un* and *in* those of adjectives; also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives.

EXERCISE.—Non-residence, non-performance, non-arrival, non-intercourse, non-intervention, non-conductor, non-acid, non-electric, non-existent, non-commissioned.

OB. [Kindred with Gr. ἐπί.] A Latin preposition, signifying, primarily, *in front, before*, and hence *against, toward*. In composition the *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. In a few cases the *b* becomes *s*. It means *reversed or back* in *obovate, occiput*, &c.

EXERCISE.—Object, objugatory, occasion, offer, oppose, ostentation.

PÁ'RÁ. [Gr., prob. akin to Lat. *præ* and *præter*.] A preposition, used in composition, and signifying *beside, to the side of, to, amiss, wrong, beyond, contrary to*, &c. It is sometimes contracted into *par*.

EXERCISE.—Paradox, paragon, paralysis, parasitic, parallel, paragraph, paraclete, paraphrase; parody, paroxysm, parhelion.

PÉR. A Latin preposition often used in composition as a prefix denoting *through, passing, or over the whole extent*. The *r* is sometimes assimilated. In chemistry, it signifies *very, fully, or to the utmost extent*; as in *peroxide*, a substance oxidated to the utmost degree.

EXERCISE.—Perambulate, perfunctory, persecute, perforate, permanent, permit, percussion, persuade, peruse, perfection, perdition, pellucid; peroxide.

PÉR'I. [Gr. περί, Skr. *pari*.] A prefix used in many words derived from

the Greek and signifying *with, around, about, near, and the like.*

EXERCISE.—*Pericarp, period, periphase, peripatetic, periphery, perihelion, perimeter.*

POST. A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, signifying *after.*

EXERCISE.—*Postpone, postscript, posterior, posthumous, postobit.*

PRÆ. An English form of the Latin prefix, *præ*, before. It expresses *priority of time, place, or rank.*

EXERCISE.—*Preclude, predict, preper, preponderate, precursor, precede, prefix, prelude, premonition, pre-eminent.*

PRÆTER. A prefix, from the Lat. *præter* (from *præ*, with the adverbial termination *ter*), used in the composition of some English words, and having the signification of *past, beyond*; hence, *beside, more.*

EXERCISE.—*Preterit, pretermitt, preternatural.*

PRŌ. [Orig. neuter dative for *proi*, Gr. *πρό*.] A Latin preposition, used in composition as a prefix, and denoting *fore, forth, forward, in front of, in favor of, for, in the place of.*

EXERCISE.—*Produce, project, profess, promise, protract, pronoun, proceed, provoke, promote, protrude.*

PRŌS. [Gr. *πρός*. Cf. Skr. *prati*.] A Greek preposition, used in composition, and signifying *motion towards, a being on, at, by, or beside, a remaining b-side, and hence connection and engagement with any thing.*

EXERCISE.—*Proselyte, prosody.*

PSEŪDO (*sū*'do). [From Gr. *ψεύδης*, lying, false, from *ψεύδω*, to belie.] A prefix used in words from the Greek, and signifying *false, counterfeit, pretended, or spurious.*

EXERCISE.—*Pseudo-martyr, pseudo-philosophy, pseudonym.*

RA. An inseparable prefix or preposition in words from the French and Italian, coming from the Lat. *re* and *ad* combined. See **RE** and **AD**.

EXERCISE.—*Rally, ramble.*

RĒ. [Lat.] A prefix or inseparable particle in the composition of words, denoting *return, repetition, iteration.* It is abbreviated from *red*, which the Latins retained in words beginning with a vowel.

EXERCISE.—*Recur, reduce, refrain, retract, revert, rebuild, reform, restore, resound, resist, renew, recall, remove, resume, revolve; redeem, redintegrate.*

RĒTRO. [Lat., from *re*, and the adverbial termination *ter*.] A prefix in words from the Latin, signifying *back or backward.*

EXERCISE.—*Retrocede, retrospect, retrograde, retrospect.*

SE. [Orig. form of *sine*.] An inseparable preposition used in some words from the Latin, and signifying *without, aside, by itself.*

EXERCISE.—*Secura, seduce, seclude, secede, sequester, separate, sedition, segregate.*

SĪNE. A Latin preposition signifying

without, and used in composition. It drops the final e in sincere, and also changes the n into m in simple.

EXERCISE.—*Sincure.*

SĪP. [A.-S. *stēop*, fr. *stēopan, stēpan*, to bereave.] A prefix used in composition before *father, mother, brother, &c.*, to indicate that the person thus spoken of is not a blood-relative, but is relative by the marriage of a parent.

EXERCISE.—*Stepson, stepsister, step-child.*

SŪB. [Allied to Gr. *ὑπό*.] A Latin preposition, denoting *under or below*, used in English as a prefix, to express *an inferior position, or intention, and also a subordinate degree, or imperfect state of a quality.* Before *c, f, g, p, r*, and *m*, the *b* is changed into those letters.

EXERCISE.—*Subscribe, subsequent, submarine, submerge, submit, subtract, subacid, substitute, subside, subordinate, subterranean; succeed, suffer, suggest, suppose, surrogate, summon.*

☞ When prefixed to the name of a chemical compound, *sub* denotes that this, if an oxy-salt, contains a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or that the base is a sub-oxide; or, if it is a haloid salt, or analogous compound, that the electro-negative is in a smaller proportion than the electro-positive constituent, or is combined with it in the smallest proportion possible; as in *sub-bromide, sub-iodide, &c.*

SŪBTER. [From *sub*, and the adverbial termination *ter*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *under*, used as a prefix in English with the same meaning as *sub*; but it is less general in its application.

EXERCISE.—*Subterfuge.*

SŪPER. A Latin preposition (same as Gr. *ὑπέρ*), used as a prefix, and signifying *above, over, or in excess.*

EXERCISE.—*Superfine, superintend, supervise, supernumerary, superadd, superhuman, superfluous, superlative, superstructure.*

SŪPRĀ. [Orig. *supera*, from *super*.] A Latin preposition, signifying *above, over, or beyond*, and used in composition.

EXERCISE.—*Supralapsarian.*

SŪR. A prefix, from the French, contracted from the Latin *super, supra*, and signifying *over, above, beyond, upon.*

EXERCISE.—*Surcharge, surmount, surprise, surfelt, surmise, surcoat, surface, surplus.*

SŪN. A prefix from the Greek preposition *σύν* [Lat. *cum*, akin to Lat. *simul*, Skr. *sa-, sam*], *with, along with, together with, at the same time.* Before *b, m, p, ph*, it changes into *sym*; before *l*, into *syl*; and sometimes the *n* is dropped.

EXERCISE.—*Synonym, syntax, synthesis, synod, synopsis, synchronous, synonymal, symbol, symmetry, sympathy, symphony, syllogism, system.*

TRĀNS. A Latin preposition, used in English as a prefix, signifying *over, beyond, through, on the other side.* Hence, in a moral sense, it denotes a *complete change.* It sometimes drops

the last consonant, and sometimes the two last consonants.

EXERCISE.—*Transalpine, transatlantic, transport, transfer, transmit, transit, transgress, transform, transcend; tradition, traduce.*

TRĪ. A prefix, signifying *three, thrice*, from Gr. *τρῖς*, thrice, *τρεῖς, τρία*, Lat. *tres, tria*, three.

EXERCISE.—*Triangle, trident, triennial, tricennial, tricuspid, triune.*

UL'TRĀ. [Lat., orig. fem. of *ulter*, being beyond.] A prefix from the Latin, having in composition the signification *beyond, on the other side*, chiefly when joined with words expressing relations of place. In other relations, it has the sense of *excessively, exceedingly, beyond what is common, natural, right, or proper.*

EXERCISE.—*Ultramarine, ultramontane, ultramundane, ultratropical; ultra-conservative, ultra-despotic.*

ŪN. [A.-S. *un*, and sometimes *on*, allied to Gr. *ἀν*, *ἀ*, Skr. *an*, a, Lat. *in*.] A negative prefix attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, and to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. See **UN** in the Dictionary.

EXERCISE.—*Unable, unfriendly, uncertain, undo, unbar, untruth, unworthy.*

WITH. [A.-S. *with*, *wid*, with, at, against, Icel. *við*, against. Compare A.-S. *mid*, *midh*, Goth. *mith*, Ger. *mit*, with.] An English preposition, used in composition, and signifying *opposition, privation, separation, or departure.*

EXERCISE.—*Withdraw, withstand, withhold.*

SUFFIXES.

ÆC. [Gr. *-αρός*.] A suffix signifying *of or pertaining to.*

EXERCISE.—*Demoniac, hypochondriac, cardiac, elegiac, prosodiac.*

AGE. [Fr.] A termination of nouns having a collective or abstract meaning.

EXERCISE.—*Advantage, average, herbage, foliage, pillage, vassalage, apannage, homage, parentage, fruitage.*

AL. [Lat. *-alis*.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting *of, or pertaining to.* See **CAL**.

EXERCISE.—*Annual, cordial, anal, legal, martial, regal, frugal, filial, carnal, casual, floral, manual, judicial, loccal, decennial.*

AN. [Lat. *-anus*.] A termination of some nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting *office, profession, or character.*

EXERCISE.—*Christian, comedian, tragedian, elysiun, tertian, hyperborean, sylvan, republican, pagan, Roman.*

ANCE, } [Lat. *-antia*.] Terminations **AN-CY, }** of some nouns having an abstract signification.

EXERCISE.—*Elegance, abundance, brilliancy, vacancy, dissonance, tolerance, ignorance, circumstance, repentance, infancy, necromancy.*

ANT. [Lat. *-ans, -antis.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, expressing *quality or habit*; and of nouns denoting the *doer of a thing*.

EXERCISE.—Vagrant, abundant, verdant, extravagant, triumphant, vigilant, dominant, exorbitant; assistant, commandant, dependant, intendant, lieutenant.

AR. [Lat. *-aris.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin, and denoting *of, or pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Angular, jocular, perpendicular, similar, linear, familiar, solar, secular, regular.

ARD. the termination of many English words, is taken from the Goth. *hardus, A.-S. heard, Icel. & Eng. hard*, and appears in proper names; as, *Renard*, strong in counsel; *Goddard*, strong in, or through, God, &c. We find it also in appellatives, usually with a bad signification.

EXERCISE.—Drunkard, dotard, bastard, niggard, slugard, dullard, coward, wizard, laggard, dastard.

A-RY. [Lat. *-arius.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of, or pertaining to*; and of nouns, denoting the *doer of a thing*.

EXERCISE.—Auxiliary, military, biliary, stipendiary, pecuniary, primary, plenary, ordinary, sublunary, adversary, mercenary, vocabulary, lapidary, boundary, granary.

ATE. [Lat. *-atus.*] A termination; —1. Of verbs. 2. Of adjectives, implying *nature, likeness, quality, agreement, effect*, &c. 3. Of nouns, denoting (a.) *office or dignity*; (b.) *the possessor of an office or dignity*; (c.) *salts containing one degree or more of oxygen*.

EXERCISE.—1. Deliberate, initiate, extricate, permeate, suffocate, navigate, ventiliate, fascinate, anticipate, venerate. 2. Moderate, ultimate, temperate, obdurate, fortunate, insensate, passionate, effeminate, immaculate. 3. Pontificate, electorate, palatinate; magistrate, delegate, legatè, candidate, advocate, laureate, surrogate; sulphate, phosphate.

BLE. [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*.

EXERCISE.—Flexible, mutable, sensible, warrantable, capable, curable, blamable, commendable, incredible, accessible, excusable.

CAL. [Lat. *-cus.*] A termination of adjectives derived from the Latin or following the analogy of such, and signifying *of or pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Anatomical, comical, magical, practical, technical, classical, analytical, botanical, practical, dogmatical, periodical.

DOM. A termination denoting *jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction*. It was originally *doom, judgment*. Hence it is used to denote *state, condition, or quality*.

EXERCISE.—Kingdom, sheriffdom, dukedom, earldom, Christendom, wisdom, freedom, thralldom.

E-AN. [Gr. *-aios, or -eios, Lat. -anus, -eus.*] A termination of adjectives derived from Greek adjectives, or formed on the pattern of such adjectives, and denoting *of or pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Cerulean, herculean, hyperborean, subterranean, epicurean, adamantean, tartarean, empyrean.

EE. A termination of nouns, denoting *one on or to whom something is done*.

EXERCISE.—Appellee, donee, referee, trustee, lessee, grantee, legatee, patentee.

EER. See **IER.**

EN. A plural termination of nouns and of verbs formerly in use, as in *housen, escapen*, and retained in *oxen* and *children*. It is also still used as the termination of some verbs, as in *hearken*, from the Anglo-Saxon infinitive. It is also used to form from nouns adjectives expressing the *material of which a thing is made*.

EXERCISE.—Glisten, listen; leaden, wooden, golden, birchen, earthen, oaken, heipen, oaten, flaxen, waxen.

ENCE, } [Lat. -entia.] A termination
EN-CY, } of abstract nouns from the Latin, or of nouns that follow the analogy of nouns so derived.

EXERCISE.—Abstinence, circumference, reticence, agency, contingency, innocence, coalescence, diffidence, providence, intelligence, prudence, presidency, tendency, despondency, exigency, clemency, transparency, solvency.

ENT. [Lat. *-ens, -entis.*] A termination of nouns from the Latin, denoting the *doer of a thing*; or of participial adjectives expressing *quality or habit*.

EXERCISE.—Dependent, recipient, student, president, agent, adherent; fervent, ardent, indolent, esculent, refrugent, incumbent, evanescent, evident, omnipotent.

ER. A termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*. It denotes an *agent*, and was originally of the masculine gender, but is now applied to men or things indifferently. At the end of names of places, *er* signifies a *man of the place*; thus, *Londoner* is the same as *London man*.

EXERCISE.—Heter, farmer, heater, grater, builder, waiter, lover, doer, maker, strainer, poker, ruler, pointer, painter, voter.

ES'CENT. [Lat. *-escens, -escentis.*] A termination of participial adjectives from the Latin, denoting *progression, growing, or becoming*.

EXERCISE.—Convalescent, putrescent, quiescent, effervescent, phosphorescent, incandescant.

ESS. [Fr., from Lat. *-is.*] A termination of nouns feminine, distinguishing them from correspondent nouns masculine.

EXERCISE.—Authoress, honess, negress, shepherdess, actress, greatness, sorceress, digress, huiress, countess, priestess, hostess, poetess.

FUL. [The same as *fill.*] A termination of adjectives denoting *plenitude or abundance*, and generally formed from substantives.

EXERCISE.—Artful, beautiful, peaceful, grateful, careful, useful, bashful, fanciful, painful, powerful, doubtful.

FY. [Lat. *facere, fieri, Fr. fier.*] A termination of verbs, denoting *to make, to become*.

EXERCISE.—Amplify, defy, gratify, liquefy, rarefy, stupefy, pacify, qualify, signify, glorify, ratify, testify, rectify, purify.

HOOD. [A.-S. *hād*, from *hād*, state, sex, order, degree, person, form, manner, Goth. *haidus.*] A termination denoting *state or fixedness, condition, quality, character, totality*. Sometimes it is written *head*.

EXERCISE.—Manhood, childhood, knighthood, brotherhood, boyhood, widowhood, neighborhood, priesthood; godhead.

IC. [Gr. *-ικος, Lat. -icus.*] A termination of adjectives denoting *of, or pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Authentic, concentric, magnetic, seraphic, academic, dogmatic, perodic, theoretic, botanic, cubic, prosaic, apostolic.

ICS. A termination of nouns, plural in form but singular in signification, applied to certain arts or sciences.

EXERCISE.—Optics, mathematics, hydraulics, mechanics, physics, acoustics, statistics, hermeneutics.

ID. [Lat. *-idus.*] A termination of adjectives denoting *quality*.

EXERCISE.—Acid, liquid, rigid, sordid, arid, fervid, fluid, horrid, humid, torpid, arid, rancid, torrid, vivid.

IER, } [Fr. -ier, -iere.] A termination
EER, } of nouns denoting men from their occupations or employment.

EXERCISE.—Brigadier, grenadier, cavalier, mountaineer, volunteer, financier, engineer, auctioneer, buccanier.

ILE. [Lat. *-ilis.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of, or pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Agile, docile, fragile, versatile, facile, puerile, volatile, fertile, hostile, futile, mercantile.

INE. [Lat. *-inus.*] A termination of adjectives from the Latin, denoting *of, or pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Adamantine, feminine, pristine, aquiline, canine, clandestine, alpine, serpentine, genuine, equine.

ION. [Lat. *-io, genitive -ionis.*] A termination of abstract nouns derived from the Latin, or formed after the same analogy.

EXERCISE.—Ambition, conception, probation, evasion, version, crucifixion, union, action, addition, compassion, extension, opinion, vermillion.

ISH. [A.-S. *-isc, Goth. -isk, N. H. Ger. -isch.*] A termination of English words denoting *diminution, or a small degree of the quality*. *Ish* annexed to proper names forms a possessive adjective. Annexed to common nouns, it forms an adjective denoting a participation of the qualities expressed by the noun.

EXERCISE.—Whitish, yellowish; Swedish, Danish, English, Spanish, Scottish; foolish, roguish, brutish, childish, doltish, boorish, slavish, feverish, knavish, girlish, womanish.

ISM. [Gr. -ισμος.] A termination of nouns from the Greek, or of nouns formed on the same model as these, denoting *tenets, doctrines, or principles*.

EXERCISE.—Atheism, catechism, heroism, mechanism, sophism, skepticism, archaism, barbarism, heathenism, egotism, magnetism.

IST. [Gr. -ιστης.] A termination of nouns denoting men from their occupations, pursuits, or principles.

EXERCISE.—Baptist, chemist, eulogist, theist, oculist, moralist, novelist, philologist, aphist, annalist, chemist, botanist.

ITE. [Lat. -itus.] A termination of nouns and adjectives. It is often used to form collective or gentle names.

EXERCISE.—Appetite, exquisite, favorite, recondite, definite, opposite, requisite, bedlamite, Jacobite.

[**TY.** See TY.]

IVE. [Lat. -ivus.] A termination of nouns and adjectives from the Latin, denoting *ability, power, or activity*.

EXERCISE.—Authoritative, incentive, persuasive, vindictive, convulsive, delusive, negative, formative, conductive, future, derivative.

IZE. { [Gr. -ιζειν.] A termination of **IZE.** } verbs from the Greek, or of verbs formed on the same model, and denoting *to make, to cause to be, to become*.

EXERCISE.—Agonize, characterize, tantalize, criticize, exercise, equalize, civilize, enfranchise, exorcise, memorize, organize, satirize.

KIN. [A.-S. *cyn, cynd, kin, kind, offspring, race*; allied to Lat. *genus, Gr. γένος, γένος*] A diminutive termination, denoting *small, from the sense of child*.

EXERCISE.—Lambkin, manikin, napkin, pipkin, bodkin.

LE. A diminutive termination.

EXERCISE.—Crumble, bundle, girdle, joggle, fondle, dimple, throttle, thimble, canticle, ruffle, speckle, suckle, sparkle, stopple.

LESS. A terminating syllable of many nouns and some adjectives. It is the A.-S. *leas*, allied to Eng. *loose*, from A.-S. *leosan, to lose*. Hence, it is a privative word, denoting *destitution*; as, a *wildless man, a man destitute of wit; childless, without children*.

EXERCISE.—Fatherless, faithless, penniless, lawless, boundless, needless, lifeless, nameless, careless, hopeless, nerveless, wortless, pitiless.

LÉT. [French dim. termination *et*, as in *islet, eaglet, circlet, goblet, floweret, baronet*; with *l* inserted, as in *streamlet, branchlet*.] A termination of diminutives; as, *hamlet, a little house; rivulet, a small stream*.

EXERCISE.—Eyelet, frontlet, tablet, ringlet.

LING. [A.-S.] A termination denoting *condition, offspring, or progeny*.

EXERCISE.—Hireling, earthing, worldling, founding, darting, firstling, underling, starting, groundling, gosling, sapling, changeling, fatling, nestling.

LY. [O. Eng. *lich*, being an abbreviation of A.-S. *lic*, Goth. *leiks*, Eng. *like*.] A termination of adjectives, as in *lovely, manly, that is, love-like, man-like*. It is also a termination of adverbs [O. Eng. *liche*, A.-S. *lice*].

EXERCISE.—Courtly, costily, priestly, portly, gristly, hilly, shelly, bravely, coarsely, purely, chiefly, rashly, tardily, siliily, angrily, meekly.

MENT. A termination of nouns (formed often from verbs), denoting *condition, state, or act*.

EXERCISE.—Engagement, management, impediment, embarrassment, judgment, amusement, investment, arbitration, infringement.

MO-NY. [Lat. *-monium, -monia*.] A termination of nouns from the Latin, signifying *action, or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly*.

EXERCISE.—Alimony, matrimony, testimony, ceremony, parsimony, acrimony, sanctimony, patrimony.

NÈSS. [A.-S. *-ness, -niss*, Goth. *-nassus*.] A termination of abstract names, denoting *state, or quality*.

EXERCISE.—Blindness, goodness, greatness, sweetness, godliness, weariness, stiffness, rashness, boyishness, blackness, uselessness, zealousness.

ÖCK. [A.-S. *-ca or -uca*.] A diminutive termination of nouns.

EXERCISE.—Bullock, hillock, mattock, paddock, pollock.

OR. A termination of Latin nouns, denoting *an agent*. It is annexed to many words of English origin; as in *lessor*. In general, or is annexed to words of Latin, and *er* to those of English, origin. See ER.

EXERCISE.—Actor, creditor, editor, captor, conductor, pastor, inspector, pretor, orator, dictator, professor.

O-RY. [Lat. *-orius*.] A termination of words from the Latin, denoting *of, or pertaining to*.

EXERCISE.—Amatory, consulatory, promissory, satisfactory, compulsory, cursory, prefatory, nugatory, valedictory.

ÖSE. { [Lat. *-osus, -us*.] A termina-
ÖS. } tion of English adjectives (many of which are derived directly from the Latin), denoting *quality or property*.

EXERCISE.—Dubious, conscious, atrocious, conspicuous, onerous, generous, dangerous, populous, morose, comatose, operose, verbose.

RIC. [A.-S. *rice, ric*; fr. the same root as Lat. *regere, to rule, and regio, region*.] A termination signifying *jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised*.

EXERCISE.—Bishopric.

SHÏP. [A.-S. *scipe, scype, fr. scyppan, to mold, form, shape*.] A termination denoting *state, office, dignity, profession, or art*.

EXERCISE.—Lordship, friendship, chancellorship, stewardship, horseman-

ship, copartnership, hardship, clerkship, worship, scholarship, censorship.

SION. See ION.

SÖME. [A.-S. *sum*, Goth. *sama, like, the same*.] A termination of certain adjectives. It indicates *a considerable degree of the thing or quantity*; as, *mettlesome, very of nettles or spirit; gladsome, very glad or joyous*.

EXERCISE.—Blithesome, wearisome, loathsome, troublesome, wholesome, lonesome.

STER. [A.-S. *-estre, -istre*.] A termination denoting *skill or occupation*. It was originally applied to denote the female agent in an action. Thus, *songster* signified, at first, a female 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 *songstress, or songstress*, with a double ending.

EXERCISE.—Gamster, songster, spinster, youngster, punster, maltster, taster.

T. { [A.-S.] A termination of abstract
TH. } nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin.

EXERCISE.—Depth, growth, strength, wealth, width, warmth, birth, breadth, depth, mirth, health, truth, draft, joint, flight, height, drift, gift, theft.

TION. See ION.

TÜDE. [Lat. *-tudo*.] A termination of abstract nouns from the Latin, signifying *action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being*.

EXERCISE.—Amplitude, fortitude, gratitude, solitude, infinitude, turpitude, altitude, rectitude, servitude, aptitude, magnitude.

TY. [Lat. *-tas, -tatis*, Fr. *-té*.] A termination of words denoting *action or an active faculty, being, or a state of being, viewed abstractly*.

EXERCISE.—Antiquity, difficulty, humility, necessity, probability, laxity, impiety, society, modesty, majesty, liberty, fatuity.

ÜRE. [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*.

EXERCISE.—Creature, fracture, legislature, nature, superstructure, lecture, fissure, flexure, exposure, tenure, juncture, verdure.

WARD, or WARDS. [A.-S. *-weard, -weardes*; Goth. *-varths*, allied to Lat. *verteo, to turn, versus, toward*.] A suffix used in the composition of a large class of words, and denoting *direction, or tendency to, motion toward, and the like*.

EXERCISE.—Upward, onwards, westward, backwards, forward, homeward, downwards, inward.

WISE. [A.-S. *wise, allied to guise*.] A termination of adverbs implying *in the direction or manner of*.

EXERCISE.—Endwise, lengthwise, sidewise, likewise.

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.

a. . . . stands for adjective.
abbrev. abbreviated.
adv. adverb.
Alg. Algebra.
Am., Amer. . . . America, American.
Anal. Anatomy.
Anc. Ancient.
Antiq. Antiquities.
Ar. Arabic.
Arch. Architecture.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Armor. Armorican.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
augm. augmentative.

Bisc. Biscayan.
Bot. Botany.
Braz. Brazilian.

Cf. Confer (compare).
Chald. Chaldee.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chin. Chinese.
Colloq. Colloquial, colloquially.
Com. Commerce, common.
comp. compound, compound-
compar. comparative. [ed.
conj. conjunction.
contr. contracted, contraction.
corrupt. corrupted, corruption.

D. Dutch.
Dan. Danish.
dat. dative.
Dim., dim. diminutive.

Eccl. Ecclesiastical.
Eng. England, English.
esp. especially.

f. feminine.
Far. Farriery.
fig. figuratively.
Fort. Fortification.
fr. from.
Fr. French.
fut. future.

Gael. Gaelic.
gen. genitive
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
Ger. German.

Goth. stands for Gothic.
Gr. Greek.
Gram. Grammar.

H. High.
Heb. Hebrew.
Her. Heraldry.
Hind. Hindostance.
Hist. History.
hypoth. hypothetical.

Icel. Icelandic.
i. e. *id est* (that is).
imp. imperfect.
impers. Impersonally.
Ind. Indian.
infra. below.
intens. intensive.
interj. Interjection.
Ir. Irish.
It., Ital. Italian.

Japan. Japanese.

L. Low.
Lat. Latin.
Lit. lit. Literally, literally.

M. Middle.
m. masculine.
Mach. Machinery.
Malay. Malayan.
Math. Mathematics.
Mech. Mechanics.
Med. Medicine.
Mil. Military.
Min. Mineralogy.
modif. modification.
Mus. Music.
Myth. Mythology.

N. New.
n. noun.
Naut. Nautical.
neut. neuter.
Norm. Fr. Norman French.

O. Old.
Obs. Obsolete.
orig. original, originally.

p. participle.
p. a. participial adjective.
Paint. Painting.
Per. Persian.

perh. stands for perhaps.
pers. person.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pg. Portuguese.
pl. plural.
Poet. Poetry, poetical.
Pol. Polish.
p. p. participle past.
p. pr. participle present.
Prof., pref. Prefix
prep. preposition.
pret. preterit.
Prin. Principles.
prin. principally.
Print. Printing.
priv. privative.
Prob., prob. probably.
Pron., pron. { Pronunciation, pro-
nounced; pronoun.
prop. properly.
Pros. Prosody.
Prov. Provincial.

Rhet. Rhetoric.
Rom. Roman.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
Russ. Russian.

Sax. Saxon. [stood]
sc. *scilicet* (being under-
Scot. Scotland, Scottish.
Script. Scripture, Scrip-
sing. singular. [tural
Skr. Sanskrit.
Sp. Spanish.
superl. superlative.
supra. above.
Sw. Swedish.
Syn. Synonyms.
Syr. Syriac.

term. termination.
Theol. Theology.
Turk. Turkish.

U. S. United States.

v. verb.
vb. n. verbal noun.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

W. Welsh.

Zoöl. Zoölogy.

* * 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, *ADOBE*, *ADDENDUM*, *ALIBI*.

* * 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 longer hyphen than that employed for the mere division of words into syllables; as, *ALE-HOUSE*. Words having prefixes or initial syllables which are commonly separated from other syllables by a hyphen, are distinguished in the same way; as, *RE-ENFORCE*, *ELECTRO-MAGNETIC*.

* * The syllables *-ED*; *-ING*, inclosed within brackets (see *Abandon*), represent respectively the imperfect tense and past participle, and the present participle—which may in all cases be used as a verbal noun—of regular verbs. In like manner, the syllables *-ER*; *-EST* (see *Dark*) represent the comparative and superlative degrees of regular adjectives. The principal parts of irregular verbs (as *Make*) and the comparative and superlative of irregular adjectives (as *Good*) are given in full.

* * The figures which immediately follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding sections in the Principles of Pronunciation on pp. vii.—xxii., or in the Rules for Spelling, on pp. xxii.—xxvi.

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

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

ABECEDARIAN

A (2-3, 44, 45), an adjective, commonly called the indefinite article, and signifying *one* or *any*, but less emphatically. It is a contraction of *an*, and is substituted for it before all words beginning with a consonant sound, except words beginning with the sound of *h* and having the accent on any other syllable than the first.

A-BÄCK', *adv.* Backward, against the mast; — said of the sails when pressed by the wind.

ÄB'A-CUS, *n.* [Lat.] 1. The upper plate upon the capital of a column. 2. An instrument for performing arithmetical calculations by means of sliding balls.



Abacus.

A-BÄFT' (ß), *prep.* Towards the stern from; back of.

A-BÄN'DON, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] [Lat. *ad.* and Low Lat. *bandum.*] To give up wholly and finally, or with a view never to resume.

SYN. — To relinquish; forsake; desert; surrender; leave; forego. — We *abandon* what we give up finally, as *vice*; we *relinquish* what we have prized or sought, as a *claim* or *hope*; 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 *fortress*; we *renounce* a thing publicly or as a duty, as *allegiance* or *the world*.

A-BÄN'DONED, *p. a.* Given up entirely, as to a vice.

A-BÄN'DON-MENT, *n.* Entire desertion or relinquishment.

A-BÄSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 140.] [Fr. *abaisser.*] To bring low, as to the ground; to cast down.

SYN. — To depress; degrade; reduce; humiliate; humble.

A-BÄSE'MENT, *n.* Act of abasing, or bringing very low.

SYN. — Humiliation; depression; degradation. — *Abasement* is a humbling, as of the *proud*; *abasement* 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-BÄSH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *abaisser.*] To destroy the self-possession of; to strike with sudden shame or fear.

SYN. — To confuse; confound. — We are *confused* when we lose our self-possession; we are *confounded* when our faculties are overwhelmed and brought to a stand.

A-BÄT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being abated.

A-BÄTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ab* and *batere.*] To bring down or reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, degree, or the like; *specifically*, (*Law.*), (*a.*) to cause to fail as a writ; (*b.*) to destroy as a nuisance. — *v. i.* 1. To decrease; to become less in strength or violence. 2. To be defeated; to fail, 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-BÄTE'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.

ÄB'A-TIS, } *n.* [Fr. See **ABATE.**]
ÄB'AT-TIS, } A row of sharpened branches of trees turned outward for defense.

ÄB'Ä, *n.* A Syriac word meaning father, used to denote a religious superior.

ÄB'Ä-CY, *n.* The condition or privileges of an abbot. [abbey.]

AB-BÄ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to an **ÄBBÉ** (*ab/bä*), *n.* [Fr.] *Originally*, an abbot; but now, an ecclesiastic devoted to teaching, literature, &c.

ÄB'BESS, *n.* Governess of a nunnery.
ÄB'BEY, *n.*; *pl.* **ÄB'BEYS**. 1. A residence of monks or nuns. 2. The dwelling of an abbot. 3. A church attached to a monastery.

ÄB'BOT, *n.* [Lat. *abba.* See **ABBA.**] Head of a society of monks.

ÄB'BOT-SHIP, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.

AB-BRÉ'VI-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ab* and *breviare.*] To bring within less space.

SYN. — To abridge; contract; curtail; compress; condense.

AB-BRÉ'VI-Ä'TION, *n.* 1. Act of abbreviating. 2. The form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission; as, *Gen.* for *Genesis*.

AB-BRÉ'VI-Ä'TOR, *n.* One who abbreviates.

AB-BRÉ'VI-A-TOR-Y (50), *a.* Abbreviating; shortening.

ÄB'DI-e-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abdicare.*] To give up right or claim to; to withdraw from (as an office) with or without formal resignation. — *v. i.* To relinquish an office, right, trust, &c., with, or without resigning.

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

ÄB'DI-e-Ä'TION, *n.* Abandonment of a public office or of a right or trust, with or without a formal surrender.

ÄB'DI-e-Ä'TIVE, *a.* Causing, or implying, abdication.

AB-DÖ'MEN, *n.* [Lat.] The belly, or the upper part of the belly.

AB-DÖM'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen. [belly; pury.]

AB-DÖM'I-NOÜS, *a.* Having a big belly.

AB-DÜCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abducere.*] To draw away; to draw to a different part.

AB-DÜCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abductus.*] To take away by stealth or by unlawful force.

AB-DÜCT'ION, *n.* A drawing or carrying away, especially of a person, by fraud, or stealth, or force.

AB-DÜCTOR, *n.* 1. A person guilty of abduction. 2. A muscle which serves to draw a part out.

ÄB'E-ÇE-DÄ'R-I-ÄN, *n.* One who

Ä, È, Ì, Ö, Ü, Y, *long*; Ä, È, Ì, Ö, Ü, Y, *short*; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ALL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEL, TÈRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÖN, ÖR, DÖ, WOLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÛE, PULL; E, I, O, *silent*; Ç, Ç, *soft*; È, È, *hard*; ÄS; EXIST; N ÄS Ng; THIS.

SYN.—Bold; broken; unconnected; unceremonious.

AB-RÛP'TION, *n.* A violent separation of bodies. [ner.]

AB-RÛP'T'LY, *adv.* In an abrupt manner.

AB-RÛP'T'NESS, *n.* Steepness; suddenness; great haste.

ĀB'SCESS (149), *n.* [Lat. *abscessus*.] A collection of pus in an accidental cavity of the body.

ĀB'SCĪS'Ā, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. *AB-SCĪS'SÆ*, Eng. *AB-SCĪS'SĀS*. [Lat. *abscessus*.] (*Geom.*) One of the elements of reference by which a point, as of a curve, is referred to a system of fixed rectilinear co-ordinate axes.

AB-SCÖND', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abscondere*.] To secrete one's self, in order to avoid a legal process.

AB-SCÖND'ER, *n.* One who absconds.

ĀB'SENCE, *n.* [Lat. *absentia*.] 1. A being absent. 2. Want; destitution. 3. Heedlessness.

ĀB'SENT, *a.* 1. Not present in a place. 2. Inattentive to what is passing.

AB-SENT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To take to such a distance as to prevent intercourse.

ĀB'SEN-TEE', *n.* One who absents himself from his country, office, post, or duty, and the like.

ĀB'SEN-TEE'TISM, *n.* State or habit of an absentee.

ĀB'SO-LÛTE, *a.* [Lat. *absolutus*, *p. p.* of *absolvere*.] 1. Freed or loosed from any limitation or condition. 2. Finished; perfect; total. 3. Capable of being conceived by itself alone.

SYN.—Unlimited; arbitrary; despotic; tyrannical; unconditional; positive; peremptory; certain.

ĀB'SO-LÛTE-LY, *adv.* Positively; arbitrarily.

ĀB'SO-LÛTE-NESS, *n.* Completeness; arbitrary power.

ĀB'SO-LÛTION, *n.* 1. An acquittal. 2. A remission of sin.

ĀB'SO-LÛTISM, *n.* Absolute government or its principles.

AB-SÖL'U-TO-RY, *a.* Absolving; that absolves.

AB-SÖLV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing absolution; having power to absolve.

AB-SÖLVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *absolvere*.] To set free or release from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, &c.

SYN.—To exonerate; acquit.—We speak of a man as *absolved* from something that binds conscience, as *guilt* or its consequences; *exonerated* from some load, as an imputation or debt; *acquitted* with reference to a trial and a decision thereon.

AB-SÖRB', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *absorbere*.] 1. To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe, as a sponge. 2. Hence, to overwhelm; to engage wholly.

ĀB-SÖRB'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being absorbed.

AB-SÖRB'ENT, *a.* Sucking up; imbibing.—*n.* A substance or a bodily organ which absorbs.

AB-SÖRP'TION (-sörp/shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of being absorbed. 2. En-

tire engrossment or occupation of mind. [absorb.]

AB-SÖRP'TIVE, *a.* Having power to absorb.

AB-STAIN', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abstinere*.] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily.

AB-STĒ'MI-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *abstemius*.] Sparing in diet; temperate; abstinent. [ly.]

AB-STĒ'MI-OÜS-LY, *adv.* Temperate.

AB-STĒ'MI-OÜS-NESS, *n.* A sparing use of food or strong drink.

AB-STĒRGE' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abstergere*.] To make clean by wiping.

ĀB-STĒR'GENT, *a.* Serving to cleanse.

ĀB'STI-NENCE, *n.* [See ABSTAIN.] Act or practice of abstaining.

SYN.—Temperance.—*Abstinence* is shown in refraining, *temperance* in a moderate and guarded use.

ĀB'STI-NENT, *a.* Refraining from indulgence; temperate.

AB-STRÄCT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abstractus*.] 1. To draw from or separate. 2. To consider by itself. 3. To epitomize or reduce. 4. To purloin.

ĀB'STRACT, *a.* 1. Distinct from something else. 2. Withdrawn from the concrete; separate; hence, difficult; abstruse.—*n.* 1. A summary, or epitome. 2. State of separation from other things.

AB-STRÄCT'ED-LY, } *adv.* By itself;

ĀB'STRACT-LY, } separately.

AB-STRÄCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of separating, or state of being separated. 2. Analysis. 3. An abstract or theoretical notion. 4. Absence of mind.

AB-STRÄCT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of abstracting. [abstract.]

ĀB'STRACT-NESS, *n.* State of being abstract.

AB-STRÛSE' (32), *a.* [Lat. *abstrusus*.] Literally, thrust away; hidden; hence, hard to be understood.

AB-STRÛSE'LY, *adv.* Not plainly.

AB-STRÛSE'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being abstruse.

AB-SÖRD', *a.* [Lat. *absurdus*.] Opposed to manifest truth, reason, or sound judgment.

SYN.—Foolish; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous.—*Absurd* is stronger than *foolish* or *irrational*, but not so strong as *preposterous*, which supposes a total inversion of the order of things.

AB-SÖRD'ITY, *n.* 1. Quality of being absurd. 2. That which is absurd.

AB SÖRD'LY, *adv.* Preposterously.

AB-SÖRD'NESS, *n.* Absurdity.

Ā-BÛN'DANCE, *n.* [Lat. *abundantia*.] An overflowing fullness; great plenty.

SYN.—Exuberance; plenteousness; riches; wealth; affluence.—We have a *plenty* when we have *enough*; but *abundance* is more than *enough*, it is an overflowing. *Exuberance* is still stronger, it is a bursting forth.

A-BÛN'DANT, *a.* Fully sufficient; plentiful; copious; ample. [amply.]

A-BÛN'DANT-LY, *adv.* Plentifully.

A-BÛSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *abusus*.] 1. To use ill; to misuse. 2. To treat rudely; to revile. 3. To deceive.

A-BÛSE', *n.* 1. Ill use; improper

treatment. 2. A corrupt practice. 3. Rude or reproachful language.

A-BÛS'IVE, *a.* 1. Marked by abuse. 2. Perverted; misapplied; improper.

SYN.—Scurrilous; insulting; reproachful; opprobrious.

A-BÛS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an abusive manner.

A-BÛS'IVE-NESS, *n.* Ill usage.

A-BÛT', *v. i.* [-TED; -TING, 133.] [Fr. *abouir*.] To terminate or border.

A-BÛT'MENT, *n.* That on which a thing abuts, or that which abuts on anything solid. [ary of land.]

A-BÛT'TAL, *n.* The butting or bounding.

A-BÛSS', *n.* [Gr. *ἄβυσσος*.] A bottomless depth; a gulf; hell.

A-CĀ'CI-Ā (-kā'shī), *n.* [Gr. *ἀκασία*.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs.

ĀC'A-DEM'IC, } *a.* Belonging to

ĀC'A-DEM'IC-AL, } an academy or other institution of learning.

ĀC'A-DEM'IC, *n.* 1. A Platonic philosopher. 2. A member of an academy or university.

ĀC'A-DE-MĪ'CIAN (-mĭsh'an), *n.* A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences.

A-CĀ'D-EM-Y, *n.* 1. The school of philosophy of which Plato was the head. 2. A place of education of high or of middle rank. 3. A society for the promotion of arts and sciences.

A-CĀ'N'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *ἄκανθος*.] 1. An ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus. 2. A prickly plant.

A-CĀ'T'A-LĒ'C'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκατάληκτος*.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables.

AC-CEDE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *accedere*.] To agree or assent; to become a party.

AC-CEL'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *accelerare*.] To quicken the motion or action of; to hasten; to expedite.

AC-CEL'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Increase of motion or action.

AC-CEL'ER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Accelerat-

AC-CEL'ER-A-TO-RY, } ing; quickening motion.

ĀC'CENT, *n.* [Lat. *accentus*.] 1. A superior force of voice on some particular syllable of a word. (See *Prin. of Pron.* § 110.) 2. A mark in writing to regulate the pronunciation. 3. A peculiar modulation of the voice.

AC-ÇĒNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pronounce, utter, or mark with accent. [cent.]

AC-ÇĒNT'U-AL, *a.* Relating to accent.

AC-ÇĒNT'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mark or pronounce with an accent.

AC-ÇĒNT'U-ĀTION, *n.* Act of writing or of pronouncing accents.

AC-ÇĒPT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *acceptare*.] 1. To receive with a consenting mind. 2. To admit and agree to. 3. To receive as obligatory and promise to pay.

AC-CĒPT'A-BLE, a. Worthy or sure of being accepted; hence, pleasing to a receiver.

SYN.— Agreeable; welcome.

AC-CĒPT'A-BLE-NESS, } n. Quality of
AC-CĒPT'A-BIL'I-TY, } being accept-
able or agreeable.

AC-CĒPT'A-BLY, adv. In an acceptable manner.

AC-CĒPT'ANCE, n. 1. Favorable reception. 2. (a.) An assent and engagement to pay a bill of exchange when due. (b.) The bill itself when accepted. [2.] Meaning.

AC-CĒPT'Ā'TION, n. 1. Acceptance.

AC-CĒPT'ER, n. One who accepts.

AC-CĒSS' or AC-CĒSS, n. [Lat. *accessus*. See ACCEDE.] 1. Near approach, admittance. 2. Means or way of approach. 3. Increase.

AC-CĒS'SA-RY, a. 1. Additional; accessory. 2. Uniting in, or contributing to, a crime.—*n.* One who in some way becomes concerned in a crime, either before or after the deed is committed.

AC-CĒS'SI-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being approachable. [approach.

AC-CĒS'SI-BLE, a. Easy of access or **AC-CĒS'SION** (-sĕsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of ascending. 2. Increase by something added; that which is added.

SYN.— Addition; augmentation.

AC-CĒS-SŌ'R'I-AL, a. Pertaining to an accessory.

AC-CĒS'SO-RY, a. 1. Contributing; — used in a bad sense. 2. Additional; accompanying.—*n.* 1. One guilty of a felonious offense, though not present at its perpetration. 2. An accompaniment.

AC-CI-DENÇE, n. A book containing the rudiments of grammar.

AC-CI-DENT, n. 1. A chance event; casualty; contingency. 2. A property or quality of a being which is not essential to it.

AC-CI-DENT'AL, a. 1. Happening by chance. 2. Not necessarily belonging.

SYN.— Casual; fortuitous; contingent; incidental.— A thing is *accidental* when it comes without being planned or sought, as a *meeting*; it is *incidental* when it comes in as secondary or out of the general course, as a *remark*: 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-CI-DENT'AL-LY, adv. By chance; unexpectedly.

AC-CLĀIM', } n. A shout of as-
AC-CLĀ-MĀ'TION, } sent, or appro-
bation. [plause.]

AC-CLĀM'A-TO-RY, a. Expressing ap-
AC-CLĀ-MĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To habituate to a climate not native.

AC-CLĪ-MĀ'TION, n. Process of becoming, or state of being, acclimated.

AC-CLĪV'I-TY, n. [Lat. *acclivitas*.] A slope considered as ascending; rising ground.

AC-CLĪVOUS, a. Rising with a slope.

AC-CŌM'MO-DĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *accommodare*.] 1. To render fit, suitable, or correspondent. 2.

To furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient. 3. To reconcile.

SYN.— To suit; adapt; conform; harmonize; compose; adjust; furnish.

AC-CŌM'MO-DĀ'TING, a. Affording, or disposed to afford, accommodation; kind.

AC-CŌM'MO-DĀ'TION, n. 1. Act of fitting, or state of being fitted. 2. *pl.* Whatever supplies a want or affords ease, refreshment, or convenience. 3. Reconciliation.

AC-CŌM'PA-NI-MENT, n. Something that attends as a circumstance, or is added by way of ornament to the principal thing.

AC-CŌM'PA-NĪST, n. The performer in music who takes the accompanying part.

AC-CŌM'PA-NY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [See COMPANY.] To go with or attend as a companion or associate.

AC-CŌM'PLĪCE, n. An associate in a crime.

AC-CŌM'PLISH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *accomplir*.] 1. To finish entirely in time. 2. To bring to pass.

SYN.— To execute; fulfill; effect; realize.

AC-CŌM'PLISHED (-kŏm'plish), *p. a.* Complete and perfected.

AC-CŌM'PLISH-MENT, n. 1. Act of accomplishing. 2. Acquisition; attainment.

AC-CŌMPT'ANT (-kount'-), *n.* See ACCOUNTANT.

AC-CŌRD', n. [From Lat. *cor, cordis*, heart.] 1. Concurrence of opinion, will, or action; agreement. 2. Harmony of sounds.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make to agree or correspond. 2. To grant; to concede.—*v. i.* To be in accordance; to agree. [formity.]

AC-CŌRD'ANCE, n. Agreement; con-

AC-CŌRD'ANT, a. Corresponding; consonant; agreeing; agreeable.

AC-CŌRD'ING-LY, adv. In accordance with. [wind-instrument.]

AC-CŌR'DI-ON, n. A small keyed

AC-CŌST' (21), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad* and *costa*.] To speak first to.

AC-CŌST'A-BLE, a. Easy of access; affable.

ACCOUCHEMENT (ak'koosh'mŏng') *n.* [Fr.] Delivery in child-bed.

ACCOUCHEUR (ak'koosh'ŏr'), *n.* [Fr.] A man who assists women in childbirth; a man-midwife.

AC-CŌUNT, n. 1. A reckoning; a computation. 2. A statement in general. 3. Importance; value; advantage. 4. Reason; consideration.

SYN.— Narrative; narration; recital; description; detail.— In giving an *account* of a thing, if we make it a continuous story, it is a *narrative* or *narration*; if we dwell on minute particulars, it is a *recital* or *detail*; if we picture a thing out, it is a *description*.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad* and *computare*.] 1. To reckon. 2. To hold in opinion; to estimate.—*v. i.*

1. To render an account. 2. To constitute a reason. 3. To render reasons or answer.

AC-CŌUNT'A-BIL'I-TY, n. Liability to give account, and to suffer punishment.

AC-CŌUNT'A-BLE, a. Liable to be called to account, and to suffer punishment or pay damages.

SYN.— Amenable; responsible.

AC-CŌUNT'ANT, n. One who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts.

AC-CŌUT'ER (180), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

AC-CŌUT'RE (180), [Fr. *accouter*.] To furnish with dress or equipments.

AC-CŌUT'RE-MENTS, } n. pl. Dress;
AC-CŌUT'RE-MENTS, } equipage;
trappings.

AC-CŌRĒD'IT, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *accreditus*.] 1. To receive, as an envoy, in his public character. 2. To send with credentials, as an envoy.

AC-CŌRĒ'TION, n. [Lat. *accretio*.] 1. An increase by natural growth. 2. A growing together.

AC-CŌRUE' (22), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *croître*, increase.] To increase; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage.

SYN.— To spring up; follow; arise.

AC-CŌR'Ā'TION, n. A reclining on a couch, as practiced by the ancients at their meals.

AC-CŌM'BEN-ÇY, n. State of being accompanied.

AC-CŌM'BENT, a. Reclining, as the ancients did at their meals.

AC-CŌM'MŪ-LĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *accumulatus*.] To heap up; to collect or bring together.—*v. i.* To increase greatly.

AC-CŌM'MŪ-LĀ'TION, n. Act of accumulating, state of being accumulated, or that which is accumulated.

SYN.— Pile; mass; heap.

AC-CŪ'MŪ-LĀ-TIVE, a. Causing accumulation; accumulating.

AC-CŪ-RA-ÇY, } n. State of be-
AC-CŪ-RATE-NESS, } ing accurate;
exactness; correctness.

AC-CŪ-RĀTE, a. [Lat. *accuratus*.] In careful conformity to truth, or to a standard or rule.

SYN.— Correct; precise; just; nice.— A man is *accurate* or *correct* when he avoids faults; *exact* when he attends to all the minutia, leaving nothing neglected; *precise* when he does any thing according to a certain rule or measure.

AC-CŪ-RĀTE-LY, adv. In an accurate manner.

AC-CŪRS'E, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To devote to destruction; to curse.

AC-CŪRS'ED, p. p. or a. (*part.* pronounced ak-kŭrs'ed). 1. Doomed to destruction or misery. 2. Detestable; execrable.

AC-CŪ-SĀ'TION, n. 1. Act of accusing. 2. That of which one is accused.

AC-CŪ'SĀ-TĪVE, a. (*Gram.*) Applied to the case on which the action of a verb terminates or falls.—*n.* The fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns, corresponding to the *objective* in English.

AC-CŪ'SĀ-TĪVE-LY, adv. In relation to the accusative case.

AC-CŪ'SĀ-TO-RY, a. Pertaining to, or containing, an accusation.

AC-CŪSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *accusare*.] To charge with a crime, offense, or fault.

SYN.—To arraign; censure; impeach. — *We censure or accuse a man for what is wrong; we arraign him for trial; we impeach him for maladministration or impropriety.*

AC-CŪS'ER, *n.* One who accuses.
AC-CŪS'TOM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make familiar by use; to habituate or inure.

ACE, *n.* [Lat. *as*.] 1. A single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked. 2. A particle; an atom.

AC-ĒPH'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀέφθαλος*.] Without a head; headless.

AC-ĒRB'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *acerbitas*.] 1. Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency. 2. Harshness, bitterness, or severity. [ing sour.]

AC-ĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *accescens*.] Turn-
AC-Ē-TATE, *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid united to a base.

AC-Ē'TIC, or **AC-Ē'TIC**, *a.* [Lat. *acetum*, vinegar.] Composed, as a certain acid, of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

AC-Ē'T-I-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making sour; the operation of making vinegar.

AC-Ē'T-I-FŪ, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *acetum* and *facere*.] To turn into acid or vinegar.

AC-Ē-TĪM'E-TER, *n.* [Lat. *acetum*, and *metrum*.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids.

AC-Ē-TĪM'E-TRY, *n.* Art of ascertaining the strength of acids.

AC-Ē'TOŪS, *a. i. Sour.* 2. Causing acidification.

ACHE (*āk*), *v. i.* [-ED, -ING, 140.] [A.-S. *acan*, Gr. *ἀχείν*.] To have, or be in, pain, or in continued pain. — *n.* Continued pain. [achieved.]

ACHĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being
ACHĒVE'*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *achever*.] To carry on to a final close.

SYN.—To complete; accomplish; fulfill; realize.

ACHĒVE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of achieving; accomplishment. 2. A great or heroic deed.

SYN.—Feat; deed; completion.

ACHĒVER, *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose.

ACH-Ō-MĀ'T'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀχρόματος*.] Not showing color, from the decomposition of light.

ACH-Ō-MA-TĪC'I-TY, } *n.* State of
ACH-Ō-MA-TĪSM, } being achromatic.

AC-CŪ-LAR, *a.* Slender, like a needle.
AC-ID, *a.* Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; tart. — *n.* A sour substance.

AC-ID'I-FŪ-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being acidified. [ing.]

AC-ID'I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of acidifying.
AC-ID'I-FŪ, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To make or become acid.

AC-I-DĪM'E-TER, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

AC-ID'I-TY, } *n.* Quality of being acid
AC-ID-NESS, } or sour; sharpness; sourness.

AC-ID'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make slightly acid.

AC-ID'U-LOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *acidulus*.] Slightly sour; sourish.

AC-KNŌWL'EDGE (-nŏl'ej), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From prefix *ac* and *knowledge*.] To own, avow, or admit; to recognize as a fact, truth, or benefit.

SYN.—To concede; confess; allow; recognize. — *We acknowledge what we feel bound to make known, as a fault or a favor; we concede and allow what is claimed or asked; we recognize when at first we were doubtful; we confess what is wrong or may appear so.*

AC-KNŌWL'EDĠ-MENT (-nŏl', 137), *n.* 1. Act of acknowledging. 2. Something given or done in return for a favor.

AC-MĒ, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκμή*.] Height, top, or highest point of a thing.

AC'Ō-LŪTE, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀκόλουθος*.] An
AC'Ō-LŪTH, } inferior church servant.

AC'Ō-NĪTE, *n.* Wolf's-bane, a poison.

AC'ŌRN, *n.* [A.-S. *æcern*.] The seed or fruit of an oak.

AC-Ō'TY-LĒ'DON, *n.* [Gr. *ἀ* priv. and *κοτυληδών*.] A plant in which the seed-lobes are not present.

AC-Ō'TY-LĒ'DŌ-NOŪS, *a.* Having either no seed-lobes, or such as are indistinct.

AC-ŌUT'STIC (-kŏw'stĭk), *a.* [Gr. *ἀκούστικός*.] Pertaining to hearing, or to the doctrine of sounds.

AC-ŌUT'STICS, *n. sing.* The science of sounds.

AC-QUĀINT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *acquinter*.] 1. To make familiar. 2. To communicate notice to.

SYN.—To apprise; to inform.

AC-QUĀINT'ANGE, *n.* 1. Familiar knowledge. 2. A person or persons well known.

SYN.—Familiarity; fellowship; intimacy. — *Intimacy* is the result of close connection, and hence is the stronger word; *familiarity* from frequent intercourse.

AC-QUĪ-ĒSCĒ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *acquiescere*.] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied.

SYN.—To accede; assent; consent; comply; concur.

AC-QUI-ĒS'CENT, *n.* A silent assent or submission.

AC-QUI-ĒS'CENT, *a.* Submitting; disposed to submit. [acquired.]

AC-QUĪR'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being
AC-QUĪRE'*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *acquirere*.] To gain, usually by one's own labor or exertions.

SYN.—To attain; obtain; procure; earn; win; secure.

AC-QUĪRE'MENT, *n.* Act of acquiring, or that which is acquired.

SYN.—Attainment; gain; acquisition.

AC-QUI-SŪ'TION (-zĭsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of acquiring. 2. The thing acquired.

AC-QUĪS'T-ĪVE, *a.* Disposed to make acquisitions.

AC-QUĪS'T-ĪVE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being acquisitive.

AC-QUĪT', *v. t.* [-TED; -ING.] [Fr. *acquitter*.] 1. To set free; to release

or discharge, especially from an obligation, accusation, suspicion, &c. 2. *Reflexively*, to bear or conduct one's self.

SYN.—To clear; absolve.

AC-QUĪT'TAL, *n.* Formal deliverance from the charge of an offense.

AC-QUĪT'TANCE, *n.* Discharge from debt.

ACRE (*ā'ker*, 160), *n.* [A.-S. *acer*, *æcer*.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4340 square yards. [pungent.]

AC'RID, *a.* Of a biting taste; sharp;
AC'RID-NESS, *n.* A sharp, harsh quality; pungency.

AC'RĪ-MŌ'NI-ŌŪS, *a.* 1. Abounding with acrimony. 2. Sarcastic.

SYN.—Sharp; severe; bitter; caustic.

AC'RĪ-MŌ-NY, *n.* 1. Quality of exhorting or dissolving. 2. Sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.

SYN.—Asperity; harshness; tartness. — *Acrimony* springs from an embittered spirit; *tartness* from an irritable temper; *asperity* and *harshness* from disregard for the feelings of others.

AC'RĪ-TŪDE (ē3), *n.* [Lat. *acritudo*.] An acid quality.

AC'RO-ĪT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκροατικός*.] Designed only to be heard; oral.

AC'RO-BĀT, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρος*, and *βαίψευ*.] One who practices high vaulting, rope-dancing, &c. [acrobat.]

AC'RO-BĀT'IC, *a.* Belonging to a
AC-ŌRŌ'YĒ-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἀκρόνυκτος*.] (*Astron.*) Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star.

AC-ŌRŌ'Ō-LIS, *n.* Upper or higher part of a Grecian city; hence, the citadel or castle.

AC'RO-SPIRE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρος* and *σπίρα*.] A sprout at the end of a seed.

AC-RŌSS' (21), *prep.* From side / to side of; crosswise of. — *adv.* From side to side; crosswise.

AC-RŌS'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *ἀκρόστιχον*.] A composition, in which the first or the last letter of every line, or of every word, read collectively, form a name or sentence.

ACT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] [Lat. *actus*.] 1. To exert power. 2. To be in action or motion. 3. To behave or conduct. — *v. t.* 1. To perform, especially on the stage. 2. Hence, to feign or counterfeit. 3. To assume the office or character of. — *n.* 1. That which is done or doing; performance; deed. 2. A decree, edict, law, judgment, or award. 3. One of the principal divisions of a play. 4. A state of reality, or real existence. 5. A state of preparation.

AC'TIN-ĪSM, *n.* A property in the solar rays which produces chemical changes, as in photography.

AC'TION, *n.* 1. Exertion of power; or the effect of power exerted; agency. 2. An act or thing done; a deed; hence, conduct; behavior. 3. A legal suit or process. 4. An engagement between troops.

AC'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting a suit, or an action at law.

ACTIVE, *n.* 1. Having the power or quality of acting. 2. Constantly engaged in action; hence, energetic; busy. 3. Practical; operative; producing real effects. 4. Expressing the passing of an action from an agent to an object, as certain verbs do; transitive.

SYN.—Brisk; alert; agile; nimble; sprightly; prompt.

ACTIVE-LY, *adv.* In an active manner; nimbly.

ACTIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being active; agility.

ACTOR, *n.* One who acts; one who plays on the stage. [plays.]

ACTRESS, *n.* A female who acts or really acted or acting. 2. Existing at the present time.

ACTUALLY, *adv.* In act or fact; really; truly.

ACTUARY, *n.* 1. A registrar or clerk. 2. Manager of a joint-stock company.

ACTUATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put into action; to incite to action.

SYN.—To move; impel; instigate; induce; rouse; animate.

ACULETE, *a.* Having prickles, or sharp points.

ACUMEN, *n.* Penetration of mind; nice discrimination.

SYN.—Acuteness; astuteness; shrewdness; perspicuity; discernment.

ACUMINATE, *a.* Having a long, tapering point.

ACUMINATION, *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

ACUPUNCTURE, *n.* Introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

ACUTE, *a.* 1. Sharp at the end; pointed. 2. Penetrating; shrewd. 3. Susceptible of slight impressions. 4. High, or shrill, in respect to some other sound. 5. Coming speedily to a crisis.

SYN.—Penetrating; piercing; pointed; shrewd; subtle.

ACUTELY, *adv.* Sharply; shrewdly; keenly.

ADAGE, *n.* [Lat. *adagium*.] An old saying, which has obtained credit by long use.

SYN.—Maxim; proverb; aphorism; axiom; saw.

ADÆTIO (-jo), *a.* [It. (*Mus*).] Moving slowly, leisurely, and gracefully.

ADAMANT, *n.* [Gr. *ἀδάμανς*.] A stone imagined to be of impenetrable hardness;—a name given to the diamond and other very hard substances. [mant.]

ADAMANTÉAN, *a.* Hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE, *a.* Made of, or having the qualities of, adamant.

ADAM'S-APPLE, *n.* The projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck.

ADAPT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adaptare*.] To make fit or suitable.

SYN.—To suit; accommodate; adjust; apply; attune.

ADAPTABLE (-BIL'I-TY, } *n.* Quality of
ADAPTABILITY (-BLE-NESS, } being adapt-
able; suitableness. [adapted.]

ADAPTABLE, *a.* Capable of being adapted.

ADAPTATION, *n.* Act of adapting, or fitting; the state of being adapted; fitness.

ADD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *addere*.] To join or unite, as one thing or sum to another.

SYN.—To subjoin; to annex.—We add numbers, &c.; we subjoin an afterthought; we annex some adjunct, as *territory*.

ADDENDUM, *n.*; *pl.* **ADDENDA**. [Lat.] A thing to be added.

ADDER, *n.* [A.-S. *æter*.] A venomous serpent; a viper.

ADDICT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *addictus*.] To apply habitually; to accustom; to habituate.

SYN.—To devote; to dedicate to.—*Addict* is commonly used in a bad sense, the other two in a good one; *addicted* to religion; *devoted* to literature; *dedicated* to religion.

ADDICTEDNESS, *n.* Devotedness.

ADDITION (-dish/un), *n.* 1. Act of adding. 2. Any thing added; increase. 3. A branch of arithmetic. 4. A title annexed to a man's name.

SYN.—Accession; augmentation.

ADDITIONAL (-dish/un-), *a.* Added.

ADDITIONALLY, *adv.* By way of addition.

ADULE, *a.* [A.-S. *adl*.] Putrid; corrupt; hence, unfruitful or barren, as brains.

ADULTERATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adulteratus*.] 1. To direct words or discourse to. 2. To direct in writing, as a letter. 3. To court; to woo. 4. To consign to the care of another.

SYN.—1. A formal application, speech, discourse, petition, &c. 2. Manner of speaking to another. 3. *pl.* Attention in the way of courtship. 4. Skill; dexterity. 5. Direction or superscription of a letter.

ADULTERATE (30), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adulterare*.] To present or offer; to bring forward by way of proof.

SYN.—To allege; cite; quote; advance; introduce.

ADVERTISE, *a.* Bringing forward.

ADVERTISEBLE, *a.* Capable of being advertised. [ward.]

ADVERTISE, *n.* Act of bringing forward.

ADVERTISE, *v. t.* Bringing forward.

ADVERSE, *v. t.* [Gr. *ἀδρῶν* and *ἀδρός*.] The doctrine of the glands, their nature, and their uses.

ADDEPT, *n.* One well skilled in any art.—*a.* [Lat. *adepus*.] Well skilled; skillful.

ADEQUATE, *n.* State or quality of being adequate.

ADEQUATE, *a.* [Lat. *adæquatus*.] Equal, proportionate, or correspondingly; fully sufficient. [fitly.]

ADEQUATELY, *adv.* In proportion; sufficiently.

ADEQUATENESS, *n.* Adequacy; sufficiency.

ADHERE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adherere*.] 1. To stick fast or cleave. 2. To hold, be attached, or devoted.

ADHERENCE (89), *n.* Quality or state of adhering.

ADHERENT, *a.* United with or to; sticking.—*n.* One who adheres.

SYN.—Partisan; follower; supporter; advocate.

ADHESION, *n.* Act or state of sticking, or being attached.

ADHESIVE, *a.* Sticky; tenacious.

ADHESIVELY, *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS, *n.* Quality of sticking, or adhering.

ADHORTATORY, *a.* Containing counsel or warning.

ADIEU ('a-dū, 30), *adv.* Good-by; farewell.—*n.* A farewell; commendation to the care of God.

ADIPOCEREA, *n.* [Lat. *adeps* and *cera*.] A soft, unctuous, waxy substance, into which the fat and muscular fiber of dead bodies are changed by long immersion in water or spirit.

ADIPOSE, *a.* [Lat. *adeps*, fat.] Fat; fatty.

ADIT, *n.* [Lat. *aditus*.] 1. A horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine. 2. Passage; access.

ADJACENT, *n.* State of being adjacent. [factually touching.]

ADJACENT, *a.* Lying near, but not touching.

ADJECTIVE, *n.* [Lat. *adjectivum*.] A word used with a noun or substantive, to describe, specify, limit, or define it, or to denote some property of it.

ADJECTIVELY, *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

ADJOIN, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To be contiguous or next; to be in contact or very near.—*v. t.* To join or unite to.

ADJOURN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *adjourner*.] To put off to another time.—*v. i.* To suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body.

SYN.—To postpone; defer; delay; prorogue.—*A court, legislature, or meeting is adjourned; parliament is prorogued at the end of a session; we delay or defer a thing to a future time; we postpone it when we make it give way to something else.*

ADJOURNMENT, *n.* 1. Act of adjourning. 2. The interval during which a public body defers business.

ADJUDGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adjudicare*.] 1. To award or decree judicially or by authority. 2. To sentence.

ADJUDICATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To try and determine, as a court.

ADJUDICATION, *n.* Judicial sentence, judgment, or decision.

ADJUNCT, *n.* Something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; an appendage.—*a.* Added or united.

ADJUNCTIVE, *a.* Having the quality of joining.—*n.* One who, or that which, is joined.

ADJURATION, *n.* 1. Act of adjuring. 2. The form of oath.

AD-JURE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adjurare*.] To charge, command, or entreat solemnly and earnestly, as if under oath.

AD-JUST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *adjustare*.] 1. To make exact or conformable. 2. To reduce to order. 3. To set right.

SYN.—To fit; adapt; suit; regulate.

AD-JUST'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

AD-JUST'MENT, *n.* Act of adjusting; arrangement; disposition; settlement. [tant.]

AD-JU-TAN-CY, *n.* Office of an adjutant. AD-JU-TANT, *n.* An officer who assists the superior officers in the execution of orders, conducting correspondence, placing guards, &c.

AD-JU-VANT, *a.* Helping; assisting. AD-MEAS'URE (-mēzh/ur), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To take the dimensions, size, or capacity of.

AD-MEAS'URE-MENT, *n.* 1. Act or process of measuring. 2. Dimensions ascertained. [ment.]

AD-MEN'SU-RĀ'TION, *n.* Admeasure. AD-MIN'IS-TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To manage, as public affairs. 2. To dispense, as justice. 3. To give, as an oath. 4. To settle, as an estate. — *v. i.* 1. To contribute. 2. To perform the office of administrator.

AD-MIN'IS-TERI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to administration.

AD-MIN'IS-TRA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being administered.

AD-MIN'IS-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of administering. 2. Executive part of the government. 3. Management of an estate of a deceased person.

AD-MIN'IS-TRĀ'TIVE, *a.* Administering.

AD-MIN'IS-TRĀ'TOR, *n.* One to whom the right of administration has been committed by competent authority.

AD-MIN'IS-TRĀ'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of administrator.

AD-MIN'IS-TRĀ'TRIX, *n.* A woman who administers. [ration.]

AD-MI-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of admiration. SYN.—Wonderful; rare; excellent.

AD-MI-RA-BLY, *adv.* In an admirable manner.

AD-MI-RAL, *n.* [Ar. *amīr-al-bāhr*.] A naval officer of the highest rank.

AD-MI-RAL-TY (112), *n.* The body of officers appointed for the management of naval affairs.

AD-MI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, or love.

AD-MIRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *admirari*.] 1. To regard with wonder or surprise, mingled with approbation, reverence, or affection. 2. To estimate or prize highly.

AD-MIR'ER, *n.* One who admires.

AD-MIS'SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being admissible.

AD-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable or worthy of being admitted.

AD-MIS'SION (-mish/un), *n.* 1. Act of admitting. 2. Leave to enter; access.

AD-MIT', *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *admittere*.] Concession in argument. 1. To grant entrance to. 2. To receive as true. 3. To be capable of.

SYN.—To concede; grant; permit; allow.—*Admit* has the widest sense. *We grant or concede* what is claimed; *we allow* what we suffer to take place or yield; *we permit* what we consent to.

AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* 1. Act of admitting. 2. Permission to enter.

AD-MIX', *v. t.* To mingle with something else.

AD-MIX'TION (-mīkst/yun, 97), *n.* [Lat. *admixtio*.] A union by mixing different substances together.

AD-MIX'TURE, *n.* 1. A mixing. 2. What is mixed.

AD-MON'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *admonere*.] 1. To reprove gently. 2. To counsel against wrong practices. 3. To instruct or direct; to inform.

SYN.—To reprove; caution; rebuke; reprimand; warn; advise.—*We advise* as to future conduct; *we warn* of danger or by way of threat; *we admonish* with a view to one's improvement; *we reprove*, *reprimand*, and *rebuke* by way of punishment.

AD-MON'ISH-ER, *n.* A reprover.

AD-MON'NY'TION (-nish/un), *n.* Gentle or friendly reproof or counsel.

AD-MON'Y-TIVE, *a.* Containing admonition.

AD-MON'Y-TORY, *a.* monition; admonishing.

AD-NĀS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *adnascens*.] Growing to or on something else.

A-DO' (28), *a.* [Prefix *a*, for *to*, and *do*.] Trouble; labor; difficulty.

ADOBE (a-dō/bē), *n.* [Sp.] An unburnt brick dried in the sun.

AD-O-LĒS'CENT, *n.* Youth.

AD-O-LĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *adolescens*.] Advancing from childhood to manhood.

AD-OP'T, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adoptare*.] To select and take as one's own when not so before.

AD-OP'TION, *n.* 1. Act of adopting, or state of being adopted. 2. The receiving as one's own what is new or not natural. [Adopting.]

AD-OP'TIVE, *a.* 1. Adopted. 2. Worthy of admiration.

AD-OR'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of adoration. [being adorable.]

AD-OR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of adoration.

AD-OR'A-BLY, *adv.* With adoration.

AD-ORĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Worship paid to a divine being. 2. Homage to one in high esteem.

AD-ORE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adorare*.] 1. To worship with profound reverence. 2. To love in the highest degree.

AD-OR'ER, *n.* A worshiper; a lover.

AD-ORN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adorare*.] To render beautiful; to decorate.

SYN.—To deck; embellish; set off; beautify; ornament.—*We decorate* and *ornament* for the sake of show; *we embellish* and *adorn* to heighten beauty.

AD-ORN'MENT, *n.* Embellishment.

AD-ŌS'EU-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Impregnation of plants by the falling of the farina on the pistil. 2. A species of ingrafting.

A-DOWN', *prep.* Down; toward the ground.—*adv.* Downward.

A-DRIFT', *a.* or *adv.* Floating at random; at large.

A-DROIT', *a.* [Fr. *d droit*, to the right.] Possessing or exercising skill or dexterity.

SYN.—Skillful; expert; clever; dexterous; ingenious.

A-DROIT'LY, *adv.* Ingeniously.

A-DROIT'NESS, *n.* Dexterity; readiness of body or mind.

A-DRY', *a.* Thirsty.

AD-SCĪ-TĪ'TIOUS (-tīsh/us), *a.* [Lat. *adsciscere*.] Taken as supplemental.

AD-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *adulatio*.] Servile flattery; sycophancy.

AD-U-LĀ'TOR, *n.* A servile flatterer; a sycophant. [cess.]

AD-U-LĀ'TORY, *a.* Flattering to ex-

A-DULT', *a.* [Lat. *adultus*.] Having arrived at mature years.—*n.* A person or thing grown to maturity.

A-DULT'ER-ANT, *n.* A person or thing that adulterates.

A-DULT'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adulterare*.] To debase or corrupt by admixture of baser materials.

A-DULT'ER-ATE, *a.* Debased; corrupted; contaminated.

A-DULT'ERĀ'TION, *n.* Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated. [adultery.]

A-DULT'ER-ER, *n.* A man guilty of adultery.

A-DULT'ER-ESS, *n.* A woman who commits adultery.

A-DULT'ER-INE, or A-DULT'ER-ĪNE, *a.* Proceeding from adultery.—*n.* A child born in adultery.

A-DULT'ER-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery.

A-DULT'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A violation of the marriage-bed. 2. (*Script.*) Violation of one's religious covenant.

A-DULT'NESS, *n.* State of being an adult. [shadow.]

AD-ŪM'BRANT, *a.* Giving a faint

AD-ŪM'BRATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adumbrare*.] To shadow faintly forth; to typify.

AD-UM-BRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of shadowing forth. 2. A faint resemblance.

A-DŪN'CI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *aduncitas*.] Hookedness.

A-DŪST', *a.* [Lat. *adustus*.] 1. Burnt or scorched. 2. Looking as if burnt or scorched.

AD-VANCE' (6), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *advancer*.] 1. To bring forward. 2. To raise to a higher rank. 3. To accelerate the growth or progress of. 4. To offer or propose. 5. To supply beforehand.—*v. i.* 1. To move or go forward. 2. To improve. 3. To rise in rank, office, or consequence.—*n.* 1. A moving forward; approach. 2. Improvement or progression of any kind. 3. Additional price or profit. 4. A tender; an offer; a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received toward a capital or stock, or on loan.—*a.* Before in place, or beforehand in time.

AD-VANCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of advancing or state of being advanced;

progression; improvement; promotion. 2. Payment of money in advance.

AD-VÁN'TÁGE (6), *n.* [See **ADVANCE**.] 1. Any state, opportunity, or means particularly favorable to some desired end. 2. Superiority; benefit; gain. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To benefit; to promote.

AD'VAN-TÁ'GEOÛS (-tá'jus, 140), *a.* Being of advantage; furnishing advantage; profitable; useful; beneficial.

AD'VAN-TÁ'GEOÛS-LY, *adv.* In an advantageous manner. [ableness.]

AD'VAN-TÁ'GEOÛS-NESS, *n.* Profit.

AD'VENT, *n.* 1. A coming; *specifically*, the first or the second coming of Christ. 2. A season of devotion including four Sundays before Christmas.

AD'VEN-TÝ'TÍOÛS (-tish'us), *a.* Added extrinsically; accidental; casual.

AD'VEN-TÝ'TÍOÛS-LY (-tish'us-), *adv.* In an adventitious manner.

AD-VÉNT'ÛRE, *n.* [L. Lat. *adventura*.] 1. Hazard; risk; chance. 2. An enterprise of hazard. 3. A remarkable occurrence or event. 4. A thing sent to sea at the risk of the person sending it. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put at hazard; to risk. 2. To run the risk of attempting. — *v. i.* To try the chances; to dare.

AD-VÉNT'ÛR-ER, *n.* One who adventures: one who relies for success on his boldness or good fortune.

AD-VÉNT'ÛRE-SÔME, *a.* Incurring hazard; bold.

AD-VÉNT'ÛR-OÛS, *a.* 1. Daring; courageous; enterprising. 2. Full of hazard. [daringly.]

AD-VÉNT'ÛR-OÛS-LY, *adv.* Boldly.

AD'VERB (14), *n.* [Lat. *adverbium*.] A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb.

AD-VERB'IAL, *a.* Relating to or like an adverb. [of an adverb.]

AD-VERB'IAL-LY, *adv.* In manner

AD'VER-SÁ-RY, *n.* [Lat. *adversarius*.] One who is hostile or opposed.

SYN.—Opponent; antagonist; enemy, &c.—Unfriendly feelings mark the *enemy*; habitual hostility the *adversary*; active hostility the *foe*. *Opponents* are those who are pitted against each other; *antagonists*, those who struggle in the contest with all their might.

—*a.* Adverse; opposed; antagonistic.

AD'VERSE (14), *a.* [Lat. *adversus*.] 1. Acting in a contrary direction. 2. Contrary to the wishes, or to supposed good; hence, unfortunate; calamitous. [unfortunately.]

AD'VERSE-LY, *adv.* With opposition;

AD'VERSE-NESS, *n.* Opposition; unprosperousness.

AD-VER'SÍ-TY, *n.* An event or series of events attended with severe trials or misfortunes.

SYN.—Calamity; affliction; distress; misery.

AD-VERT' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *advertere*.] To turn the mind.

SYN.—To attend; regard; observe.

AD-VERT'ENCE, } *n.* Attention; con-
AD-VERT'EN-CY, } sideration.

AD-VERT'ENT, *a.* Attentive; heedful.

AD-VERT'ÍSE' (162), *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *advertere*.] 1. To inform or apprise. 2. To make known through the press.

AD-VERT'ÍSE-MENT, or **AD-VER-TÍSE'MENT**, *n.* 1. Information. 2. Public notice through the press.

AD-VER-TÍ'S'ER, *n.* One who advertises.

AD-VÍ'CE', *n.* 1. An opinion offered as worthy to be followed; counsel; suggestion. 2. Information as to the state of an affair or affairs; intelligence.

AD-VÍ'S'A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be advised or to be done; expedient.

AD-VÍ'S'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness to be done; propriety; expediency.

AD-VÍ'S'E' (162), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **ADVISE**.] 1. To give advice to. 2. To apprise; to inform. — *v. i.* To deliberate; to consider. [edge; purposely.]

AD-VÍ'S'ED-LY, *adv.* With full knowledge.

AD-VÍ'S'E'MENT, *n.* 1. Counsel. 2. Consultation; deliberation.

AD-VÍ'S'ER, *n.* One who gives advice.

AD-VÍ'SO-RY, *a.* 1. Having power to advise. 2. Containing advice.

AD'VO-CA-CY, *n.* A pleading for or supporting; vindication; defense.

AD'VO-CÁTE, *n.* One who pleads any cause, especially the cause of another before some tribunal.

AD'VO-CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *advocare*.] To plead in favor of; to maintain by argument.

SYN.—To defend; support; vindicate.

AD'VO-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of advocating or pleading.

AD'VOW-EE', *n.* [Fr. *advoué*, *avoué*.] One who has the right of presenting to a benefice.

AD-VOW'SON, *n.* (*Eng. Law*.) The right of presenting or nominating to a vacant benefice.

ADZ, } *n.* A car-
ADZE, } penter's
 tool for chip-
 ping.

Æ'DÍLE, *n.* [Lat. *ædilis*.] An officer in ancient Rome who had the care of the public buildings, streets, &c.

Æ'ÍS, } *n.* [Gr. *aiyis*.] A shield;
 hence, any thing that protects.

Æ-Ó'LI-AN HARP. A box with stretched strings, on which the wind produces musical notes.

Æ-R'ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **AIR**.] 1. To combine with carbonic acid. 2. To supply with common air. 3. To arterialize.

A-E'RÍ-AL, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, air. 2. High; lofty. 3. Growing, or existing in the air.

Æ'RÍE (Ë'rý or Æ'rý), *n.* [L. Lat. *æria*.] The nest of an eagle, or other bird of prey. [ing.]

Æ-RÍ-I-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of aerifying.

Æ-RÍ-FÔRM, *a.* Having the form of air, as gas.



Adze.

Æ-RÍ-I-FÝ, *v. t.* [Lat. *ær* and *facere*.] To change into an æriform state.

Æ-RÓ'G'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ærp* and *γραφειν*.] A description of the air.

Æ-R-O-LÍTE, *n.* [Gr. *ærp* and *λίθος*.] A stone falling from the air; a meteoric stone.

Æ-R-Ó'L'O-ÛY, *n.* [Gr. *ærp* and *λόγος*.] That science which treats of the air and its phenomena.

Æ-R-ÓM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ærp* and *μέτρον*.] An instrument for measuring the density of air and gases.

Æ-R-ÓM'E-TRY, *n.* Art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Æ-R-O-NAUT', *n.* [Gr. *ærp* and *ναύτης*.] An aerial navigator.

Æ-R-O-NAUT'ÍE, *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics.

Æ-R-O-NAUT'ICS, *n. sing.* The science or art of sailing in the air by means of a balloon.

Æ-R-O-PHÝTE', *n.* [Gr. *ærp* and *φυτόν*.] A plant deriving its support from the air alone.

Æ-R-O-STÁT', *n.* [Gr. *ærp* and *στατός*.] A machine or vessel sustaining weights in the air; — an air balloon.

Æ-R-O-STÁT'ÍE, *a.* Pertaining to aerostatics or aerostation.

Æ-R-O-STÁT'ICS, *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or that of bodies sustained in them. [tion.]

Æ-R-OS-TÁ'TION, *n.* Aerial navigation.

Æ-R'Í-GÍ-NOÛS, *a.* [Lat. *ærriginosus*.] Pertaining to copper-rust.

ÆS-THÉT'ÍE, } *a.* Pertaining to æs-
ÆS-THÉT'ICS, } thetics.

ÆS-THÉT'ICS, } *n. sing.* [Gr. *αισθητικος*.] The theory or philosophy of taste; the science of the beautiful in nature and art.

A-FÁR', *adv.* At a great distance; remote.

Æ'FA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being affable; ease of access.

SYN.—Courteous; complaisance; urbanity; civility.

Æ'FA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *affabilis*.] Ready to converse; easy of access.

SYN.—Courteous; civil; complaisant; condescending; accessible.

Æ'FA-BLY, *adv.* In an affable manner.

Æ-FÁÍR (4), *n.* [Lat. *af* and *facere*.] 1. Business of any kind. 2. An engagement of troops, usually partial or of minor importance.

AF-FÉCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *affectare*.] 1. To act upon; to produce a change in. 2. To influence, as the feelings or passions. 3. To aim at; to desire. 4. To tend to. 5. To put on a pretense of.

SYN.—To concern; melt; subdue; assume.

Æ'FÉ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Assumption of what is not natural or real; artificial appearance; false pretense.

AF-FÉCT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Pretending to possess what is not natural or real. 2. Assumed artificially.

AF-FÉCT'ED-LY, *adv.* In an affected manner.

AF-FÉCT'ING, *p. a.* Having power, or

À, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Æ, È, Í, Ò, Û, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÂSK, ALL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÊRM; PÍQUE, FÍRM; SÓN,

tending, to move the affections; pathetic. [ing manner.]
AF-FECTION-ALY, *adv.* In an affection.
AF-FECTION, *n.* 1. An attribute, quality, or property, inseparable from its subject. 2. A state of the mind in which it is bent toward a particular object. 3. Love; zealous or tender attachment. 4. Disease.
AF-FECTION-ATE, *a.* 1. Having affection. 2. Proceeding from affection.
 SYN.—Loving; tender; fond; devoted; warm-hearted.
AF-FECTION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With affection; tenderly.
AF-FECTIONED, *a.* Inclined; disposed; affected.
AF-FECTIVE, *a.* Affecting, or exciting emotion.
AF-FIANCE, [*O. Fr.*] 1. Plighted faith; the marriage contract or promise. 2. Trust; reliance.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To betroth; to pledge one's faith in marriage. 2. To trust.
AF-FIANCE-R, *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.
AF-FIDANT, *n.* One who makes an affidavit.
AF-FI-DÁ-VIT, *n.* [Lat.] A statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate. See DEPOSITION.
AF-FÍL-I-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *affiliare*.] 1. To adopt as a son; to ally. 2. To receive into a society as a member, and initiate in its mysteries, plans, &c.
AF-FÍL-I-ÁTION, *n.* Adoption; association in the same family or society.
AF-FÍN-ÁGE, *n.* A refining of metals.
AF-FÍM-TY, *n.* [Lat. *affimias*.] 1. Relationship by marriage. 2. Close agreement; conformity; connection. 3. Chemical attraction which takes place at an insensible distance.
 SYN.—Agreement; conformity; resemblance; alliance; relationship.
AF-FÍRM (18), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *affirmare*.] 1. To confirm, establish, or ratify. 2. To assert positively.
 SYN.—To aver; protest; assert.—We *affirm* a thing with confidence; we *assert* it against all denial; we *aver* its truth with solemnity; we *protest* it, as what ought not to be called in question.—*v. i.* To declare or assert positively.
AF-FÍRM-Á-BLE, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.
AF-FÍRM-Á-NCE, *n.* Confirmation.
AF-FÍRM-ÁNT, *n.* One who affirms.
AF-FÍR-MÁ-TION, *n.* 1. Act of affirming. 2. That which is asserted. 3. Confirmation; ratification. 4. (*Law*.) A solemn declaration made by persons who conscientiously decline taking an oath.
AF-FÍR-MÁ-TÍVE, *a.* 1. Affirming or asserting. 2. Confirmative; ratifying.—*n.* 1. A word expressing affirmation or assent. 2. An affirmative proposition. 3. That side of a question which affirms or maintains.
AF-FÍR-MÁ-TÍVE-LY, *adv.* Positively;—the opposite of *negatively*.
AF-FÍX, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *af-*

figere.] 1. To add at the close or end. 2. To attach, unite, or connect. 3. To fix or fasten in any manner.
ÁFFÍX, *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the end of a word; a suffix; a postfix.
AF-FLÁ-TION, *n.* A blowing or breathing on.
AF-FLÍCT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *afflicare*.] 1. To strike down. 2. To give continued pain; to cause to suffer dejection, grief, or distress.
 SYN.—To trouble; distress; harass; torment; grieve.
AF-FLÍCT-ING, *p. a.* Causing pain; grievous; distressing.
AF-FLÍCTION, *n.* 1. Cause of continued pain of body or mind, &c. 2. State of being afflicted.
 SYN.—Trouble; distress; sorrow; adversity; misfortune.—*Affliction* is the strongest of these terms, being a state of prolonged suffering; *adversity* and *misfortune* are general states; *distress* is particular, being the case of one under the stress or pressure of severe pain, bodily or mental; the other two words are less strong.
AF-FLÍCTÍVE, *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction.
ÁFFLU-ÉNCÉ, *n.* Abundance of any thing, especially riches.
 SYN.—Opulence; wealth; plenty.
ÁFFLU-ÉNT, *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; abundant.—*n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake.
ÁFFLU-ÉNT-LY, *adv.* In abundance.
ÁFFLUX, } *n.* 1. Act of flowing.
ÁFFLUX-ION, } *ing to.* 2. That which flows to.
AF-FÓRD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *afforare*, *afforare*.] 1. To produce as the natural result. 2. To grant, sell, or expend, with profit or without loss.
 SYN.—To yield; give; impart; confer.
AF-FRÁY, *n.* 1. The fighting of two or more persons, in a public place. 2. A tumultuous assault.
 SYN.—Quarrel; scuffle; brawl.
AF-FREIGHT (-frát'), *v. t.* To hire, as a ship, for the transportation of goods or freight.
AF-FRÍGH (-frít'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *afryhtan*.] To impress with sudden fear.
 SYN.—To terrify; appall; dismay; shock; alarm.
 —*n.* Sudden and great fear; terror.
AF-FRÓNT (-frúnt'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad* and *frons*.] To offend by some manifestation of disrespect.
 SYN.—To insult; provoke; abuse.—*n.* Any reproachful or contemptuous action or conduct.
 SYN.—Insult; offense; ill treatment.
AF-FRÓNTÍVE, *a.* Giving offense.
AF-FÜSE, *v. t.* To pour out; to sprinkle.
AF-FÜS-ION, *n.* Pouring upon, or sprinkling with, a liquid substance.
A-FÍELD, *adv.* To, in, or on, the field.
A-FÍELD, *a. or adv.* On fire.
A-FLOÁT, *adv.* 1. In a floating state. 2. Passing from place to place. 3. Unfixed; without control.

A-FÓÖT, *adv.* 1. On foot. 2. In action; in a condition for action.
A-FÓRE, *adv. or prep.* Before.
A-FÓRE/SAID (-sed), *adv.* Spoken of or named before. [old.]
A-FÓRE/TIME, *adv.* In time past; of
A-FÓUL, *a. or adv.* Not free; entangled.
A-FRÁID, *a.* [p. p. of *affray* (obs.), to frighten.] Struck with fear.
 SYN.—Fearful; apprehensive; timid; timorous; frightened; alarmed; appalled.
A-FRÉSH, *adv.* Anew; over again.
A-FRÓNT (-frúnt'), *adv.* In front.
ÁFT, *adv. or a.* Astern, or toward the stern.
ÁFTER, *prep.* [A.-S. *æfter*.] 1. Behind in place. 2. Later in time. 3. Moving toward from behind. 4. In imitation of. 5. According to the direction and influence of. 6. In relation to.
ÁFTER, *adv.* Subsequently in time or place.—*a.* 1. Later in time; subsequent. 2. Toward the stern.
ÁFTER-BÍRTH, *n.* Membrane inclosing the fetus, and coming away after delivery.
ÁFTER-CLÁP, *n.* An unexpected subsequent event. [quent crop.]
ÁFTER-CRÖP, *n.* A second or subsequent crop of grass in the same year; rowen.
ÁFTER-NOON, *n.* Time from noon to evening.
ÁFTER-PAINS, *n. pl.* Pains attending the delivery of the after-birth.
ÁFTER-PIECE, *n.* A piece performed after a play.
ÁFTER-THÓUGHT (-thawt'), *n.* Later thought or expedient.
ÁFTER-WÁRD, *adv.* In later or
ÁFTER-WÁRD, } succeeding time; subsequently.
A-GÁIN (a-gén'), *adv.* [A.-S. *âgân*, *ongân*.] 1. Ano'er time; once more. 2. In return; back.
A-GÁINST (a-génst'), *prep.* [A.-S. *âgân*.] 1. Opposite to. 2. In opposition to. 3. In preparation for.
A-GÁPE, *adv.* Gaping, as with wonder.
ÁG'A-RÍE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγαρική*.] 1. A family of fungi, including the common mushrooms. 2. Touch-wood.
ÁG'ÁTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγάρτης*.] 1. A precious stone, a variety of quartz. 2. A kind of type.
 ☞ This line is printed in Agate.
A-GÁVE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀγανή*.] The American aloë, or century plant.
ÁGE (147), *n.* [Lat. *ætas*.] 1. Whole duration of a being. 2. That part of the duration of a being between its beginning and any given time. 3. Latter part of life. 4. A certain period of human life, marked by a difference of state. 5. Mature years; period when one may act for himself. 6. A particular period of time in history. 7. People living at a partic-



Agave.

ular period; hence, a generation. 8. A century.

SYN.—Epoch; date; era; maturity.

ĀGED (ā'jed), *a.* 1. Advanced in age or years; old. 2. Having lived.

Ā'GEN-ĀY, n. [Low Lat. *agentia*.] 1. Quality of acting; state of being in action; instrumentality. 2. Office or duties of an agent or factor.

Ā'GĒNT, n. 1. A person or thing that exerts power; an actor. 2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. 3. An active power or cause.

AG-GLŌM'ER-ĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *agglomerare*.] To wind into a ball; to gather into a mass.

AG-GLŌM'ER-Ā'TION, n. A gathering into a ball or mass.

AG-GLŪ'TI-NANT, a. Uniting, as glue. — *n.* Any viscous, adhesive substance.

AG-GLŪ'TI-NĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *agglutinare*.] To unite, or cause to adhere, as with glue.

AG-GLŪ'TI-NĀ'TION, n. Act of uniting, or state of being united, as by glue. [unite.]

AG-GLŪ'TI-NĀ'TIVE, a. Tending to ĀG'GRAN-DIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad* and *grandis*.] 1. To enlarge; — applied to things. 2. To make great or greater in power, rank, or honor.

SYN.—To augment; exalt; promote; advance; increase.

AG-GRĀN'DIZE-MENT, or ĀG'GRAN-DIZE-MENT, n. Act of aggrandizing or state of being aggrandized.

ĀG'GRAN-DIZER, n. One who aggrandizes.

ĀG'GRA-VĀRE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *aggravare*.] 1. To make worse, more severe, more enormous. 2. To give an exaggerated representation of. 3. To provoke or irritate; to tease. [Improper.]

SYN.—To enhance; heighten; raise; increase; magnify; tease.

ĀG'GRA-VĀ'TION, n. 1. Act of aggravating. 2. That which aggravates. 3. Provocation; irritation. [Not legitimate.]

ĀG'GRE-GĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *aggravare*.] To bring together; to accumulate.

ĀG'GRE-GĀTE, a. 1. Formed into a whole mass or sum. 2. Formed into clusters. — *n.* Assenblage of particulars; sum total; mass.

ĀG'GRE-GĀ'TION, n. Act of aggregating, or state of being aggregated.

ĀG'GRE-GĀ'TIVE, a. Causing aggregation; collective.

ĀG-GRĒS'SION (grĒsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *aggressio*.] First attack, or act of hostility or injury.

SYN.—Attack; assault; invasion; encroachment.

ĀG-GRĒS'SIVE, a. Making the first attack or encroachment.

ĀG-GRĒS'SOR, n. One who first makes an aggression.

SYN.—Assaulter; invader. — An *aggressor* is one who begins a quarrel or encroachment; an *assaulter* is one who makes a violent onset; an *invader* is one

who enters by force into the possessions of another.

AG-GRIĒVE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad* and *gravis*.] To give pain or sorrow to; to oppress or injure.

AG-GROUP', v. t. To group.

A-GHĀST' (-gĀst'), a. or adv. [A contr. of *agazed*, p. p. of (obs.) *agaze*.] Stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

ĀĜ'ILE, a. [Lat. *agilis*.] Quick of motion.

SYN.—Nimble; active; lively; brisk.

ĀĜ'ILE-NESS, } n. Power to move
A-ĜĪL'I-TY, } quickly; actively.
Ā'ĜI-O, n.; pl. Ā'ĜI-ŌS, [It.] 1. Difference in value between metallic and paper money, or between one sort of metallic money and another. 2. Premium.

Ā'ĜI-O-TĀĜE, n. Maneuvers of speculators to raise or depress the funds; stock-jobbing.

ĀĜ'I-TĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *agitare*.] 1. To move with a violent, irregular action. 2. To disturb or excite. 3. To discuss earnestly. 4. To consider on all sides.

ĀĜ'I-TĀ'TION, n. 1. Act of agitating, or state of being agitated. 2. Perturbation of mind. 3. Discussion.

SYN.—Disturbance; excitement; debate; deliberation.

ĀĜ'I-TĀ'TOR, n. One who agitates.

ĀĜ'NĀIL, n. An inflammation round the nail; a whitlow.

ĀĜ'NĀTE, a. Related on the father's side. — *n.* Any male relation by the father's side. [ther's side.]

AG-NĀ'TION, n. Relation by the father's side. [Old Eng. *agone*.]

A-GŌG', a. or adv. [From *a-going*.] Highly excited by eagerness after an object.

A-GŌING, p. pr. In motion; going; ready to go.

ĀĜ'O-NĪSM, n. Contention for a prize.

ĀĜ'O-NĪST, n. [Gr. *ἀγωνιστής*.] A contender for the prize in public games.

ĀĜ'O-NĪST'IC, } a. [Relating to
ĀĜ'O-NĪST'IC-AL, } prize-fighting, or
to any violent contest.

ĀĜ'O-NĪZE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *ἀγωνίζω*.] To writhe with agony. — *v. t.* To distress with great pain; to torture.

ĀĜ'O-NY, n. [Gr. *ἀγῶνια*.] Extreme pain of body or mind.

SYN.—Anguish; pang. — *Agony* and *pang* denote a severe paroxysm of pain (agony being the greatest); *anguish* is prolonged suffering. The *anguish* of remorse; the *pangs* or *agonies* of dissolution.

A-GRĀ'RĪ-AN (89), *a.* Relating or tending to equal division of lands. — *n.* One who favors an equal division of property.

A-GRĀ'RĪ-AN-ĪSM, n. Equal division of land or property, or the principles of those who favor such a division.

A-GREE', v. i. [-ED; -ING, 144.] [Lat. *ad* and *gradus*.] 1. To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action. 2. To yield assent. 3. To come to terms. 4. To resemble. 5. To cor-

respond in gender, number, case, or person.

A-GREE'A-BLE, 1. Suitable; conformable. 2. In pursuance, or accordance. 3. Pleasing, either to the mind or senses. 4. Willing to agree or consent.

A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being agreeable.

A-GREE'A-BLY, adv. 1. Pleasingly. 2. In accordance; conformably.

A-GREE'MENT, n. 1. A state of agreeing, or being in harmony or resemblance. 2. Concord or correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person. 3. A bargain, compact, or contract.

A-GRĒS'TIC, } a. [Lat. *agrestis*.]
A-GRĒS'TIC-AL, } Pertaining to the fields; rural; rustic. [agrelate.]
ĀG'RĪ-CŪLT'ŪR-AL, a. Relating to
ĀG'RĪ-CŪLT'ŪRE, n. [Lat. *agricultura*.] Cultivation of the ground; tillage; husbandry; farming.

ĀG'RĪ-CŪLT'ŪR-IST, n. One skilled in agriculture; a farmer.

A-GROUND', adv. On the ground; stranded.

ĀĜŪE, n. 1. Chilliness. 2. An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits.

ĀĜŪ-ISH, a. Having the qualities of an ague; chilly.

ĀH, interj. An exclamation, expressive of surprise, pity, complaint, joy, &c.

Ā-HĀ', interj. An exclamation, expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise. [advance; onward.]

A-HĒAD', adv. Farther in front or in

ĀID, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *adiutare*.] To support, by furnishing strength or means to effect a purpose.

SYN.—To assist; help; succor; support; relieve; sustain.

— *n.* 1. Help. 2. A helper. 3. An aid-de-camp.

ĀID-DE-CAMP (-kōng), *n.*; *pl.* **ĀIDES-DE-CAMP.** [Fr.] An officer selected by a general officer to assist him in his duties. [Written also *Aide-de-camp*.]

ĀI'GRET, } n. [Fr.] 1. The small
ĀI'GRETE, } white heron. 2. A
tuff, as of feathers, diamonds, &c.

ĀIL, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *eglan*.] To affect with pain or uneasiness; to trouble; to be the matter with. — *v. i.* To feel pain; to be troubled. — *n.* Disorder; indisposition; pain.

ĀIL-LĀNTUS, n. A genus of beautiful trees, natives of the East. [Improperly spelt *ailanthus*.]

ĀIL'MENT, n. Morbid affection of the body; disease.

ĀIM, v. i. [Lat. *estimare*.] 1. To point with a missile weapon. 2. To direct the intention. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To direct or point, as a weapon. — *n.* 1. Pointing or direction of any thing to a particular point or object, with a view to strike or affect it. 2. Point intended to be hit, or object to be affected. 3. Purpose; intention.

SYN.—Direction; end; scope; scheme.

ĀIM'LESS, a. Without aim or purpose.

AIR (4), *n.* [Gr. *ἀήρ*.] 1. The fluid we breathe; atmosphere. 2. A melody; a tune. 3. Peculiar look, appearance, or manner. 4. *pl.* An affected manner. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To expose to the air; to ventilate. 2. To expose to heat, for drying or warming.

ÂIR'-GÜN, n. A gun discharged by the elastic force of air.

ÂIR'-HÖLE, n. An opening for air.

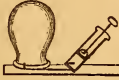
ÂIR'-LY, adv. Gayly; merrily.

ÂIR'-I-NESS, n. 1. Openness to the air. 2. Levity; gaiety.

ÂIR'-ING, n. 1. A short excursion in the open air. 2. Exposure to air and warmth.

ÂIR'-PÛMP, n. A

machine, variously constructed, for exhausting the air from a closed vessel.



Air-pump.

ÂIR'-SHÄFT, n. A passage for air into a mine.

ÂIR'-TIGHT (-tit), a. So tight as not to admit air.

ÂIR'Y, a. 1. Having the nature or properties of air. 2. Belonging to air; high in air. 3. Exposed to the air. 4. Unsubstantial. 5. Having no solid foundation. 6. Full of vivacity and levity.

AISLE (il), *n.* (*Arch.*) (*a.*) The wing of a building. (*b.*) One of the lateral divisions of a Gothic church. (*c.*) A passage in a church into which the pews open.

A-JÄR', adv. Partly open, as a door.

A-KIM'BO, a. With a crook; bent.

A-KIN', a. 1. Related by blood. 2. Allied by nature.

ÄL'A-BÄS'TER, n. [Gr.] 1. A variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum. 2. A variety of carbonate of lime.

A-LÄCK', interj. [Corrupted from *alas*.]

An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

A-LÄCK'A-DÄY, interj. An exclamation expressive of regret or sadness.

A-LÄC'RI-TY, n. [Lat. *alacritas*.] Cheerful readiness.

SYN. — Briskness; liveliness; glee.

ÄL'A-MÖDE', adv. According to the mode or fashion. — *n.* A thin, glossy, black silk.

A-LÄRM', n. [It. *allarme*, lit. to arms.] 1. A summons to arms. 2. Any sound or information of approaching danger. 3. Sudden surprise with fear or terror. 4. A contrivance for awaking persons from sleep.

SYN. — Fright; terror; consternation; apprehension. — *Alarm* is the dread of impending danger; *apprehension*, fear that it may be approaching; *terror* is agitating and excessive fear; *consternation* is terror which overpowers the faculties.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To call to arms for defense. 2. To fill with apprehension; to disturb.

A-LÄRM'-CLÖCK, n. A clock made to ring loudly at a particular hour.

A-LÄRM'IST, n. One who intentionally excites alarm.

A-LÄRM'-WATCH, n. A watch that

can be so set as to strike frequently at a particular hour.

A-LÄR'UM, n. Same as **ALARM**.

A-LÄS', interj. [Lat. *lassus*, weary.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, pity, or concern.

ÄLB, n. [Lat. *albus*.] An ecclesiastical vestment of white linen.

ÄL'BA-TROST, n. [Sp. *alcatraz*.] A very large web-footed sea-bird.

ÄL-BE'IT, conj. or adv. Although; notwithstanding.

ÄL'BER-TYPE, [From the inventor, Albert.] (Photog.) A picture printed from a gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative.

ÄL-BES'CENT, a. [Lat. *albescere*.] Becoming white; whitish.

ÄL'BI-NISM, n. State of an albino.

ÄL-BI'NO, n.; pl. ÄL-BI'NÖS, n. [Lat. *albus*, white.] Any person of a preternatural whiteness of the skin and hair, and a peculiar redness of the iris and pupil of the eye.

ÄL'BU-GIM'VE-OÜS, a. [Lat. *albugo*.] Like the white of an egg.

ÄL'BUM, n. [Lat. *albus*.] 1. A white tablet or register. 2. A blank book for autographs or literary memorials.

ÄL-BÜ'MEN, n. [Lat.] 1. A thick, viscous substance, found nearly pure in the white of an egg. 2. A white matter found in seeds.

ÄL-BÜ'MI-NOÜS, a. Like albumen.

ÄL-BÜR'NUM, n. [Lat.] The white and softer part of wood next to the bark, called *sap-wood*.

ÄL'CA-HËST, n. A pretended universal solvent.

ÄL'CA-HËST, n. A pretended universal solvent.

ÄL'CA-ID', n. 1. In *Spain*, the governor of a castle or fort. 2. A jailer or warden.

ÄL-CHÄL'DE, n. In *Spain*, a magister alchemy.

ÄL-CHËM'IC-AL, a. Relating to alchemy.

ÄL'CHE-MÏST, n. One skilled in alchemy.

ÄL'CHE-MÏST'IC-AL, a. Practicing alchemy, or relating to it.

ÄL'CHE-MY, n. [Ar. *al-kimiä*.] An ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, to find the panacea, the universal solvent, &c.

ÄL'CO-HÖL, n. [Ar. *al-kohl*.] Pure or highly rectified spirits; more loosely applied to ardent spirits in general.

ÄL'CO-HÖL'IC, a. Relating to alcohol.

ÄL'CO-RÄN, n. See **KORAN** and **AL-KORAN**.

ÄL'COVE, or ÄL-CÖVE' (ilä), n. [Ar. *al-gubba*.] A recess, or part of a room, separated from the rest by a partition.

ÄL'DER, n. [A.-S. *aler*.] A tree of several varieties.

ÄL'DER-MAN, n.; pl. ÄL'DER-MEN. [A.-S. *ealdorman*.] A magistrate of a city or town, next below the mayor.

ÄLE, n. [A.-S. *eale*.] A liquor made from malt by fermentation.

ÄLE'-HOUSE, n. A place where ale is retailed.

A-LËM'BIC, n. [Ar. *al-*

ambiq.] A chemical vessel, used in distillation.

A-LERT' (lä), a. [It. *allerta*.] 1. Watchful; vigilant; hence, upon the alert, upon the watch. 2. Moving with celerity. Alembic.

SYN. — Brisk; prompt; lively; nimble.

A-LERT'NESS, n. Watchful activity or readiness.

ÄLE'WIFE, n.; pl. ÄLE'WIVES. [Ind. *aloof*.] An American fish resembling a herring.

ÄL'EX-ÄN'DRÏNE, n. A verse of twelve syllables.

ÄL'EX'I-PIÄR'MIC, n. [Gr. *ἀλεξιφάρμακος*.] What expels or resists poison. — *a.* Expelling poison or infection.

ÄL'GE-BRÄ', n. [Ar. *al-gabr, al-jabr*.] That branch of analysis whose object is to investigate the relations and properties of numbers by means of letters and other symbols.

ÄL'GE-BRÄ'IC, a. { Pertaining to, }
ÄL'GE-BRÄ'IC-AL, a. { or performed by, } algebra.

ÄL'GE-BRÄ'IC-AL-Y, adv. By means of algebra.

ÄL'GE-BRÄ'IST, n. One who is skilled in algebra.

ÄL'GO-RÏTHM, n. [Sp. *algoritmo*.] Art of computing in any particular way.

ÄL'IAS, adv. [Lat.] Otherwise called; — a term used in legal proceedings to connect the different names of a party who has gone by two or several.

— *n.* 1. A second or further writ. 2. Another name.

ÄL'IB', n. [Lat.] A being in another place at the time of the commission of a crime.

ÄL'ÏEN (äl'yen), a. [Lat. *alienus*.] 1. Foreign. 2. Wholly different in nature. — *n.* A foreigner; a foreign-born and unnaturalized resident of a country.

ÄL'ÏEN-A-BÏL'I-TY, n. Capacity of being alienated.

ÄL'ÏEN-A-BLE, a. Capable of being alienated.

ÄL'ÏEN-ÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *alienare*.] 1. To transfer to another, as title, property, or right. 2. To estrange. [to.]

ÄL'ÏEN-ÄTE, a. Estranged; stranger

ÄL'ÏEN-Ä'TION, n. 1. Legal conveyance of property to another. 2. State of being alienated. 3. Estrangement, as of the affections. 4. Insanity.

ÄL'ÏEN-Ä'TOR, n. One who alienates or transfers property.

ÄL'ÏEN-EE', n. One to whom a thing is sold. [an alien.]

ÄL'ÏEN'ISM, n. The state of being alienated.

ÄL'ÏHT' (-hit'), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *älihtan*.] 1. To get down or descend; to dismount. 2. To fall and settle, or lodge.

A-LÏGN'MENT (-lin'), n. [Fr. *alignement*.] 1. Act of adjusting to a line; line of adjustment. 2. Ground-plan of a railway or other road.

A-LÏKE', a. Having resemblance; similar. — *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree.



AL/I-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *alimentum*.] That which feeds or supports.

Syn.—Food; nourishment; support; nutriment.

AL/I-MĒNT'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to
AL/I-MĒNT'A-RY, } food or aliment;
nutritive.

AL/I-MEN-TĀTION, *n.* Act or power of affording nutriment.

AL/I-MĒNT'IVE-NESS, *n.* The phrenological organ of appetite for food.

AL/I-MO-NY (50), *n.* [Lat. *alimonia*, *alimonium*.] An allowance to a wife out of her husband's estate or income for her support.

AL/I-QUANT, *a.* [Lat. *aliquantus*.] Not dividing another number without a remainder.

AL/I-QUOT, *a.* [Lat. *aliquot*.] Dividing exactly, or without remainder.

A-LĪVE', *a.* Having life; active; susceptible.

AL/KA-HEST, *n.* A pretended universal solvent.

AL/KA-LĒS'CENT, *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali.

AL/KA-LĪ, or **AL/KA-LĪ**, *n.*; *pl.* **AL/KA-LĪES**, or **AL/KA-LĪES**. [Fr. *al-qui*.] One of a class of caustic chemical bases, soda, potash, ammonia, and lithia.

AL-KĀL'I-FŪ, or **AL/KA-LĪ-FŪ**, *v. i.* To become changed into an alkali.

AL/KA-LĪNE (*or* -*lin*), *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.

AL/KA-LĪN'I-TY, *n.* Quality which constitutes an alkali.

AL/KA-LĪZE, *v. t.* To make alkaline.

AL/KA-LOID, *n.* A salifiable base existing in some vegetables as a proximate principle. [Ible.]

AL/KO-RĀN, *n.* The Mohammedan **ALL**, *a.* [A.-S. *eall*, *al*.] Every one, or the whole number of; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of.—*adv.* Wholly; completely; altogether; entirely.—*n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount; the whole; the total.

ĀL/LĀH, *n.* The Arabic name of the Supreme Being. [allantois.]

AL/LAN-TŌIC, *a.* Pertaining to the

AL/LAN-TŌIS, or **AL/LAN-TOIS**, }

AL/LĀN-TŌID, or **AL/LAN-TŌID**, }

n. [Gr. *ἀλλαντοειδής*.] A thin membrane in animals.

AL-LĀY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Partly from A.-S. *alecan*, to lay down, lessen, depress; partly from Fr. *allier*, to ally.] 1. To make quiet or put at rest. 2. To abate, mitigate, or subdue.

Syn.—To check; appease; calm; soothe; pacify; assuage.

AL-LĀYER, *n.* He who, or that which, allays.

AL/LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Positive assertion; affirmation. 2. That which is alleged.

AL-LĒGE' (*al-lĕj'*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *allegare*.] 1. To bring forward with positiveness. 2. To produce, as an argument, plea, or excuse.

Syn.—To declare; affirm; assert; urge; adduce; advance; cite; quote.

AL-LĒGE'A-BLE (140), *n.* Capable of being alleged.

AL-LĒ-GĪ-ANCE, *n.* [L. Lat. *allegantia*.] Obligation which a subject owes to his prince or government; loyalty.

AL/LE-GŌR'IC, } *a.* In the manner
AL/LE-GŌR'IC-AL, } of allegory;
figurative.

AL/LE-GŌR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an allegorical manner.

AL/LE-GŌ-RĪST, *n.* One who teaches by allegory.

AL/LE-GŌ-RĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form or turn into allegory.—*v. i.* To use allegory.

AL/LE-GŌ-RŪ (50), *n.* [Gr. *ἀλληγορία*.] A story in which the direct and literal meaning is not the real or principal one; a figurative manner of speech or description.

AL-LE-GRĒ'TO, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Quicker than *andante*, but not so quick as *allegro*.

AL-LE'GRO, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A quick, sprightly strain or piece.

AL/LE-LŪ'IAH, *n.* Praise to Jehovah. See **HALLELUIAH**.

AL-LĒ'VI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *alleviare*.] To make light or easy to be borne; hence, to remove in part; to make easier to be endured.

Syn.—To lessen; diminish; mitigate; assuage; allay.—These words are all figurative. *Alleviate* supposes a load, as of *care*, which is lightened; *mitigate*, something fierce, which is made mild, as *suffering*; *assuage*, something violent, which is quieted, as *sorrow*; *allay*, something excited, but now brought down, as *arrest*; *lessen* and *diminish* refer to amount or degree.

AL-LĒ'VI-ĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of alleviating. 2. That which mitigates.

Syn.—Mitigation; diminution; relief.

AL-LĒ'VI-A-TIVE, *n.* Something mitigating.

AL/LE (148), *n.* [Fr. *allée*.] 1. A walk in a garden. 2. A narrow passage, as distinct from a public street.

AL-FOOLS'-DĀY, *n.* The first of April, when it is a popular custom to play off tricks or make fools.

AL-LĒ-FŌURS', *n. pl.* [From *all* and *four*.] A game at cards.

AL-LĒ-HĀIL', *interj.* All health; — a phrase of salutation.

AL-LĒ-HĀL'LŌW, } *n.* All-Saints'-

AL-LĒ-HĀL'LŌWS, } day, the first

AL-LĒ-HĀL'LŌW-MAS, } day of November; a feast in honor of all the saints. [All-Saints']

AL-LĒ-HĀL'LŌW-TĪDE, *n.* Time near

AL-LĒ'ANĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *alliance*.] 1. A union or connection of interests. 2. The compact which is the instrument of allying. 3. The persons or parties allied.

Syn.—League; confederacy; affinity; coalition.

AL/LĒ-GĀTE, *v. t.* To tie together; to unite.

AL/LĒ-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *alligatio*.]

A rule relating to the solution of questions concerning the compounding together of different ingredients,

or ingredients of different qualities or values.

ĀLLĪ-GĀTOR, *n.* [Sp. *el lagario*, the lizard.] A large carnivorous amphibious reptile, peculiar to America.  Alligator.

AL-LĪ'SĪON (-lĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *albisio*.] A striking against.

AL-LĪ'TĒR-Ā'TION, *n.* [Lat. *ad* and *litera*.] Repetition of the same letter.

AL-LĪ'TĒR-A-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.

ĀL/LO-eĀ'TUR, *n.* [Low Lat.] Allowance of a thing or proceeding, by a court or judicial officer.

ĀL/LO-eŪ'TION, *n.* An address; particularly an address of the pope to his clergy.

AL-LŌ'DĪ-AL, *a.* Freehold; free of rent or service; — opposed to *feudal*.

AL-LŌ'DĪ-UM, *n.* [L. Lat.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner.

AL-LŌNGĒ' (-lŭnj'), *n.* [Fr.] A pass or thrust with a sword. [lopathy.]

AL-LŌ-PĀTHĪ'CE, *a.* Pertaining to al-

AL-LŌP'A-THĪST, *n.* One who practices medicine according to the rules of allopathy.

AL-LŌP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ἄλλος*, and *πάθος*.] The ordinary practice of medicine, as opposed to homeopathy.

AL-LŌT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Old Fr. *alotter*, *aloter*.] 1. To divide, as by lot. 2. To distribute in parts or portions; hence, to grant, as a portion.

Syn.—To divide; assign; allotment.

AL-LŌT'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of allotting. 2. Part allotted.

AL-LOW', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad* and *locare*.] 1. To give, afford, or yield. 2. To own or acknowledge. 3. To abate or deduct. 4. To permit.

AL-LOW'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, allowed.

AL-LOW'A-BLY, *adv.* In an allowable manner.

AL-LOW'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of allowing. 2. That which is allowed; a stated quantity, as of food or drink. 3. Abatement; deduction.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put upon allowance.

AL-LOY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *aloi*, *loi*.] 1. To reduce the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal. 2. To abate, impair, or corrupt.—*n.* (148) 1. Any compound of two or more metals. 2. A baser metal mixed with a finer. 3. Evil mixed with good.

AL-LOY'AGE, *n.* 1. Act of alloying. 2. A mixture of different metals.


AL-LĒ-SĀINTS'-DĀY, *n.* First day of November; a feast in honor of all the saints.

ĀLL-SŌULS'-DĀY, *n.* Second day of November; a Roman Catholic solemnity held to pray for the souls of the faithful.

ĀLL'SPĪCE, *n.* The berry of the pimento, an aromatic tree of the West Indies.

AL-LŪDE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *al-*

ludere.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to have reference.
 SYN.—To suggest; intimate.
AL-LŪRE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [From *ad* and *lure.*] To tempt by the offer of some good, real or apparent.
 SYN.—To entice; decoy; seduce.—We are *allured* to evil by some promised good; we are *enticed* into it through our passions; we are *seduced* when drawn aside from the path of rectitude.
AL-LŪRE'MENT, n. That which allures.
AL-LŪR'ER, n. One who allures; a tempter.
AL-LŪ'SION, n. Indirect reference.
AL-LŪ'SIVE, a. Referring to indirectly.
AL-LŪ'VI-AL, a. 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or composed of, alluvium. 2. Of fresh-water origin.
AL-LŪ'VI-ON, n. Same as ALLUVIUM.
AL-LŪ'VI-UM, n.; pl. AL-LŪ'VI-A. [Lat., from *ad*, to, against, and *luere*, to wash.] Deposits of earth, sand, gravel, &c., made by rivers, floods, or other causes.
AL-LŪY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 141, 142.] [Lat. *alligare*, from *ad*, to, and *ligare*, to bind.] 1. To unite, or form a connection between. 2. To connect by similitude, resemblance, or friendship.—*n.* (115, 148) 1. One who is united by compact, marriage, &c.; a confederate. 2. One related to another by any tie.
AL'MA-GĒST, n. [*Al*, the, and Gr. *μείστος*, greatest.] A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.
AL'MĀ MĀ'TĒR. [Lat.] A college or seminary where one is educated.
AL'MA-NĀC (134), *n.* [*Ar. manakh.*] A book or table, containing a calendar of days, weeks, months, &c.
AL-MIGHTY' (mī't/'), a. All-powerful; omnipotent.—*n.* God; the Supreme Being.
AL'MOND (ā'mund), *n. [Gr. *ἀμνυδάλη.*] 1. The fruit of the almond-tree. 2. One of the two glands called tonsils.
AL'MON-ER, n. [See ALMS.] One who distributes alms for another.
AL'MON-RY, n. A place for distributing alms.
AL-MŌST' (146), adv. Nearly; well-nigh; for the greatest part.
ALMS (āms), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *almes*, *almesse*, from Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, fr. *ἔλεειν*, to have pity.] Any thing gratuitously given to relieve the poor; a charitable donation.
ALMS'-HOUSE (āms/-), *n.* A house for the use of the poor; a poor-house.
AL'ŌE (ā'lo), *n.; pl. AL'ŌES.* [Gr. *ἀλόη*, Heb. *ahālim.*] 1. A genus of evergreen plants. 2. *pl.* The inspissated juice of several species of aloe, used as a purgative.
AL'O-ĒT'IC, } a. Pertaining to,
AL'O-ĒT'IC-AL, } obtained from, or
 partaking of the qualities of, aloes.
A-LŌF' (21), *adv.* 1. On high. 2. At the mast-head; above the deck.*

A-LŌNE', a. [From *all* and *one.*] Apart from others; single; solitary.
A-LŌNG' (21), *adv.* [A.-S. *andlang*, *ondlong*, from *and*, *ond*, against, toward, and *long*, long.] 1. Lengthwise. 2. In a line; onward; forward. 3. In company; together.—*prep.* By the length of, as distinguished from across. [ship.]
A-LŌNG'SIDE, adv. By the side of a
A-LŌOF' (26), *adv.* [Cf. *aloft.*] At or from a small distance.—*prep.* At or to a distance from; away from.
A-LOUD', adv. With a loud voice; loudly.
AL-PĀC'Ā, n. 1. An animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair. 2. A thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the alpaca mixed with silk or with cotton.


Alpaca.

AL'PHĀ, n. The first letter of the Greek alphabet, used to denote *first*.
AL'PHĀ-BĒT, n. [Gr. *ἀλφάβητος*, fr. *ἄλφα* and *βήτα*, the first two Gr. letters.] The letters of a language in the customary order.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To arrange in the order of an alphabet.
AL'PHĀ-BĒT'IC, } a. Pertaining
AL'PHĀ-BĒT'IC-AL, } to, furnished
 with, or in the order of, the letters
 of the alphabet.
AL'PHĀ-BĒT'IC-AL-LY, adv. According to the alphabet.
AL'PINE (-pīn or -pīn), *a.* Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain. [now.]
AL-READ'Y, adv. Before this time;
AL'SO (146), *adv. or conj.* [all and so.] In like manner; likewise; too.
ALT, a. or n. [Lat. *altus*, high.] The higher part of the scale.
ALTAR, n. [Lat. *altare*, from *altus*, high.] 1. A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices are offered to some deity. 2. A communion table.
ALTAR-PIĒCE, n. A painting placed over the altar.
ALT'ER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Low Lat. *alterare*, from Lat. *alter*, another.] 1. To make some change in. 2. To change entirely or materially.—*v. i.* To become, in some respects, different.
ALT'ER-A-BLE, a. Capable of being altered. [manner.]
ALT'ER-A-BLY, adv. In an alterable
ALT'ER-Ā'TION, n. 1. Act of altering or state of being altered. 2. The change made.
ALT'ER-A-TIVE, a. Having power to restore the healthy functions of the body without sensible evacuations.—*n.* A medicine having this power.

ALT'ER-CĀTE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *altercare*, *altercari*, from Lat. *alter*, another.] To contend in words; to wrangle.
ALT'ER-CĀTION, n. Warm contention in words; controversy.
 SYN.—Wrangle; dispute.—An *altercation* is an angry dispute between two parties; a *wrangle* is a noisy altercation.
ALT'ER'NĀTE (14), *a.* [Lat. *alternatus.*] Being by turns; reciprocal.—*n.* That which happens by turns; vicissitude.
ALT'ER-NĀTE, or ALT'ER'NĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To perform by turns, or in succession; to change reciprocally.—*v. i.* To happen or to act by turns.
ALT'ER'NĀTE-LY, adv. In reciprocal succession; by turns.
ALT'ER-NĀ'TION, n. 1. Reciprocal succession of things in time or place. 2. (*Math.*) The different changes of orders in numbers; permutation.
ALT'ER'NĀ-TIVE, a. Offering a choice of two things.—*n.* A choice of two things.
ALT'ER-NĀ-TIVE-LY, adv. In an alternative manner.
AL-THŌUGH' (awl-thō'), *conj.* [all and though.] Grant all this; be it so; suppose that; notwithstanding.
AL-TIL'O-QUENÇE, n. [Lat. *altus*, lofty, and *loquentia*, a speaking.] Pompous language.
AL-TĪM'E-TER, n. [Lat. *altus*, high, and *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for taking altitudes by geometrical principles.
AL-TĪM'E-TRY, n. Art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument.
AL-TIS'O-NANT, } a. [Lat. *altus*,
AL-TIS'O-NOUS, } high, and *sonans*,
 sounding.] High-sounding; pompous.
AL'TI-TŪDE (53), *n. [Lat. *altitudo*, fr. *altus*, high.] 1. Space extended upward; height. 2. (*Astron.*) Elevation of a celestial object above the horizon. 3. Highest point.
ALT'O, n. The part sung by the lowest female voices. In *instrumental* music, the tenor.
AL'TO-GĒTH'ER (146), *adv.* [all and together.] 1. Conjointly. 2. Without exception; wholly; completely.
AL'TO-RE-LIĒ'VO, n. [It. *alto rilievo.*] High relief. [each end.]
AL'U-DEL, n. A chemical pot open at
AL'UM, n. [Lat. *alumen.*] A double sulphate of alumina and potassa. It is very astringent.
A-LŪ'MI-NĀ, } n. (*Mīn'*) One of the
AL'U-MINE, } earths.
AL'U-MĪN'I-UM, } n. A very light,
A-LŪ'MI-NUM, } white metal, with a bluish tinge.
A-LŪ'MI-NOUS, a. Pertaining to, or containing, alum, or alumina.
A-LŪ'M'NUS, n. pl.; A-LŪ'M'NI. A graduate of a college, or other seminary.
AL'VE-A-RY, n. [Lat. *alvearium*, *alveare*, from *alvus*, belly, bee-hive.] 1.*

A bee-hive, or something like one. 2. The hollow of the external ear.

AL'VE-O-LATE, *a.* Pitted like a honey-comb.

AL'VINE, *a.* [Lat. *alvus*, belly.] Pertaining to the lower belly or intestines.

AL'WAY, } *adv.* 1. Perpetually; con-
AL'WAYS, } tually. 2. Invariably

AM. First person singular present indicative of *Be*.

A-MĀIN', *adv.* 1. Violently and suddenly. 2. Suddenly, or at once.

A-MĀL'GAM, *n.* [Gr. *μάλαγμα*, any emollient.] 1. A compound of mercury with another metal. 2. Any mixture.

A-MĀL'GAM-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To mix, as quicksilver, with another metal. 2. To mix, so as to make a compound. — *v. i.* 1. To unite in an amalgam. 2. To coalesce, as a result of growth.

A-MĀL'GA-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act or operation of compounding mercury with another metal. 2. The mixing of different things or races.

A-MĀN'U-ĒN'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* A-MĀN'U-ĒN'SĒS. [Lat., from *ab*, from, and *manus*, hand.] One who writes what another dictates; a copyist.

ĀM'A-RANTH, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμάραντος*, lit., not withering.] 1. A genus of ornamental annual plants of many species. 2. An imaginary flower that never fades. 3. A color inclining to purple.

ĀM'A-RĀNTH'INE, *a.* 1. Not fading or decaying. 2. Of a purple color.

A-MĀSS' (G), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *amassare*, from Lat. *massa*, mass.] To collect into a mass or heap.

SYN. — To accumulate; gather.

A-MĀSS'MENT, *n.* A heap; accumulation.

ĀM'A-TEUR', *n.* [Fr.] One who cultivates any study or art, without pursuing it professionally.

ĀM'A-TIVE, *a.* Amorous; amatory.

ĀM'A-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Propensity to love.

ĀM'A-TŌ'RĪ-AL, } *a.* Relating to, in-
ĀM'A-TO-RY, } duced by, or ex-
pressive of, love.

ĀM'A-U-RŌ'SLS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαυρωσις*.] A loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye.

A-MĀZE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To confound with fear, sudden surprise, or wonder; to astonish. — *n.* Astonishment; amazement.

A-MĀZ'ED-LY, *adv.* With amazement.

A-MĀZ'EMENT, *n.* A feeling of surprise and wonder.

SYN. — Astonishment; admiration; perplexity; confusion.

A-MĀZ'ING-LY, *adv.* In an amazing degree.

ĀM'A-ZON, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμαζών*.] One of a fabulous race of female warriors; — hence, a warlike or masculine woman; a virago.

AM-BĀS'SA-DOR, *n.* An envoy of the highest rank. See EMBASSADOR.

AM-BĀS'SA-DRESS, *n.* A female ambassador.

ĀM'BER, *n.* [Ar. *'anbar*, *anbarum*.] A yellowish resin found as a fossil. — *a.* Consisting of or resembling amber.

ĀM'BER-GRĪS (-grees), *n.* A fragrant substance used in perfumery, &c.

ĀM'BI-DĒX'TER, *n.* [Lat. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right.] 1. One who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. A double-dealer.

ĀM'BI-DEX-TĒR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Power of using both hands with equal ease. 2. Double-dealing.

ĀM'BI-ENT, *a.* [Lat. *ambiens*, fr. *ambire*, to go around.] Encompassing; surrounding.

ĀM'BI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* Doubtfulness or uncertainty, esp. of signification.

AM-BĪG'U-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *ambiguus*.] Doubtful or uncertain, particularly in respect to signification.

AM-BĪG'U-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In an ambiguous manner.

AM-BĪG'U-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Ambiguity.

ĀM'BIT, *n.* [Lat. *ambitus*.] Circuit or compass.

AM-BĪ'TION (-bīsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *ambitio*, a going around, esp. to get votes.] An eager desire of preferment, honor, superiority, or power.

AM-BĪ'TIOUS (-bīsh'us), *a.* 1. Possessing, or controlled by, ambition. 2. Springing from, or indicating, ambition.

ĀM'BLE, *v. i.* [Lat. *ambulare*.] 1. To move, as a horse, by lifting together the two legs on one side; to pace. 2. To move affectedly. — *n.* A peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.

ĀM'BLER, *n.* A horse which ambles.

AM-BRŌ'SĪĀ (-brŏ'zhā), *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβροσία*.] The fabled food of the gods.

AM-BRŌ'SĪAL, *a.* Partaking of the nature of ambrosia; delicious.

ĀM'BRO-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμβροτος*, immortal, and *τύπος*, impression.] A photographic picture taken on a prepared glass.

ĀMB'SĀCE (āmz'ās), *n.* [O. Fr. *ambes*, *amb's*, both, and *ace*.] A double ace.

ĀM'BU-LANCE, *n.* [Lat. *ambulare*, to walk.] A hospital wagon, for carrying sick or wounded soldiers.

ĀM'BU-LANT, *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.

ĀM'BU-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of walking.

ĀM'BU-LA-TO-RY, *a.* 1. Walking. 2. Not fixed in its legal character, but capable of being altered, as a will. — *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in.

ĀM'BU-RY, } *n.* [A-S. *ampre*, a crook-
ĀM'BU-RY, } ed, swelling vein.] A soft swelling on a horse, full of blood.

ĀM'BUS-CĀDE', *n.* [It. *imboscata*, fr. *im*, in, and *bosco*, a wood.] 1. A lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise. 2. A

concealed place in which troops lie hid; ambush. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lie in wait.

ĀM'BUSH, *n.* [See AMBUSCADE.] 1. Act of attacking an enemy from a concealed station. 2. An ambushade. 3. Troops posted in a concealed place, for attacking by surprise. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lie in wait for; to place in ambush.

A-MĒL'IO-RĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad* and *meliorare*, to make better.] To make better; to improve. — *v. i.* To grow better.

A-MĒL'IO-RĀ'TION, *n.* Improvement.

Ā-MĒN' (in singing, pron. ū'mĕn'). [Heb.] An expression used at the end of prayers, meaning, *So be it*.

A-MĒ'NA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to bring to account, fr. Lat. *minare*, to threaten.] 1. Liable to be brought to account; answerable; responsible. 2. Willing to yield; submissive.

A-MĒND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *emendare*, fr. *e*, out, and *menda*, a fault.] To correct in any way for the better.

SYN. — To correct; reform; rectify. — To amend is literally to take away blots, and hence to remove faults; to reform is 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, &c.; we correct errors; we reform or amend our lives.

— *v. i.* To grow better; to improve morally. [amended.]

A-MĒND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being amended.

A-MĒND'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing amendment; corrective.

AMENDE (ām'mĕnd'), *n.* [Fr.] A pecuniary fine or punishment; reparation; retraction.

A-MĒND'MENT, *n.* 1. A change for the better. 2. In public bodies, any alteration in a bill or motion by adding, changing, or omitting.

A-MĒND'S, *n. sing. & pl.* Recommendation; satisfaction; equivalent.

A-MĒN'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *amenitas*.] Quality of being pleasant or agreeable, whether in respect to situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

A-MĒRCE' (ī), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *merces*, wages, penalty.] 1. To punish by a pecuniary penalty. 2. To punish, in general.

A-MĒRCE'MENT, *n.* A pecuniary penalty inflicted at the discretion of the court.

A-MĒR'I-CAN, *a.* Pertaining to America; — in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States. — *n.* A native of America; — applied esp. to the inhabitants of the United States.

A-MĒR'I-CAN-ISM, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America.

ĀM'E-THYST, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμέθυστος*, without drunkenness.] A subspecies of quartz, of a bluish violet color. It was anciently thought to have the power of preventing intoxication.

ĀM'E-THYST'INE, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, amethyst.

ĀMI-A-BĪ'L-I-TY, *n.* Amiability.

ĀMI-A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *amicabilis*,



Ambulance.

friendly, and *amabilis*, lovely.] Worth of love; lovable.

SYN.—Lovely; charming; delightful.

AMI-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* The quality of deserving love; loveliness.

AMI-A-BLY, *adv.* In an amiable manner.

AMI-AN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμάνθος λίθος*, lit., unsoftened stone.] A mineral substance somewhat resembling flax.

AMI-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being amicable; friendliness.

AMI-CA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *amicabilis*.] Harmonious in mutual intercourse.

SYN.—Friendly; peaceable; fraternal.—*Amicable* always supposes two parties; as, an *amicable* arrangement. We cannot say of a single individual that he was *amicable*, though we can say he was *friendly*.

AMI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Friendliness; kindness. [manner.]

AMI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In an amicable manner.

AM'ICE (ām'is), *n.* [Lat. *amictus*.] 1. A loose flowing garment formerly worn by pilgrims. 2. An oblong piece of embroidered linen worn by priests.

A-MID', } *prep.* In the midst or among; friendliness.

A-MIDST', } middle; among.

A-MID'SHIPS, *adv.* Half-way between the stem and the stern.

A-MISS', *a.* Wrong; faulty; improper.—*adv.* Wrongly; improperly.

AM'I-TY, *n.* [Fr. *amitié*.] Friendship, in a general sense; harmony.

AM-MO'NI-Ā, *n.* [From *sal ammoniac*.] A volatile alkali of a pungent smell; spirit of hartshorn.

AM-MO'NI-AC, } *a.* Pertaining to ammonia, or possessing its qualities.

AM-MU-NI'TION (-nīsh'un), *n.* [Low Lat. *admunition*.] Military stores or provisions for attack or defense.

AM'NES-TY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμνηστία*, a forgetting.] A general pardon of political offenses.

A-MONG', } *prep.* [A.-S. *among*, on-

A-MONGST', } *mang*.] 1. Mixed or mingled with. 2. Associated with, or making part of the number of.

AM'O-ROŪS, *a.* [Low Lat. *amorous*.]

1. Having a propensity to sexual enjoyment. 2. In love; enamored. 3. Relating to love. [manner.]

AM'O-ROŪS-LY, *adv.* In an amorous manner.

A-MŌR'PHŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμόρφος*, fr. *ἀ* priv., and *μορφή*, form.] 1. Having no determinate form. 2. Of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

A-MŌR'TI-ZĀ'TION, } *n.* 1. Act or

A-MŌR'TI-ZE-MENT, } right of alienating lands to a corporation. 2. Extinction of debt, particularly by means of a sinking fund.

A-MOUNT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *mons*, mountain.] 1. To come in the aggregate or whole. 2. To be equivalent.—*n.* 1. The sum total. 2. The effect, substance, or result.

A-MOUR', *n.* [Fr.] A love intrigue.

AM-PHĪB'I-AN, *n.* An amphibious animal.

AM-PHĪB'I-OŪS, *a.* 1. Having the power of living in air and water. 2. Adapted for living on land or water.

AM-PHĪB'I-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Ability to live in two elements.

AM'PHI-BŌL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφιβολία*.] A phrase, proposition, or discourse susceptible of two interpretations.

AM'PHI-BRĀCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφίβραχος*.] A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

AM-PHĒ'TY-ŌN'IC, *n.* Pertaining to the council of the Amphictyons.

AM-PHĒ'TY-ONS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *Ἀμφικτυόνες*.] (*Gr. Hist.*) An assembly or council of deputies from the different states of Greece.

AM-PHĪS'CI-TĪ (-fīsh'ī-ī), } *n. pl.*

AM-PHĪS'CI-ANŌ (-fīsh'ī-anz), } [Gr. *ἀμφίσκιος*, from *ἀμφί*, on both sides, and *σκιά*, shadow.] The inhabitants in one part of the year are cast to the north, and in the other to the south.

AM'PHI-THĒ'A-TER, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀμφι-*

AM'PHI-THĒ'A-TRE, } *θέατρον*, from *ἀμφί*, about, and *θέατρον*, theater.] An oval or circular edifice having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, called the arena, and used for combats of gladiators and of wild beasts, and other public sports.

AM'PHI-THE-Ā'TRĪE-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheater.

AM'PLE, *a.* [Lat. *amplus*.] 1. Of large dimensions. 2. Fully sufficient. 3. Extended; diffusive.

SYN.—Spacious; capacious; extensive; abundant; plenteous.—When we mean by *ample* large in extent, we say *spacious* or *extensive*; large in size, *capacious*; large in quantity, *abundant* or *plenteous*.

AM'PLI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Enlargement. 2. Exaggerated description or diffuse narration.

AM'PLI-FI-CĀ'TIVE, } *a.* Serving or

AM'PLI-FI-CĀ'TO-RY, } tending to amplify or enlarge.

AM'PLI-FĪ'ER, *n.* One who amplifies.

AM'PLI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *amplificare*, fr. *amplus*, ample, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To render larger, more extended, or more intense, and the like. 2. To treat copiously.—*v. i.* 1. To grow or become large. 2. To be diffuse.

AM'PLI-TŪDE (53), *n.* 1. State of being ample; largeness of dimensions. 2. Largeness, in a figurative sense. 3. An arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the center of the sun or a star at its rising or setting.

AM'PLY, *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully.

AM'PU-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *amputare*, from *amb*, about, and *putare*, to prune.] To cut off, as a limb.

AM'PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act or operation of cutting off a limb or other part.

A-MŪCK', *n.* [Malay.] Act of killing.

To run amuck, to rush out frantically, attacking all that come in the way, as is done by fanatics in the East.

AM'U-LET, *n.* [Ar. *hamūlat*, *himūlat*, anything worn.] Something worn to prevent evil.

A-MŪSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *amuser*.] 1. To entertain agreeably. 2. To keep in expectation.

SYN.—To divert; entertain.—We are *amused* by that which occupies us lightly and pleasantly; *entertained* by that which brings our minds into agreeable contact with others, as *conversation* or a *book*; *diverted* by that which draws off our thoughts to something of lesser interest, especially of a sportive nature, as a humorous story or a laughable incident.

A-MŪSE'MENT, *n.* That which amuses.

SYN.—Diversion; pastime; entertainment; sport.

A-MŪ'SIVE, *a.* Entertaining; diverting; pleasing.

A-MŪG'DA-LATE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀμύγδαλον*, almond.] An emulsion made of almonds. [almonds.]

A-MŪG'DA-LINE, *a.* Pertaining to AM'Y-LĀ'CEŌŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ἀμυλον*, starch.] Pertaining to starch.

AN, *a.*, commonly called the *indefinite article*. [A.-S. *an*, *ane*.] It signifies *one* or *any*, but somewhat less emphatically.

AN-A-BĀP'TIST, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναβαπτίζων*, from *ἀνά*, again, and *βαπτίζων*, to baptize.] One who denies the validity of infant baptism.

AN-ĀCH'RO-NĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀναχρονισμός*, from *ἀνά*, against, and *χρόνος*, time.] An error in chronology.

AN-A-CŌN'DĀ, *n.* A large snake which lives in South America.

A-NĀ'E-RE-ŌN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon; amatory; convivial.

—*n.* A little poem in praise of love and wine.

AN-A-DEM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάδημα*.] A garland or fillet.

AN-ĀS-THĒT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀν* priv., and *αἴσθησις*, feeling.] 1. Capable of rendering insensible by being inhaled. 2. Characterized by insensibility.—*n.* That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c.

AN-A-GLY'PH, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγλυφον*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *γλύφειν*, to engrave.] An embossed or chased ornament, worked in relief, as a cameo.

AN-A-GLY'PTIC, *a.* Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enching, or embossing plate.

AN-A-GŌ'ST'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναγωγή*, from *ἀνά*, up, and *ἄγειν*, to lead.] Mysterious; mystical; spiritual.

AN-A-GRĀM, *n.* [Gr. *ἀνάγραμμα*, 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-starrers*.

AN-A-GRAM-MĀ'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or making, an anagram.

AN-A-LĒ'C'TIC, *a.* Collecting or selecting; made up of selections.

AN-A-LĒCTS, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀνάλεκτα*.]

AN-A-LĒC'TĀ, } a collection of literary fragments.

AN-A-LĒP'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀναληπτικός*.]

tersect, each other. 3. Fishing tackle. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fish with line and hook. 2. To intrigue.

AN'GLER, *n.* One who fishes with a hook. [to England.]

AN'GLI-CAN, *a.* English; pertaining
AN'GLI-ÇISM, *n.* An English idiom or expression.

AN'GLI-ÇIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render conformable to the English idiom, or to English analogies.

AN'GLO-, *a.* A prefix meaning the same as *English*; — used in composition.

AN'GOR, *n.* Intense bodily pain.

AN'GRI-LY, *adv.* In an angry manner.

AN'GRY, *a.* [See ANGER.] 1. Inflamed, as a sore. 2. Touched with anger. 3. Showing anger. 4. Stimulated; roused.

SYN. — Passionate; resentful; irritated; indignant; provoked; furious; wrathful; choleric; inflamed; infuriated.

AN-GUÏLI-FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *anguilla*, eel, and *forma*, form.] In the form of an eel.

AN'GUISH, *n.* [Lat. *angustia*.] Extreme pain, either of body or mind.

SYN. — Agony; torture; torment; grief; pang; throe.

AN'GU-LAR, *a.* 1. Having an angle or angles; pointed. 2. Consisting of an angle. 3. Sharp and stiff in character. [ing angular.]

AN'GU-LÄR'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being
AN'GU-LÄR-LY, *adv.* With angles; in the direction of the angles.

AN'GU-LÄT'ED (äng'gu-), *a.* Formed with angles.

AN'HE-LÄTION, *n.* [Lat. *anhelatio*.] Difficult respiration.

AN'IL, *n.* [Fr. *an-til*, from Skr. *nîla*, dark blue.] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

AN'ILE, *a.* [Lat. *inilis*, fr. *anus*, old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile.

AN'ILI-TY, } *n.* State of being an
AN'ILE-NESS, } old woman; old age of a woman.

AN'IMAD-VÉR'SION, *n.* Remarks by way of criticism, censure, or reproof.

SYN. — Strictures; comment; blame.

AN'IMAD-VÉRT' (14), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *animadvertere*, from *animus*, mind, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To turn the mind with intent to notice. 2. To consider by way of criticism or censure.

SYN. — To remark; comment.

AN'IMÄL, *n.* [Lat., fr. *anima*, breath, soul, *animus*, mind.] 1. An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion. 2. An irrational being, as distinguished from man. — *a.* 1. Of, or relating to, animals. 2. Pertaining to the merely sentient part of a creature. [animalcules.]

AN'IMÄL'CU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to
AN'IMÄL'ÇÜLE, *n.* [Dim. of *animäl*.] An animal that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

AN'IMÄL'ÇÜ-LIST, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

AN'IMÄL'ÇÜ-LUM, *n.*: *pl.* AN'NI-

MÄL'ÇU-LÄ. [See ANIMALÇULE.] An animalcule.

SYN. — *Animalcule*, as if from a Lat. singular *animalcula*, is a gross barbarism.

AN-NÄL'I-TY, *n.* State of animal existence.

AN'NI-MÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *animare*, fr. *anima*, breath, soul.] 1. To give natural life to. 2. To give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of. 3. To give spirit or vigor to. [imal life.]

AN'NI-MÄTE, *a.* Alive; possessing an-
AN'NI-MÄT'ED, *p. a.* 1. Endowed with animal life. 2. Spirited; lively.

AN'NI-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of animating, or state of being animated.

SYN. — Vivacity; spirit; buoyancy; sprightliness; liveliness; promptness.

AN'NI-MÖS'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *animositas*.] Violent hatred; active enmity.

SYN. — Rancor; malevolence; malignity; rage; wrath.

AN'NI-MÜS, *n.* [Lat.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper.

AN'NISE, *n.* [Gr. *άνισον*.] A plant bearing aromatic seeds.

AN'NLE, *n.* [A.-S. *ancleow*, dim. of *anke*, bent, neck.] The joint connecting the foot and leg.

AN'NAL-IST, *n.* A writer of annals.

AN'NALIS, *n. pl.* [Lat. *annalis*, fr. *annus*, a year.] 1. A history of events in chronological order. 2. A series of historical events.

AN'NATS, *n. pl.* [Lat. *annus*, a year.] First year's whole profits of a spiritual preferment.

AN-NEÄL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *anwean*, *onwean*, to kindle.] 1. To heat nearly to fluidity, and then cool slowly, to render less brittle. 2. To heat, as glass, in order to fix colors.

AN-NEX', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *annectere*, *annexum*, from *ad*, to, and *nectere*, to tie.] 1. To unite at the end; to affix. 2. To add, as a smaller thing to a greater. 3. To connect, especially as a consequence.

AN-NEX-Ä'TION, } *n.* Act of annex-
AN-NEX'ION, } ing; addition.

AN-NÏHI-LÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

AN-NÏHI-LÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *annihilare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] 1. To cause to cease to be. 2. To destroy the form or properties of.

AN-NÏHI-LÄ'TION, *n.* A reducing to nothing; destruction.

AN'NI-VÉR'SÄ-RY (14), *a.* [Lat. *anniversarius*, fr. *annus*, year, and *vertere*, to turn.] Returning with the year, at a stated time. — *n.* A day celebrated yearly as it returns.

AN-NÖM'I-NÄ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *annominatio*.] 1. A pun. 2. Alliteration.

AN-NÖNÄ, *n.* [Lat.] A year's production; hence, provisions for a year's use.

AN'NO-TÄTE, *v. i.* [Lat. *annotare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *nota*, mark.] To make annotations or comments.

AN'NO-TÄ'TION, *n.* An explanatory remark, note, or commentary.

AN'NO-TÄ'TOR, *n.* A commentator.

AN-NÖT'TO, *n.* A species of red or yellowish-red dyeing material.

AN-NOUNÇE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *annunciare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *nuncius*, messenger.] To give public notice, or first notice of.

SYN. — To proclaim; publish; advertise. — To *publish* is to make publicly known; to *announce* is to make known for the first time; to *proclaim* is to give the widest publicity; to *advertise* is to make known through the public prints.

AN-NOUNÇEMENT, *n.* Act of announcing; proclamation; declaration.

AN-NOV', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *ennuyer*, fr. *lat. in odio*, in hatred.] To injure or disturb by repeated acts.

SYN. — To incommode; vex; disturb; pester; molest; tease; bother; plague.

AN-NOV'ÄNÇE, *n.* 1. Act of annoying, or state of being annoyed. 2. That which annoys.

SYN. — Vexation; disturbance; injury.

AN'NU-ÄL (än'ny-äl), *a.* [Lat. *annua-lis*, fr. *annus*, year.] 1. Returning or happening every year; yearly. 2. Performed in a year. 3. Lasting only one year or season. — *n.* 1. A literary work published once a year. 2. A plant, living but one year or season.

AN'NU-ÄL-LY, *adv.* Yearly; year by year. [an annuity.]

AN-NÜ'I-TÄNT, *n.* A person who has
AN-NÜ'I-TY, *n.* [L. Lat. *annuitas*, fr. Lat. *annus*, a year.] A sum of money, payable yearly, for a term of years.

AN-NÜL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 136.] [Low Lat. *annullare*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.] To make void or of no effect.

SYN. — To repeal; nullify; abolish; abrogate; revoke; cancel; set aside.

AN'NU-LÄR, } *a.* 1. Having the form
AN'NU-LÄ-RY, } of a ring. 2. Marked with circles, dots, &c.

AN'NU-LET, *n.* [Lat. *annulus*.] 1. A little ring. 2. A small, flat fillet, encircling a column, &c.

AN-NÜL'MENT, *n.* Act of annulling.

AN-NÜMÉR-ÄTE (30), *v. t.* [Lat. *annumerare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *numerare*, to number.] To add to a number.

AN-NÜMÉR-Ä'TION, *n.* Addition to a former number.

AN-NÜN'ÇI-ÄTE (-sh'ät), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *annunciare*. See AN-NOUNÇE.] To announce.

AN-NÜN'ÇI-Ä'TION (-sh'ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of announcing. 2. A festival celebrated (March 25) in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary.

ÄN'O-DÏNE, *a.* [Gr. *ἀνώδυνος*, fr. *ἀν* priv., and *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Serving to assuage pain. — *n.* Any medicine which allays pain.

AN-OINT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ungere*, fr. *in*, and *ungere*, to smear.] 1. To rub over with oil or unctuous substances; also to spread over, as oil. 2. To consecrate, by unction. 3. To smear or daub.

AN-OINT'ED, *n.* The Messiah.

AN-OINT'ER, *n.* One who anoints.

AN-OINT'MENT, *n.* Act of anointing; state of being anointed.

A-NŌM'A-LŪSM, n. A deviation from rule; anomaly.

A-NŌM'A-LŪS, a. [Gr. ἀνόμαλος, fr. ἀν priv., and ὀμαλός, even.] Deviating from a general rule or method; irregular.

A-NŌM'A-LV, n. Deviation fr. the common rule or analogy; irregularity.

A-NŌN', adv. [O. Eng. anon, onane, lit. in one (moment).] 1. Quickly; immediately. 2. At another time; again. Ever and anon, now and then; frequently; often.

A-NŌN'Y-MŌŪS, a. [Gr. ἀνώνυμος, fr. ἀν priv., and ὄνομα, name.] Without the real name of the author; nameless. [name.]

A-NŌN'Y-MŌŪS-LV, adv. Without an answer, a goose. 1. Not the same; different. 2. One more. 3. Any other; any one else.

ĀN'SER-ĪNE, a. [Lat. anserinus, from anser, a goose.] Pertaining to, or like, a goose, or its skin.

ĀN'SWER (ān'ser), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. andswarjan, fr. and, against, and swarjan, to affirm.] 1. To speak or write in return to. 2. To refute. 3. To be or act in return to. — *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. — *n.* 1. Something said or written in return. 2. Something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else. 3. A mathematical solution.

ĀN'SWER-A-BLE (ān'ser-a-bl), a. 1. Capable of being answered. 2. Obligated to answer, pay, or make good; amenable; responsible. 3. Correspondent; hence, comparable. 4. Suitable; suited; proportionate. 5. Equal; equivalent. [answers.]

ĀN'SWER-ER (ān'ser-), n. One who answers. [A contraction of *emmet*.] An emmet; a pismire. [the stomach.]

ĀN-T-ĀC'ID, n. A remedy for acidity of the stomach.

ĀN-TĀG'O-NĪSM, n. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἄγων, contest.] Counteraction or contrariety of things or principles.

ĀN-TĀG'O-NĪST, n. One who contends with another.

SYN.— Enemy; adversary; opponent; foe.

ĀN-TĀG'O-NĪST'ĪE, a. Opposing; acting in opposition.

ĀN-TĀG'O-NĪZE, v. i. To act in opposition; to contend.

ĀN-TĀL'GĪC, a. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἄλγος, pain.] Alleviating pain.

ĀN'TAPH-RO-DĪS'Ī-AC, a. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἀρροδοσιακός, venereal.] Having the quality of extinguishing or lessening venereal desire.

ĀN'TĀR'ĒTĪC, a. [Gr. ἀνταρκτικός, fr. ἀντί, against, and ἀρκτος, bear, the constellation called Northern Bear.] Opposite to the arctic pole; relating to the southern pole or to the region near it.

ĀN'TĀR-THRĪT'ĪE, a. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἀρθριτός, gout.] Counteracting the gout. — *n.* A remedy against the gout.

ĀN'TE-ĀED'ENCE, } n. Act or state
ĀN'TE-ĀED'EN-CY, } of preceding in time; precedence.

ĀN'TE-ĀED'ENT, a. [Lat. antecedens, from ante, before, and cedere, to go.] Going before in time.

SYN.— Prior; preceding; foregoing; previous. — *Antecedent* is specific, referring to something consequent; *foregoing*, *preceding*, and *previous*, are more general, being opposed to *subsequent*; *prior*, like *priority*, implies a preference if there is competition, as, a *prior* claim.

— *n.* 1. That which goes before in time. 2. The first of two things related to each other. 3. *pl.* The earlier events of one's life. 4. The noun to which a relative refers.

ĀN'TE-ĀED'ENT-LY, adv. Previously.

ĀN'TE-ĀES'SOR, n. One who goes before; a leader.

ĀN'TE-ĀHĀMBER, n. A chamber leading to the chief apartment.

ĀN'TE-ĀURS'OR, n. A forerunner.

ĀN'TE-ĀĀTE, n. A date before the true time. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To date before the true time. 2. To anticipate.

ĀN'TE-DĪ-LŪ'VI-AN, a. Before the deluge. — *n.* One who lived before the flood.

ĀN'TE-LŌPE, n. [Gr. ἀβάλοψ.] One of a group of quadrupeds between the deer and goat.

ĀN'TE-LŪ'CAN, a. [Lat. antelucanus, fr. ante, before, and lux, light.] Being before light.



Antelope.

ĀN'TE-ME-RĪD'IAN, a. Being before noon.

ĀN'TE-MŪN'DĀNE, a. Being before the creation of the world.

ĀN-TĒ'NĀ, n.; pl. AN-TĒ'NĀE.

[Lat.] A movable, articulated organ of sensation, attached to the heads of insects and crustacea. *a* Antenna.



Antenna.

ĀN'TE-NŪP'TIAL (-nūp'shal), a. Being before marriage.

ĀN'TE-PĀS'CHAL (-pās'kal), a. Being before Easter.

ĀN'TE-PĀST, n. [Lat. ante, before, and *pastus*, pasture, food.] A fore-taste.

ĀN'TE-PE-NŪLT', n. [Lat. antepænitentius, fr. ante, before, *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.] The last syllable but two of a word.

ĀN'TE-PE-NŪLT'Ī-MĀTE, a. Of the last syllable but two. — *n.* The antepenult. [time or place.]

ĀN'TE-RI-OR, a. [Lat.] Before in time.

SYN.— Antecedent; prior; previous; precedent; preceding; former; foregoing. — *Anterior* is opposed to, and implies, *posterior*; the other words are opposed to *subsequent*.

ĀN-TĒ-RI-ŌR'Ī-TY, n. State of being anterior; precedence.

ĀN'TE-RŌOM, n. A room forming the passage to another.

ĀN'THEL-MĪN'TĪC, a. [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἔλμωσ, worm.] (*Med.*)

Destroying or expelling worms. — *n.* A medicine which destroys or expels worms; a vermifuge.

ĀN'THEM, n. [Gr. ἀντίφωνα, fr. ἀντί, against, and φωνή, sound.] Church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures; a motet.

ĀN'THER, n. [Gr. ἀνθρός, flowery, from ἀνθος, flower.] That part of the stamen containing the pollen.



ĀN'THER-AL, a. Pertaining to anthers.

ĀN-THŌL'O-ŪY, n. [Gr. ἀν-θολογία, from ἀνθος, flower, ther, and λέγειν, to gather.] 1. A collection of flowers. 2. A collection of beautiful passages from authors.

ĀN'THO-NY'S-FIRE (ān'thō-niz), n. The erysipelas.

ĀN'THRA-ĀITE, n. [Gr. ἀνθρακίτης, fr. ἀνθραξ, coal.] A hard, compact variety of mineral coal. [thracite.]

ĀN'THRA-ĀIT'ĪE, a. Pertaining to anthracite.

ĀN'THRO-POID, a. [Gr. ἀνθρωπος, man, and εἶδος, form.] Resembling man.

ĀN'THRO-PŌL'O-ŪY, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπος, man, and λόγος, description.] 1. Natural history of the human species. 2. The science of man, considered in his entire nature.

ĀN'THRO-PO-MŌR'PHĪSM, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπος, man, and μορφή, form.] Representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes. [bals]

ĀN'THRO-PŌPH'Ā-ŪY, n. pl. Cannibalism.

ĀN'THRO-PŌPH'Ā-ŪY, n. [Gr. ἀνθρωπος, man, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Cannibalism.

ĀN'T'ĪE, a. [From *antique*.] Odd-fanciful; fantastic; ludicrously wild.

— *n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew.

ĀN'TĪ-CHRĪST, n. A great adversary of Christ.

ĀN'TĪ-CHRĪS'TĪAN (-krĭst'yan), n. An opposer of Christianity. — *a.* Opposing Christianity.

ĀN-TĪC'Ī-PĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *anticipare*, fr. ante, before, and *capere*, to take.] 1. To take or do before another. 2. To take up beforehand, or before the proper time. 3. To forestall or foresee.

ĀN-TĪC'Ī-PĀ'TĪON, n. 1. Act of anticipating. 2. Previous view or impression. 3. Preconceived opinion.

ĀN-TĪC'Ī-PĀ'TĪVE, a. Anticipating; or containing anticipation. [pates.]

ĀN-TĪC'Ī-PĀ'TŌR, n. One who anticipates; or containing anticipation. [pates.]

ĀN'TĪ-ĒLĪ'MĀX, n. A sentence or expression in which the ideas become less important and striking at the close. [contagion.]

ĀN'TĪ-CON-TĀ'GĪŌŪS, a. Opposing.

ĀN'TĪ-DŌ'TAL, a. Efficacious against poison or other evil.

ĀN'TĪ-DŌTE, n. [Gr. ἀντιδοτον, from ἀντί, against, and δίδωμι, to give.] That which tends to counteract poison or other evil.

ĀN'TĪ-FĒBRĪLE or ĀN'TĪ-FĒBRĪLE, a. Having the quality of abating fever. — *n.* A medicine having a tendency to cure fever.

ÁN'TÍ-MÁ'SON, *n.* One opposed to freemasonry. [to monarchy.
ÁN'TÍ-MÓ-NÁRĒH'TĒ-AL, *a.* Opposed **ÁN'TÍ-MÓ'NI-AL**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, antimony.—*n.* A preparation of antimony.
ÁN'TÍ-MÓ-NY, *n.* [*Ar. al-ūmidun*, or *al-uthmidun*.] A whitish, brittle metal used in medicine and the arts.
ÁN'TÍ-Ō'MI-AN, *n.* One of a sect charged with maintaining that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no use or obligation.—*n.* Pertaining to the Antinomians.
ÁN'TÍ-Ō'MI-AN-ĪSM, *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.
ÁN'TÍ-Ō-MY, or **ÁN-TÍN'Ō-MY**, *n.* [*Gr. αντίνομία*, fr. *ἀντί*, against, and *νομος*, law.] 1. Opposition of one law or rule to another. 2. A law or other thing opposite or contrary.
ÁN'TÍ-PA'PAL, *a.* Opposing popery.
ÁN'TÍ-PA-PĪST'IC, } *a.* Opposing
ÁN'TÍ-PA-PĪST'IC-AL, } the papacy or popery; antipapal.
ÁN'TÍ-PA-THĒT'IC, } *a.* Having a
ÁN'TÍ-PA-THĒT'IC-AL, } a tu r al
 contrary or aversion.
ÁN-TÍ-PA-THY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀντιπάθεια*, fr. *ἀντί*, against, and *πάθος*, suffering.] 1. Aversion at the presence of a particular object. 2. A contrariety in the properties or affections of matter.
SYN.—Dislike; contrariety; repugnance; disgust; distaste.
ÁN-TÍ-PHLO-ĪS'TIC, *a.* Counteracting inflammation.—*n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.
ÁN-TÍ-PHŌ'NAL, } *a.* Pertaining to
ÁN'TÍ-PHŌN'IC, } antiphonies,
ÁN'TÍ-PHŌN'IC-AL, } or alternate singing.
ÁN-TÍ-PHŌ-Ō-Ū, *n.* [*Gr. ἀντίφωνος*. See **ANTHEM**.] An anthem or psalm sung in alternate parts; a response.
ÁN-TÍ-PRĀ-SĪS, *n.* [*Gr.*] Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.
ÁN-TÍ-PŌ-DAL, *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.
ÁN-TI-PŌDE, *n.*; *pl.* **ÁN-TI-PŌDES**, or **ÁN-TÍ-PŌ-DEŚ**. [*Gr. ἀντίπους*, from *ἀντί*, opposite, and *πούς*, foot.] One of those who live on opposite sides of the globe. [popedom.
ÁN-TI-PŌPE, *n.* One who usurps the **ÁN'TÍ-QUÁ'RÍ-AN**, *a.* Pertaining to antiquity.—*n.* An antiquary.
ÁN-TI-QUÁ'RÍ-AN-ĪSM, *n.* Love of antiquity. [antiquities.
ÁN-TÍ-QUA-RY (44), *n.* One versed in **ÁN'TÍ-QUÁTE**, *v. l.* [*Lat. antiquatus*.] To make obsolete, old, or void.
ÁN-TÍ-QUÁTE'D, *p. a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete.
ÁN-TÍQUE', *a.* [*Lat. antiquus*, fr. *ante*, before.] 1. Old; ancient. 2. Of old fashion. 3. Made in imitation of antiquity.—*n.* 1. Any thing very old. 2. A rebe of antiquity.
ÁN-TÍ'QUÍ-TY (-tik'wī-), *n.* 1. Ancient times. 2. The people of ancient times. 3. Great age. 4. *pl.* Any or all of the remains of ancient times.

ÁN'TÍ-SĒRĪPT'ŪR-AL, *a.* Not accordant with Scripture.
ÁN-TÍ-SĒPT'IC, *a.* Opposing putrefaction.—*n.* A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction.
ÁN'TÍ-SLÁ'VE-R-Y, *n.* Opposition to slavery. [spasm.
ÁN-TÍ-SPÁS-MŌD'IC, *a.* Opposing **ÁN-TÍ-SPÁS'TIC**, *a.* [*Gr. ἀντισπαστικός*.] Causing a revulsion of fluids or humors; counteracting spasm.
ÁN-TÍ-S'TRŌ-PHE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀντιστροφή*.] (*Anc. Lyric Poetry*.) Part of a song or dance, around the altar, performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to the *strophe*, which was performed by turning from the right to the left.
ÁN-TÍ-STRŌPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the antistrophe.
ÁN-TÍ-TĒ'E-SĪS, *n.*; *pl.* **ÁN-TÍ-TĒ'E-SĒŚ**. [*Gr. ἀντίθεσις*, a setting against.] 1. An opposition of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence; contrast. 2. Hence, any thing directly opposed to another.
ÁN-TÍ-THĒT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
ÁN-TÍ-THĒT'IC-AL, } to antithesis.
ÁN-TÍ-TRĪN'Í-TÁ'RÍ-AN, *a.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity.
ÁN-TÍ-TYPE, *n.* That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a *type* of which Christ is the *antitype*.
ÁN-TÍ-TY'P'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to an antitype; explaining a type.
ÁN'T'LER, *n.* [*O. Fr. antoillier*, prob. from *Lat. ante*, before.] A start or branch of a horn of a stag, moose, &c.
ÁN'VĪL, *n.* [*A.-S. anvil*.] An iron block, on which metals are hammered and shaped.
ÁN'X-Ī'E-TY (ang-zī'e-tī), *n.* Solitude about some future or uncertain event.
ÁN'X'IOŪS (ánk'shus), *a.* [*Lat. anxius*.] 1. Greatly concerned respecting something future or unknown. 2. Accompanied with anxiety.
SYN.—Disturbed; distressed; disquieted; uneasy.
ÁN'X'IOŪS-LY, *adv.* With anxiety.
ÁN'Y (ēn'y), *a.* [*A.-S. anig*, *enig*, fr. *an*, *ein*, one.] 1. One out of many, indefinitely. 2. Some; an indefinite number or quantity.—*adv.* To any extent; at all.
Ā-Ō'NÍ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia in Bœotia.
Ā-Ō-RĪST, *n.* [*Gr. ἄοριστος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *ορος*, limit.] A tense in Greek, expressing an action as completed in indeterminate past time.
Ā-ŌR'TĀ, *n.* [*Gr. ἀορτή*, from *ἀείρειν*, to lift.] The great artery from the heart.
Ā-PĀ'CE', *adv.* Quickly; hastily; speedily; fast.
Ā-P-A-GŌ'Ī'E-AL, *a.* [*Gr. ἀπαγωγή*, a leading away.] Proving indirectly by showing the absurdity of the contrary.
Ā-PĀRT', *adv.* 1. Separately; aside. 2. In a state of separation, exclusion,

or of distinction. 3. In two or more parts; asunder.
Ā-PĀRT'MENT, *n.* [*Lat. ab, or a, from, and pars, a part.*] A room in a building or house.
Ā-PA-THĒT'IC, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible.
Ā-PA-THĪST, *n.* One destitute of feeling.
Ā-PA-THY, *n.* [*Gr. ἀπάθεια*, from *ἀ* priv. and *πάθος*, suffering.] Want, or a low degree, of feeling;—applied either to the body or the mind.
SYN.—Insensibility; indifference; unconcern.
ĀPE, *n.* [*A.-S. apa*, *Skr. kapi*.] 1. A kind of monkey having neither a tail nor cheek pouches. 2. One who imitates servilely.—*v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To imitate servilely; to mimic.
Ā-PĒRĪ-ĒNT (89), *a.* [*Lat. apertiens*.] Having the quality of opening; laxative.—*n.* A laxative medicine.
Ā-PĒR-TŪRE (59), *n.* [*Lat. apertura*.] An opening through some solid substance; a hole.
Ā-PĒVAL-ŌŪS, *a.* [*Gr. ἀπέταλος*, fr. *ἀ*, priv. and *πέταλον*, leaf.] Having no petals.
Ā'PEX, *n.*; *pl.* **Ā'PEX-ES**; *Lat. pl.* **Ā'PĒ-PEŚ**. Top, tip, or summit of any thing.
Ā-PHĒL'ION (-fēl'yun), *n.*; *pl.* **Ā-PHĒ-LĪ-A**. [*Gr. ἀπό*, from, and *ήλιος*, sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit most distant from the sun.
Ā-PIŪ-Ō-ŪSM, *n.* [*Gr. ἀφορισμός*.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words.
SYN.—Axiom; maxim; adage.—*An axiom* is a self-evident proposition of high importance; a *maxim* expresses some great practical truth; an *adage* is a saying which has gained credit by long use.
Ā-PIŪ-Ō-RĪST, *n.* A writer of aphorisms.
Ā-PIŪ-Ō-RĪST'IC, *a.* Having the form of an aphorism.
Ā-PIŪ'THIONG (āp'thong or āp'thong, 85), *n.* A letter or combination of letters having no sound.
Ā-PIŪ'YL-LOŪS, or **Ā-PĒYLL'LOŪS** (117), *a.* [*Gr. ἀφύλλος*, fr. *ἀ* priv. and *φύλλον*, leaf.] Destitute of leaves.
Ā'PI-A-RY, *n.* [*Lat. apiarium*, fr. *apis*, a bee.] A place where bees are kept.
Ā-PIĒ'CE', *adv.* 1. To each; to the share of each. 2. Each by itself.
Ā'PISH, *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; hence, foolish; silly; trifling; insignificant.
Ā-PŌ'Ē-A-LY'PSE, *n.* [*Gr. ἀποκάλυψις*, disclosure.] Revelation; the last book in the Bible.
Ā-PŌ'Ē-A-LY'PT'IC, } *a.* Containing
Ā-PŌ'Ē-A-LY'PT'IC-AL, } or pertaining to revelation.
Ā-PŌ'C'Ō-PĀTE, *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To cut off or omit the last letter of syllable of.



Āpe.

A-PŎC'Ŏ-PE, *n.* [Gr.] Omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.
A-PŎC'RY-PHĀ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀπόκρυφος, hidden, spurious.] Books which are not considered a part of the sacred canon of the Scripture.
A-PŎC'RY-PHAL, *n.* 1. Pertaining to the Apocrypha. 2. Of uncertain authority; false; spurious.
ĀP'ŎDE, *n.* [Gr. ἄπους, from ἄ priv. and πούς, foot.] An animal that has no feet.
ĀP'Ŏ-DEÍE'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἀπο-
ĀP'Ŏ-DEÍE'TIC-AL, } δεικτικός, from
 ἀπό, from, and κοπεύω, to cut.]
 Demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.
A-PŎD'Ŏ-SŎS, *n.* [Gr.] The consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence, expressing the result.
ĀP'Ŏ-GEE, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγειος, fr. ἀπό, from, and γαία, earth.] That point in the orbit of the moon at the greatest distance from the earth.
A-ĀL'Ŏ-Ŏ-ĒT'IC, } *a.* Excursatory
A-PŎL'Ŏ-Ŏ-ĒT'IC-AL, } or defensive.
A-PŎL'Ŏ-Ŏ-ĒT'ICS, *n. sing.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.
A-PŎL'Ŏ-Ŏ-ĪST, *n.* One who makes an apology.
A-PŎL'Ŏ-Ŏ-ĪZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make an apology.
ĀP'Ŏ-LŎGUE (-log), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόλογος. See below.] A moral fable.
A-PŎL'Ŏ-Ŏ-Ŷ, *n.* [Gr. ἀπολογία, from ἀπό, from, and λόγος, speech.] 1. Something said or written by way of defense or justification. 2. Expressed regret of some improper or injurious remark or act.
ĀP'ŎPH-THEGM } (Āp'Ŏ-them), *n.* [Gr.
ĀP'Ŏ-THEGM } ἀπόφθεγμα, fr. ἀπό, from, and φθέγω, saying.] A short, sententious, instructive remark.
ĀP'Ŏ-PLĒC'TIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting in, apology. 2. Pre-disposed to apology.
ĀP'Ŏ-PLĒX'Y, *n.* [Gr. ἀπονληξία, fr. ἀπό, from, away, and πλῆσσειν, to strike.] A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion.
A-PŎS'TA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἀποστασία, fr. ἀπό, from, and στῆναι, to stand.] A total desertion of one's faith, principles, or party.
A-PŎS'TĀTE, *n.* One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party.—*a.* Falling from the faith; renegade.
ĀP'ŎS'TĀ-TIZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To abandon one's faith, party, or profession.
A-PŎS'TE-MĀTE, *v. i.* To form into an abscess and fill with pus.
ĀP'ŎS-TĒME, *n.* [Gr. ἀποστήμα.] An abscess.
A-PŎS'TLE (-pŏs'l), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόστολος, sent forth.] A person sent forth on some important business; one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel.

A-PŎS'TLE-SHIP } (-pŏs'l), *n.* Office
A-PŎS'TO-LATE } of an apostle.
ĀP'ŎS-TŎL'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining
ĀP'ŎS-TŎL'IC-AL, } to an apostle, or to the apostles. 2. According to the doctrines of the apostles.
A-PŎS'TRO-PHE, *n.* [Gr.] 1. A turning away from the real auditory, and addressing an absent or imaginary one. 2. Contraction of a word by the omission of a letter or letters. 3. A mark ['] used to denote that a word is contracted.
A-PŎS'TRO-PHIZE (162), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To address by apostrophe. 2. To contract by omitting a letter or letters.
A-PŎTH'E-CA-RY, *n.* [Gr. ἀποθήκη, repository.] One who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes.
ĀP'Ŏ-THEGM } (Āp'Ŏ-them), *n.* [Gr.
ĀP'ŎPH-THEGM } ἀπόφθεγμα.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim.
ĀP'Ŏ-THEG-MĀT'IC, } *a.* In the
ĀP'Ŏ-THEG-MĀT'IC-AL, } manner of an apothegm.
ĀP'Ŏ-THEŎ-SĪS, *n.* [Gr.] The act of placing a mortal among the number of the gods; deification.
ĀP'Ŏ-THEŎ-SĪZE, *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity; to deify.
AP-PALL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *appallir*, lit., to grow or make pale.] To depress or discourage with fear.
SYN.—To dismay; daunt; terrify; scare; intimidate.
—v. t. To occasion fear or dismay.
ĀP-PAN-ĀGE, *n.* [Low Lat. *appanagium*, from *appanare*, to furnish with bread.] 1. Land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons. 2. Means of nourishing.
ĀP-PA-RĀ'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀP-PA-RĀ'TUS** or **ĀP-PA-RĀ'TUS-ES**. [Lat.] Things provided as means to some end; a full collection or set of scientific implements. [ing for the body.]
AP-PĀR'EL, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*.] Cover-
SYN.—Clothing; clothes; dress; raiment; vesture; vestment.
—v. t. [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To dress or clothe; to attire. 2. To cover with something ornamental; to adorn; to embellish.
AP-PĀR'ENT (4), *a.* [Lat. *apparere*, *apparens*, to appear.] 1. Capable of being seen, or easily seen. 2. Beyond question. 3. Appearing to the eye, but not true or real.
SYN.—Visible; distinct; plain; obvious; clear; certain; evident; manifest; indubitable; notorious. What is *obvious* is certain beyond doubt or dispute; what is *plain*, *clear*, or *evident*, has ample proof or illustration.
AP-PĀR'ENT-LY, *adv.* Evidently; in appearance only.
ĀP-PA-RĪ'TION (-rish'un), *n.* 1. Appearance. 2. A visible object; a ghost; a specter.
AP-PĀR'I-TOR, *n.* A messenger or officer who serves the process of a spiritual court.
AP-PEAL', *n.* 1. Removal of a cause

or suit from an inferior to a superior judge or court for re-examination. 2. Right of appeal. 3. A summons to answer to a charge. 4. A call upon a person for proof or decision, or to grant a favor. 5. Resort; recourse.—*v. i.* [Lat. *appellare*, from *ad*, to, and *pellere*, to drive.] 1. To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for re-examination. 2. To refer to another; hence, to call on for aid.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To remove from an inferior to a superior judge or court. 2. To charge with a crime.
AP-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being appealed.
AP-PEAR', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *apparere*.] 1. To come or be in sight. 2. To be obvious or manifest. 3. To seem.
AP-PEAR'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of coming into sight. 2. A thing seen; a phenomenon. 3. Apparent likeness. 4. Personal presence.
SYN.—Coming; arrival; presence; semblance; pretense; air; look; manner; mien; figure; aspect.
AP-PEAS'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being appeased.
AP-PEASE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *pac*, peace.] To make quiet.
SYN.—To pacify; allay; assuage; compose; calm.
AP-PEASE'MENT, *n.* Act of appeasing.
AP-PĒL'ANT, *n.* A person who makes an appeal.
AP-PĒL'LATE, *n.* Belonging to, or having cognizance of, appeals.
ĀP'PEL-LĀ'TION, *n.* Name by which a person or thing is called; title.
AP-PĒL'LA-TĪVE, *a.* [Lat. *appellativus*.] Pertaining to a common name.—*n.* A common, as distinguished from a proper, name.
ĀP'PEL-LEE', *n.* 1. The defendant in an appeal. 2. One who is prosecuted by a private man for a crime.
ĀP'PEL-LŎR', *n.* He who prosecutes another for a crime.
AP-PĒND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *appendere*, from *ad*, to, and *pendere*, to hang.] 1. To hang or attach. 2. To add, as an accessory.
AP-PĒND'ĀGE, *n.* Something added as subordinate or incidental.
AP-PĒND'ANT, *n.* Any thing appended.—*a.* Hanging; annexed.
AP-PĒND'IX, *n.*; *pl.* **AP-PĒND'IX-ES**; Lat. *pl.* **AP-PĒNDI-CĒS**. Something appended; an adjunct; an addition.
ĀP'PER-TAIN', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *appertinere*, from *ad*, to, and *pertinere*, to pertain.] To belong; to relate.
ĀP'PE-TENCE, } *n.* 1. Strong natu-
ĀP'PE-TEN-CY, } ral desire; sen-
 sual appetite. 2. Tendency to seek or select.
ĀP'PE-TITE, *n.* [Lat. *appetitus*, from *appetere*, to seek.] Desire of gratification, especially a desire of food or drink.

ĀP'PE-TĪZE, *v. i.* To create, or whet, an appetite.

ĀP'PE-TĪZ'ER, *n.* Something which creates or whets an appetite.

ĀP-PLĀUD', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *applaudere*, from *ad*, to, and *plaudere*, to clap the hands.] 1. To praise by clapping the hands, &c. 2. To praise by words; to commend.

ĀP-PLĀUD'ER, *n.* One who applauds.

ĀP-PLĀUSE', *n.* Applrobation and praise publicly expressed; commendation.

ĀP'PLE (57), *n.* [A.-S. *æppel*.] 1. A well-known tree and its fruit. 2. The pupil of the eye.

ĀP-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being applied; applicable.

ĀP-PLĪ'ANŒ, *n.* Act of applying or thing applied; instrument or means.

ĀP'PLĪ-Ā-BĪL'Ī-TY, } *n.* Quality of **ĀP'PLĪ-Ā-BLE-NESS**, } being applicable or suitable.

ĀP'PLĪ-Ā-BLE (147), *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit. [petitioner.]

ĀP'PLĪ-CANT, *n.* One who applies; a **ĀP'PLĪ-CĀ'TION**, *n.* [See **APPLY**.] 1. Act of applying. 2. The thing applied. 3. Act of making request. 4. Act of fixing the mind; intensesness of thought.

ĀP'PLĪ-CĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Applying.

ĀP-PLĪ'Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *applicare*, from *ad*, to, and *placare*, to fold.] 1. To lay or place; to put, bring, or carry. 2. To use for a particular purpose. 3. To engage and employ diligently. — *v. i.* 1. To suit or to agree. 2. To have recourse.

ĀP-PŌB'Ī-Ā-T'Ī-RĀ (-pŏ'd'jĭ-), *n.* [Ic.] (*Mus*.) A passing tone preceding an essential tone or an accented part of a measure.

ĀP-POINT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *applicare*, from *ad*, to, and *punctum*, a point.] 1. To fix; to establish. 2. To constitute; to ordain. 3. To allot, assign, or set apart. 4. To provide with every necessary.

ĀP-POINT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being appointed.

ĀP'POINT-EE', *n.* A person appointed.

ĀP-POINT'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of appointing. 2. Stipulation; arrangement. 3. Decree; established order. 4. *pl.* Whatever is appointed for use and management.

ĀP-PŌRTĪON, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *apportionare*, from *ad*, to, and *portio*, a portion.] To divide and assign in just proportion.

ĀP-PŌRTĪON-MENT, *n.* Act of apportioning.

ĀP'PO-SĪTE, *a.* [Lat. *appositus*, from *ad*, to, and *ponere*, to put, place.] Very applicable; well adapted.

ĀP'PO-SĪTE-LY, *adv.* Properly; fitly.

ĀP'PO-SĪ'TION (-zĭsh'um), *n.* 1. Act of adding. 2. State of two nouns (one of which explains the other) put in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

ĀP-PRĀIS'AL, *n.* A valuation by authority.

ĀP-PRĀISE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] [Lat. *appræiare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *pre-tium*, value, price.] To estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose.

ĀP-PRĀISE'MENT, *n.* Act of appraising; valuation.

ĀP-PRĀIS'ER, *n.* One who appraises.

ĀP-PRĒ'CI-A-BLE (-prĕ'shĭ-), *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated.

ĀP-PRĒ'CI-ĀTE (-prĕ'shĭ-, 95), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *appræiare*. See **APPRAISE**.] To set a price or value on; to estimate justly.

SYN. — To esteem; estimate; value. — We estimate things when we learn by calculation their real amount, as *profits*, &c.; we appreciate when we prize them according to their true value or worth, as a man's *services*; we esteem when we regard them with moral approbation.

ĀP-PRĒ'CI-Ā'TION (-prĕ'shĭ-), *n.* A just valuation or estimate.

ĀP-PRĒ'CI-A-TĪVE (-shĭ-a-tĭv), } *a. **ĀP-PRĒ'CI-A-TO-RY** (-shĭ-a-), }*

Having or implying a just appreciation.

ĀP-PRĒ-HĒND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *apprehendere*, from *ad*, to, and *prehendere*, to seize.] 1. To seize or lay hold of. 2. To understand. 3. To entertain suspicion or fear of.

SYN. — To catch; arrest; conceive; imagine; believe; fear; dread.

— *v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe.

ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SĪ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SĪON, *n.* 1. Act of seizing. 2. A taking by legal process. 3. Mere contemplation of things. 4. Opinion; conception; idea. 5. Distrust or fear at the prospect of evil.

ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SĪVE, *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive.

ĀP-PRĒ-HĒN'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

ĀP-PRĒN'TĪCE, *n.* [L. Lat. *appren-ticius*. See **APPREHEND**.] One bound to another to learn a trade or art. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bind out as an apprentice.

ĀP-PRĒN'TĪCE-SHIP, *n.* Condition of an apprentice; time for which he serves.

ĀP-PRĒSE' (162), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *appriser*. See **APPREHEND**.] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written; to make known.

SYN. — To acquaint; communicate.

ĀP-PRĪZE', *v. t.* See **APPRAISE**.

ĀP-PROĀCH', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *propiare*, to draw near.] 1. To come or go near. 2. To approximate. — *v. t.* To come near to. — *n.* 1. Act or opportunity of drawing near; access. 2. A passage by which buildings are approached. 3. *pl.* (*Fort*.) Works thrown up to cover an approach.

ĀP-PROĀCH'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible.

ĀP'PRO-BĀ'TION, *n.* Act of approving; consent to a thing on the ground of its propriety; approval.

SYN. — License; liking; attestation.

ĀP'PRO-BĀ-TO-RY, } *a.* Approving. **ĀP'PRO-BĀ'TĪVE**, } containing ap-probation.

ĀP-PRO-PRI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being appropriated.

ĀP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *appropriare*, from *ad*, to, and *proprius*, one's own.] To set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's self, to assign.

ĀP-PRO-PRI-ATE, *a.* (45) Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, belonging peculiarly.

SYN. — Fit; suitable; proper; adapted; pertinent; well-timed.

ĀP-PRO-PRI-ATE-LY, *adv.* In an appropriate manner. [ness.]

ĀP-PRO-PRI-ATE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness.

ĀP-PRO-PRI-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Act of setting apart for a purpose. 2. Any thing, especially money, thus set apart.

ĀP-PRO-PRI-Ā'TOR, *n.* 1. One who appropriates. 2. One who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

ĀP-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of approbation. [probation.]

ĀP-PROV'AL, *n.* Act of approving; approval.

ĀP-PROVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *approbare*, from *ad*, to, and *probus*, good.] 1. To think well of. 2. To prove. 3. To commend. 4. To sanction officially.

ĀP-PROX'Ī-MĀTE (45), *a.* Near to. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *approximare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *proximare*, to come near.] To carry or advance near; to cause to approach. — *v. i.* To come near; to approach.

ĀP-PROX'Ī-MĀ'TION, *n.* An approach; a coming near.

ĀP-PROX'Ī-MĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Approximating; approaching.

ĀP'PULSE, or **ĀP-PULSE'**, *n.* [Lat. *appulsus*, from *ad*, to, and *pellere*, *pulsus*, to drive.] 1. Act of striking against. 2. A touching, or very near approach. [a moving body.]

ĀP-PUL'SION, *n.* A striking against by **ĀP-PUR'TE-NANCE**, *n.* That which appertains to something else; adjunct. [by right.]

ĀP-PUR'TE-NANT, *a.* Belonging to **ĀP'RĪ-CŌT**, *n.* [From Lat. *præcoquus* or *præcox* (early ripe), through the Arab.] A fine fruit, allied to the plum.

ĀPRIL, *n.* [Lat. *aprilis*, from *aperire*, to open.] Fourth month of the year.

ĀPRIL-FŌOL, *n.* One sportively imposed upon on the first of April.

ĀP'RŌN (ā'purn or ā'purn), *n.* 1. Something worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean. 2. A cover; a boot.

ĀP'RO-PŌS' (āp'ro-po'), *adv.* [Fr.] 1. Opportunely. 2. By the way; to the purpose.

ĀP'SĪS, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀP'SĪ-DES**. [Gr.] 1.



2. Domed part of a church.

APT, *a.* [Lat. *aptus*, from *apere*, to fasten, fit.] 1. Fit; suitable. 2. Having a tendency; liable. 3. Disposed customarily. 4. Ready; quick; prompt.
SYN. — Appropriate; qualified; inclined; disposed; dexterous; fitted. — One who is *disposed* or *inclined* to any thing is *apt* to do it. He who is *apt* at any employment is *qualified* or *dexterous*. An *apt* quotation is one which is *appropriate*, *suitable*, or *fitted* to the case.

APT'ER-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἄπτερος*, from *ἀ* priv. and *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. Destitute of wings. 2. Having columns only in front.

APT'ER-OÛS, *a.* Destitute of wings.
APT'I-TÛDE (53 *a.*), *n.* 1. Natural or acquired disposition or tendency. 2. Readiness in learning; docility; aptness.

APT'LY, *adv.* Properly; fitly; readily.
APT'NESS, *n.* Fitness; readiness.

APT'ŌTE, *n.* [Gr. *ἄπρωτος*.] An indeclinable noun.

A'QUA FOR'TIS. [Lat.] Nitric acid.
A'QUA'RI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* **A'QUA'RI-Ā**. [Lat.] 1. An artificial pond for aquatic plants. 2. A tank of glass for aquatic animals.

A-QUA'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
A-QUA'TIC-AL, } inhabiting water.
A'QUA-TINT, } *n.* [It. *acqua tinta*,
A'QUA-TINTĀ, } dyed water.] Etching on copper by means of aqua fortis.

A'QUE-DUCT (ăk'we-), [Lat. *aqueductus*, fr. *aqua*, water, and *ductus*, a leading.] An artificial conduit for water.

A'QUE-OÛS (ăk'we-us), *a.* Partaking of the nature of water, or abounding with it; watery.

A'QU-LINE (līn or līn), *a.* [Lat. *aquilinus*, from *aquila*, eagle.] 1. Belonging to the eagle. 2. Curving; hooked; like the beak of an eagle.

AR'AB, *n.* A native of Arabia.

AR'A-BESQUE (-bĕsk), *n.* A species of ornamentation after the Arabian manner, often intricate and fantastic.
A-R'BI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to Ara-
AR'A-BIC, } bia, or to its inhabitants. [Arabians.]

AR'A-BIC, *n.* The language of the AR'ABIST, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

AR'A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *arabilis*, from *arare*, to plow.] Fit for tillage or plowing; plowed.

AR'BI-TER, *n.* [Lat.] Any person who has the power of judging and determining, without control.

AR'BI-TRA-BLE, *a.* 1. Arbitrary. 2. Determinable.

AR-BIT'RA-MENT, *n.* [L. Lat. *arbitramentum*.] 1. Will; determination. 2. Award of arbitrators.

AR'BI-TRA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *arbitrarius*.] 1. Depending on will or discretion. 2. Founded on mere will or choice. 3. Despotic; bound by no law.

SYN. — Tyrannical; imperious; unlimited; capricious. — When a ruler has *absolute*, *unlimited*, or *arbitrary* power, he is *apt* to be *capricious*, if not *imperious*, *tyrannical*, and *despotic*.

AR'BI-TRĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] 1. To decide; to determine. 2. To judge or act as arbitrator.

AR'BI-TRĀTION, *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy, by a person or persons chosen by the parties.

AR'BI-TRĀTOR, *n.* 1. A person chosen by contending parties to determine their differences. 2. An umpire. 3. One who has the power of deciding without control.

AR'BOR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A bower; a seat shaded by trees. 2. A spindle or axis.
AR-BŌ'RE-OÛS, } *a.* Belonging to, or
AR'BOR-AL, } having the nature of trees. [blance of a tree.]

AR'BO-RĒS'CENTE, *n.* The resemblance of trees.
AR'BO-RĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *arborescens*, to become a tree.] Resembling a tree.

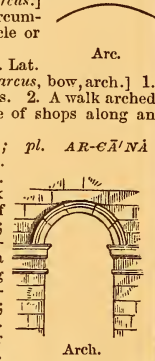
AR'BO-RET, *n.* A small tree; a shrub.
AR'BOR-I-CÛLT'ÛRE, *n.* [Lat. *arbor*, tree, and *cultura*, culture.] Art of cultivating trees and shrubs.

ARĊ, *n.* [Lat. *arcus*.] Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.

AR-CĀDE', *n.* [L. Lat. *arcata*, fr. Lat. *arcus*, bow, arch.] 1. A series of arches. 2. A walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

AR-CĀNUM, *n.*; *pl.* **AR-CĀNĀ** [Lat.] A secret.

ARĊH (ĕrĉ), *a.* [From Gr. prefix *ἀρχι-* Chief; of the first class; principal; — much used as a prefix; cunning or sly; mischievous in sport; roguish. — *n.* 1. A curve line or part of a circle. 2. Any work in that form, or covered by an arch. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To form an arch.
AR'ĊHĒ-O-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to archaeology.
AR'ĊHĒ-ŌLŌ-GIST, *n.* One versed in archaeology.
AR'ĊHĒ-ŌLŌ-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχαιολογία*, fr. *ἀρχαίος*, ancient, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science of antiquities; a treatise on antiquities.



AR-ĊHĀ'IC, } *a.* Ancient; anti-
AR-ĊHĀ'IC-AL, } quated.
AR'ĊHĀ-ĪSM, } [Gr. *ἀρχαίος*, ancient.]
 An ancient or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

ARĊH-ĀN'ĠEL, *n.* An angel of the highest order. [a metropolitan.]

ARĊH-BĪSH'OP, *n.* A chief bishop;
ARĊH-BĪSH'OP-RĪC, *n.* Jurisdiction or diocese of an archbishop.

ARĊH-DĒA'CON (-dĕkn), *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

ARĊH-DĒA'CON-RY, } *n.* Office and
ARĊH-DĒA'CON-SHIP, } jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

ARĊH-DÛCH'ESS, *n.* A princess or the duchess of Austria.

ARĊH-DÛCH'Y, *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke or archduchess.

ARĊH-DÛKE', *n.* A grand duke; a chief prince; now, strictly, a son of an Emperor of Austria. [bow.]

ARĊHER, *n.* One who shoots with a bow and arrow.

AR'ĊHĒ-TÛP'AL, *a.* Of or pertaining to a model or pattern; original.

AR'ĊHĒ-TÛPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχέτυπον*, fr. *ἀρχή*, beginning, and *τύπος*, type.] Original pattern; the model from which a thing is made.

ARĊH-FIEND', *n.* The chief of fiends.
ARĊH/I-DĪ-ĀC'Ō-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

ARĊH/I-E-PĪS'ĊO-PAL, *a.* Belonging to an archbishop.

AR-ĊHĪMĒDĒ-ĎĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes.

Archimedeæ screw, or *Archimedeæ screw*, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw.

AR'ĊHĪ-PĒL'A-GŌ, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχι-*, chief, and *πέλαγος*, sea.] Any water interspersed with many isles, or a group of isles.

ARĊH'I-TECT, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρχιτέκτων*, from *ἀρχι-*, chief, and *τέκτων*, workman.] 1. One who plans and superintends the construction of a building. 2. A contriver.

AR'ĊHĪ-TECT'IVE, *a.* Adapted to use in architecture
AR'ĊHĪ-TECT'UR-AL, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, architecture.

AR'ĊHĪ-TECT'ÛRE, *n.* 1. Art or science of building. 2. Frame or structure.

AR'ĊHĪ-TRĀVE, *n.* [Gr. and Lat. *archi-*, chief, and *Lat. trabs*, beam.] Lower division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

AR'ĊHIVES, *n.* [Lat. *archivum*.] 1. Place in which public records are kept. 2. Public records and papers.

ARĊH'LY, *adv.* With sly humor; shrewdly. [ness.]

ARĊH'NESS, *n.* Sly humor; shrewdness.
ARĊ'Ō-GRĀPH, *n.* [Lat. *arcus*, bow, and Gr. *γράφειν*, to write.] An instrument for drawing arcs of circles without the use of a central point.

ARĊ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἀρκτικός*.] Northern; lying far north.

ARĊ'U-ATE, } *a.* [Lat. *arcuatus*.]
ARĊ'U-Ā'TED, } Bent like a bow.

ARĊ'U-ĀTION, *n.* A bending; convexity; incurvation. [zeal.]

AR'DEN'CY, *n.* Ardor; eagerness;
AR'DENT, *n.* [Lat. *ardens*, burning.] 1. Hot or burning. 2. Having the quality of fire. 3. Passionate; affectionate.

SYN. — Fiery; fierce; vehement; eager; zealous; fervid; fervent.
AR'DOR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. Heat. 2. Warmth, or heat of passion or affection; eagerness.

AR'DU-OÛS (29, 52), *a.* [Lat. *arduus*.]

1. High or lofty. 2. Attended with great labor; difficult.

ARE (ăr). Present indicative plural of the substantive verb *to be*.

ĂRE-Ă, *n.* [Lat.] 1. Any plane surface. 2. The inclosed space on which a building stands; a sunken space around the basement of a building. 3. Superficial contents of any figure.

ĂRE-FĂCE'ȚION, *n.* [Lat. *arefacere*.] Act of drying; dryness.

ĂRE'NĂ, *n.* [Lat., sand, a sandy place.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) The area for gladiators, &c., in the central part of an amphitheater. 2. Any place of public contest.

ĂRE-NĂ'CEOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *arenaceus*.] Having the properties of sand; friable.

ĂRE'Ō-LĂ, *n.*; *pl.* **ĂRE'Ō-LĂE**. [Lat.] The colored ring around the nipple, and around certain vesicles.

ĂRE'Ō-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, an areola; filled with interstices.

ĂRE-ŌPA-GĪTE, *n.* A member of the Areopagus.

ĂRE-ŌPA-GUS, *n.* [Gr. Ἀρειόπαγος, lit., hill of Ares, or Mars.] A sovereign tribunal at Athens.

ĂR'GAL, *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.

ĂR'GAND LAMP. A lamp in which a hollow wick is surrounded by a glass chimney;—invented by A. Argand.

ĂR'GENT, *a.* [Lat. *argentum*, silver.] Silvery; bright like silver.—*n.* The white color on a coat of arms.

ĂR-GĒNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or containing, silver. [silver.]

ĂR'GEN-TĪFER-OŪS, *a.* Containing silver.

ĂR'GEN-TINE, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, silver; silvery.

ĂR'GĪL, *n.* [Gr. ἀργίλλος or ἀργύλλος.] Clay or potter's earth; sometimes *ure* clay.

ĂR'GĪL-LĂ'CEOŪS, *a.* Partaking of the properties of clay.

ĂR'GĪL'LOŪS, *a.* Clayey.

ĂR'GŌL, *n.* Crude tartar.

ĂR'GO-NAUT, *n.* [Gr. Ἀργοναύτης.] 1. One of the persons who sailed to Colchis with Jason, in the Argo, in quest of the golden fleece. 2. The nautilus. [Argonauts.]

ĂR'GO-NAUT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Argo.

ĂR'GO-SY, *n.* [From *Argo*. See **ARGONAUT**.] A large ship, either for merchandise or war.

ĂR'GŪE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] [Lat. *arguere*.] 1. To use arguments; to reason. 2. To contend in argument; to dispute.—*v. t.* 1. To debate or discuss. 2. To prove. 3. To persuade by reasons.

ĂR'GU-ER, *n.* A disputer; a reasoner.

ĂR'GU-MENT (139), *n.* 1. A proof or means of proving. 2. Process of reasoning. 3. Subject-matter, or an abstract of the subject-matter, of a discourse, writing, &c.

ĂR'GU-MEN-TĂ'TION, *n.* Process or act of reasoning.

ĂR'GU-MĒNTĂ-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Containing argument. 2. Addicted to argument. [tune.]

ĂRI-Ă, *n.* [It.] An air or song; a

ĂRI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Arius, or to his doctrines.—*n.* A follower of Arius, who held Christ to be only a superangelic being.

ĂRI-AN-ĪSM, *n.* Doctrine of the Arians.

ĂRID, *a.* [Lat. *aridus*.] Dry; parched up with heat.

ĂRĪD'ITY, (*n.* Absence of moisture; **ĂRID-NESS**,) dryness.

ĂR-RĪGH'T (a-rĭt'), *adv.* Rightly; duly; without mistake.

ĂR-RĪSE, *v. i.* [*imp.* AROSE; *p. pr.* & *v. n.* ARISING; *p. p.* ARISEN.] [A.-S. *arisan*.] 1. To come or get up higher; to mount; to ascend; to rise. 2. To come into action, being, or notice. 3. To proceed; to issue.

ĂRĪS-TŌC'ERĂ-CY, *n.* [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία, fr. ἀριστος, best, and κρατειν, to rule.] 1. A government in which the supreme power is vested in a privileged order. 2. The chief persons in a state.

ĂRĪS'TO-CRĀT, or **ĂRĪS-TO-CRĀT**, *n.* 1. One who favors an aristocracy. 2. A proud or haughty person.

ĂRĪS-TO-CRĂT'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
ĂRĪS-TO-CRĀT'IC-AL, } ing to, consist-
ing in, or partaking of, aris-
tocracy.

ĂRĪS-TO-TĒ'LI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle, a Greek philosopher.

ĂRĪTH-MĂN'CY, or **ĂRĪTH'MAN'CY**, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμός, number, and μαντεία, divination.] The foretelling of future events, by means of numbers.

ĂRĪTH-MĒ-TĪC, *n.* Science of numbers; art of computation by figures.

ĂRĪTH-MĒT'IC-AL, *a.* According to arithmetic.

ĂRĪTH-MĒ-TŪ'CIAN (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

ĂRK, *n.* [Lat. *arca*, A.-S. *arċ*.] 1. A small, close chest. 2. The vessel in which Noah was preserved during the deluge. 3. A large boat for transporting produce.

ĂRM, *n.* [A.-S. *arm*, Lat. *armus*.] 1. The limb which extends from the shoulder to the hand. 2. Anything resembling an arm. 3. Power; might. 4. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) A branch of the military service. (*b.*) *pl.* An instrument of warfare.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish or equip with weapons. 2. To furnish with whatever will add strength, force, security, or efficiency. 3. To furnish with means of defense.—*v. i.* To be provided with arms or weapons; to take arms. [armed ships.]

ĂR-MĂ'DĪ, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of ships.

ĂR-MĂ-DĪ'LO, *n.*; *pl.* **ĂR-MĂ-DĪ'LOȘ**. [Sp., dim. of *armado*, armed.] An animal peculiar to South America, having the body encased in armor.

ĂR-MĂ-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *armamenta*.] 1. A body of land or naval forces equipped for war. 2. All arrangements made for the defense of a fortification with musketry and artillery. 3. Guns and other munitions of a ship.

ĂR'MĂ-TŪRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *armatura*,

from *armare*, to arm.] A piece of iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, in order to complete the circuit.

ĂRM'FUL, *n.*; *pl.* **ĂRM'FULS**. As much as the arms can hold.

ĂR'MIL-LĂ-RY, *a.* [L. Lat. *armillarius*.] Of, or resembling, a bracelet; consisting of rings or circles.

ĂR-MĪN'Ī-AN, *n.* A follower of Arminius, who denied predestination and the kindred doctrines.

ĂR-MĪN'Ī-AN-ĪSM, *n.* Tenets of the Arminians.

ĂR'MIS-TĪCE, *n.* [Lat. *arma*, arms, and *stare*, to stand still.] A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

ĂR'MLET, *n.* A kind of bracelet.

ĂR'MOR, *n.* [Lat. *armatura*.] 1. Defensive arms for the body. 2. Steel or iron covering of ships.

ĂR'MOR-BĒĂR'ER, *n.* One who carries the armor or arms of another.

ĂR'MOR-ER, *n.* One who makes or has care of arms or armor.

ĂR-MŌRĪ-AL, *a.* Belonging to armor, or to the escutcheon of a family.

ĂR-MŌ-RY, *n.* 1. A place where arms, &c., are kept. 2. A place in which arms are manufactured.

ĂR'M'PIT, *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

ĂRMS, *n. pl.* [Lat. *arma*.] 1. Instruments or weapons of offense or defense. 2. Deeds of war. 3. Ensigns armorial.

ĂR'MY, *n.* [From *Lat. armatus*.] 1. A body of men armed for war. 2. A great number; a host. [cine.]

ĂR'NI-CĂ, *n.* A plant used in medicine.

ĂR-Ō'NĂ, *n.* [Gr.] The fragrant quality in plants.

ĂR'Ō-MĂT'IC, } *a.* Of, or contain-
ĂR'Ō-MĂT'IC-AL, } ing, aroma;
fragrant; spicy.

ĂR'Ō-MĂT'IC, *n.* A fragrant plant, drug, or medicine, having usually a warm, pungent taste.

ĂR-Ō'MĂ-TĪZE, or **ĂR'Ō-MA-TĪZE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To impregnate with aroma.

ĂR-RŌSE'. Past or preterit tense of *arise*.

ĂR-ROUN'D, *prep.* 1. On all sides of. 2. From one part to another of.—*adv.* 1. On every side. 2. Here and there. [awaken suddenly.]

ĂR-ROUSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To **SYN.**—To excite; animate; rouse.

ĂR'QUE-BŪSE (-bŭs), *n.* [D. *haak-bus*, a gun with a hook, or forked rest.] A sort of hand-gun.

ĂR'QUE-BUS-ĪER, *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

ĂR-RĂCK', *n.* [Ar. *araq*, from *araqqa*, to sweat.] A spirit obtained from rice or the cocoa-nut-tree, &c.

ĂR-RĂIG'N' (-răn'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *Lat. ad ratio* and *ratio*, reason, in Low Lat. cause, judgment.] 1. To call or set to answer at the bar of a court. 2. To call in question.

SYN.—To accuse; impeach; charge; censure.

ĂR-RĂIG'N'MENT (-răn'-), *n.* Act of arraignment.

ĂR, DO, WOLF, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; URN, RUE, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ğ, soft; ç, ğ, hard; ĂS; EĂSIST; N ĂS NG; THIS.

AR-RĀNGĒ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *arranger*, from *ad*, to, and *rang*, rank.] 1. To put or place in proper order. 2. To adjust or settle.

AR-RĀNGĒ'MĒNT, *n.* 1. Act or result of arranging; classification; state of being arranged. 2. Preparatory measure. 3. Settlement; adjustment.

ĀR'RĀNT, *a.* [From Eng. *errant*, wandering.] Very bad; notorious.

ĀR'RĀS, *n.* Tapestry; hangings;—first made at *Arras* in the French Netherlands.

AR-RĀY', *n.* [O. Fr. *arrai*, from *ad*, to, and *rai*, order.] 1. Order; disposition in regular lines. 2. An orderly collection. 3. Dress; raiment.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To place in order, as troops for battle. 2. To deck or dress. 3. To set in order, as a jury.

AR-RĒAR', *n. sing.* } That which is
AR-RĒARS', *n. pl.* } behind in pay-
AR-RĒAR'ĀGE, *n.* } ment, or re-
mains unpaid, though due.

AR-RĒCT', *a.* [Lat. *arrectus*.] AR-RĒCT'ĒD, } Lifted up; raised; erect.

AR-RĒST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *restare*, to remain.] 1. To check or hinder the motion or action of. 2. To seize by authority of law. 3. To engage.

SYN.—To check; stop; apprehend.—To arrest, like *seize*, denotes a forcible and usually a sudden act, by which we check, stop, or detain. When we arrest a criminal, we seize and detain him; when we apprehend, we lay hold of, for the same purpose.

—*n.* 1. The taking of a person by authority of law. 2. Any seizure, or taking by power.

ĀR'RES-TĀ'TION, *n.* Arrest or seizure.

AR-RĪ'VAL, *n.* 1. Act of arriving. 2. Attainment of any object. 3. Person or thing arriving.

AR-RĪVE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *arrivare*, from Lat. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, bank, shore.] 1. To come in progress by water, or by land. 2. To gain an object by effort, practice, study, &c.

ĀR'RO-GANĀCE, *n.* [Lat. *arrogantia*, fr. *ad*, to, and *rogare*, to ask.] Undue assumption of importance.

SYN.—Haughtiness; lordliness.—*Arrogance* denotes its assumption, *haughtiness* and *lordliness* by their contemptuous claims to superiority.

ĀR'RO-GĀNT, *a.* 1. Assuming undue importance. 2. Containing, or characterized by, such assumption.

SYN.—Magisterial; lordly; overbearing; presumptuous; haughty.

ĀR'RO-GĀNT-LY, *adv.* Haughtily; very proudly.

ĀR'RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To claim unduly; to assume.

ĀR'RO-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of arrogating.

ĀR'RO-GĀ'TIVE, *a.* Making undue pretension.

ĀR'RŌW, *n.* [A.-S. *arowe*, *arwea*.] A weapon to be shot from a bow.

ĀR'RŌW-RŌOT, *n.* A tropical plant, and the starch which it yields.

ĀR'SE-NĀL, *n.* [Ar. *dārīnah*, lit. house of industry.] A public establishment for the manufacture and storage of arms and military equipments.

ĀR'SE-NĪC (123), *n.* [Gr. *ἀρσενικόν*, from *ἀρσεν*, male, on account of its strength.] 1. A metal of a steel gray color, and brilliant luster. 2. A virulent poison.

AR-SĒN'IC, } *a.* Belonging to,
AR-SĒN'IC-AL, } composed of, or
containing, arsenic.

AR-SĒ'NI-OŪS, *a.* Composed of, or containing, arsenic.

ĀR'SĪS, *n.* [Gr.] (*Pros.*) Part of a foot distinguished from the rest by a greater stress of voice.

ĀR'SŌN, *n.* [From Lat. *ardere*, *arsum*, to burn.] Malicious and voluntary burning of buildings and ships.

ĀRT. Second person, indic. mode, pres. tense, of the substantive verb *to be*.—*n.* [Lat. *ars*.] 1. Employment of means to accomplish some desired end. 2. A system of rules. 3. Acquired power of performing certain actions. 4. Cunning; artifice.

AR-TĒ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the arteries.

AR-TĒ'RĪ-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to.

ĀR'TĒR-Y, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρτηρία*, fr. *αἶψεν*, to raise, to lift.] One of the vessels which convey the blood from the heart.

AR-TĒ'SĪAN, *a.* Pertaining to Artois (anciently *Artesium*), in France.

Artesian wells, wells made by boring into the earth till the instrument reaches water, which, from internal pressure, flows spontaneously like a fountain.

ĀRT'FUL, *a.* 1. Made, performed with, characterized by, or using, art. 2. Practicing art or stratagem.

SYN.—Cunning; crafty; dexterous.

ART'FUL-LY, *adv.* With art; cunningly. [*ty.*]

ĀRT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Cunning; dexterity.

AR-THRĪT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to,
AR-THRĪT'IC-AL, } or affecting, the joints.

AR-THRĪ'TIS, *n.* [Gr.] Inflammation of the joints; the gout.

ĀR'TI-CHŌKE, *n.* [Ar. *ardī shaukī*, lit., earth-thorn.] An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle.

ĀR'TI-CLE (ār'tī-kl), *n.* [Lat. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, a joint.] 1. A distinct portion of any writing, consisting of two or more particulars; hence, a clause in a contract, account, &c. 2. A distinct part. 3. A particular commodity or substance. 4. (*Gram.*) One of the three words, *a*, *an*, *the*.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set forth in distinct articles. 2. To bind by articles.

AR-TĪC'U-LAR, *a.* Of or belonging to joints.

AR-TĪC'U-LATE, *a.* 1. Formed with joints. 2. Distinctly uttered.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To unite by means of a joint. 2. To form into ele-

mentary sounds.—*v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate.

AR-TĪC'U-LATE-LY, *adv.* Distinctly; clearly.

AR-TĪC'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Junction, as of bones. 2. A joint, as in cane. 3. Utterance of elementary sounds.

ĀR'TI-FĪCE, *n.* [Lat. *artificium*, from *ars*, art, and *facere*, to make.] Artful or skillful contrivance; device.

SYN.—Stratagem; finess; deception; cheat; fraud.

AR-TĪF'I-CĒR, *n.* 1. A skillful workman. 2. One who constructs and contrives.

ĀR'TI-FŪCIAL (-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made or contrived by art. 2. Feigned; fictitious. 3. Cultivated.

ĀR'TI-FŪCIAL-LY, *adv.* By art.

AR-TĪL'LER-ĪST, *n.* One skilled in gunnery.

AR-TĪL'LER-Y, *n.* [L. Lat. *artilleria*, from Lat. *ars*, art.] 1. Offensive weapons of war. 2. Cannon; great guns. 3. Those who manage cannon and mortars.

ĀR'TI-SĀN, *n.* One skilled in any mechanical art.

ĀR'TĪST, *n.* One who professes and practices one of the liberal arts.

AR-TĪST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
AR-TĪST'IC-AL, } marked by, art.

ĀR'T'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from art or craft; ingenious. 2. Contrived without skill or art. [naturally.]

ĀR'T'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without art; [naturally.]

ĀR'T'LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being artless.

A-RŪND'NĀ'CEŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *arundinaceus*, from *arundo*, reed.] Of or like a reed or cane.

ĀR'UN-DĪN'E-ŌŪS, *a.* Abounding in reeds.

AR-ŪS'PĪCE, *n.* [Lat. *aruspex*.] A priest, in ancient Rome, who foretold the future by inspecting the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice.

ĀS, *adv.* [A.-S. *as*.] 1. Like; similar to. 2. While; during. 3. In the idea, character, nature, or condition of. 4. For instance; thus.

ĀS'A-FĒT'I-DĀ, } *n.* [N. Lat. *asa*
ĀS'A-FĒT'I-DĀ, } and Lat. *fatidus*, fetid.] A fetid, insipidated sap from the East Indies. [*asbestus*.]

AS-BĒS'TINE, *a.* Pertaining to AS-BĒS'TUS, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀσβεστος*, fr. *ἀσβέστος*, } priv. and *σβεσνύω*, to extinguish.] A fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene.

AS-CĒND', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ascendere*, from *ad*, to, and *scandere*, to climb.] To mount; to go up; to rise.—*v. t.* To go or move upward upon; to climb. [*ascended*.]

AS-CĒND'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being AS-CĒND'ANT, } 1. Above the horizon. 2. Superior; predominant.—*n.* 1. Superior influence. 2. (*Astrol.*) The horoscope, or that degree of the ecliptic which rises above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

AS-CĒND'ĀN-CY, *n.* Superior or controlling influence.

SYN.—Authority; sway; control.

AS-CEN'SION, *n.* Act of ascending.
 AS-CĒN'Ń, *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Way by which one ascends. 3. A hill, or high place. 4. Inclination.
 AS'GER-TAIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *certum*, sure.] 1. To make certain. 2. To find out for a certainty.
 AS'GER-TAIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ascertained.
 AS'GER-TAIN'MENT, *n.* A making or gaining certainty.
 AS-CĒT'IC, *n.* One who practices undue rigor or self-denial in religious things. — *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκητικός*, from *ἀσκειν*, to exercise.] Unduly rigid in religious things.
 AS-CĒT'IC-ISM, *n.* Practice of ascetics.
 AS-CĪT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀσκήσις*, from
 AS-CĪT'IC-AL, } *ἀσκός*, belly.] Tending to drowsy of the abdomen.
 AS-ERIB'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ascribed.
 AS-ERIBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ascribere*, from *ad*, to, and *scribere*, to write.] To attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute; to assign.
 AS-ERIP'TION, *n.* 1. Act of ascribing. 2. Thing ascribed.
 ASH, *n.* [A.-S. *æsc*.] A forest tree.
 A-SHAMED', *a.* [See SHAME.] Affected by shame; abashed by a consciousness of guilt, &c.
 ASH'EN, *a.* 1. Made or formed of ash-wood. 2. Of the color of ashes.
 ASH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for putting ashes.
 ASH'ES, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *asca*.] 1. Earthy or mineral particles remaining after combustion. 2. Remains of a dead body.
 ASH'LAR, } *n.* 1. Free-stones as they
 ASH'LER, } come from the quarry.
 2. Hewn stones for facing of walls.
 A-SHORE', *adv.* On or to shore.
 ASH-WEDNES'DAY (-wɛnz/dɪ), *n.* The first day of Lent.
 ASH/Y, *a.* Ash-colored; like ashes.
 A-SIDE', *adv.* On, or to, one side; out of the way; apart.
 AS'I-NINE, *a.* [Lat. *asininus*, fr. *asinus*, ass.] Belonging to, or having the qualities of, an ass.
 ASK (6), *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *ascian*, *ascian*.] To request; to seek to obtain by words; to petition.
 SYN. — To solicit; beg; entreat; claim; demand; require; interrogate.
 AS-KANCE', } *adv.* [D. *schuin*, *schu-*
 AS-KANT', } *ins.*] Obliquely; side-wise.
 A-SKEW' (a-skū'), *adv.* Sideways; askant.
 A-SLANT', *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.
 A-SLEEP', *adv.* 1. In a state of sleep. 2. Dead. [scnt.]
 A-SLOPE', *adv.* With a slope or de-
 ASP. *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπίς*.] A small, hooded, and poisonous serpent.
 AS-PĀR'A-GUS, *n.* [Gr. *ἀσπαραγός*.] A culinary plant cultivated in gardens.
 AS'PECT, *n.* [Lat. *aspectus*, from *ad*, to, and *spicere*, to look.] 1. Look; countenance; mien. 2. Appearance

to the eye or the mind. 3. Position or situation in relation to the points of the compass.
 AS'PEN, *n.* [A.-S. *æspe*, *æsp*.] One of several species of poplar. — *a.* Pertaining to the aspen.
 AS-PĒR'E-TY, *n.* [Lat. *asperitas*, from *asper*, rough.] 1. Roughness of surface, taste, or sound. 2. Harshness of spirit and language.
 SYN. — Acrimony; bitterness; roughness; sourness; tartness; crabbedness; moroseness.
 AS-PĒRSE' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *aspergere*, *aspersum*, fr. *ad*, to, at, and *spargere*, to strew, scatter.] To bespatter with foul reports or false and injurious charges.
 SYN. — To calumniate; slander; defame. — To slander and calumniate are to charge with a crime falsely and knowingly; to *aspere* is to cast blows upon the character of some one; to *defame* is to assail reputation by falsehood.
 AS-PĒR'UTION, *n.* 1. A sprinkling, as of water or dust. 2. Calumny.
 AS-PHALT', } *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφαλτος*.]
 AS-PHALTUM, } Compact native bitumen.
 AS-PHALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, asphalt.
 AS-PHYX'IA, } *n.* [Gr. *ἀσφυξία*, fr. *ἀ-*
 AS-PHYXY, } *priv.* and *σφύξις*, throbbing pulse.] Apparent death, or suspended animation.
 AS-PĪR'ANT, *a.* Aspiring. — *n.* One who aspires or seeks eagerly.
 AS'PI-RĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *aspīrare*, from *ad*, to, and *spīrare*, to breathe, blow.] To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath.
 AS'PI-RATE (45), *n.* 1. A letter marked with a note of breathing. 2. A mark of aspiration (') used in Greek. 3. A whispered or non-vocal consonant. — *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.
 AS'PI-RĀTION, *n.* 1. Pronunciation of a letter with a full emission of breath. 2. Strong wish or desire.
 AS-PIRE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To desire with eagerness; to long. 2. To rise; to ascend.
 AS-PĪR'ER, *n.* One who aspires or seeks earnestly.
 AS-QUĪNT', *adv.* To the corner of the eye; obliquely.
 ASS, *n.* [A.-S. *asa*.] 1. A quadruped of the horse family, having a peculiarly harsh bray, and long, slouching ears. 2. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a dolt.
 AS'SA-FET'Ī-DĀ, *n.* See ASAFETIDA.
 AS-SĀIL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, on, and *salire*, to leap.] 1. To attack with violence, or in a hostile manner. 2. To attack morally.
 SYN. — To assault; beset; fall upon.
 AS-SĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being assailed.



Ass.

AS-SĀIL'ANT, *n.* One who attacks or assaults. — *a.* Assaulting; assailing.
 AS-SĀS'SIN, *n.* [Ar. *hashishin*, lit., one who is drunk with *hashish*.] One who kills or attempts to kill by secret assault.
 AS-SĀS'SIN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To murder by secret assault or by sudden violence. [sinating.]
 AS-SĀS'SIN-ĀTION, *n.* Act of assassinating.
 AS-SĀS'SIN-ĀTOR, *n.* An assassin.
 AS-SAULT', *n.* [Lat. *ad*, to, on, and *salus*, a leaping.] 1. A violent attack with blows, weapons, &c. 2. A violent attack with words, arguments, appeals, &c. 3. (Law.) An attempt to beat another, accompanied by a degree of violence, but without touching his person.
 SYN. — Attack; invasion; incursion; descent; onset; onslaught; charge; storm. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To attack with great 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*; to *attack* is to commence an onset; to *invade* is to *enter upon* forcibly or by arms; to *assail* is nearly the same as *assault*.
 AS-SĀY', *n.* [Lat. *exagium*, a weighing, a balance.] 1. Determination of the quantity of gold or silver in an ore, or other compound alloy. 2. The substance to be assayed. 3. A trial of weights and measures. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To subject, as an ore or alloy, to chemical examination. — *v. i.* To attempt, try, or endeavor.
 AS-SĀY'ER, *n.* One who tries or examines metals.
 AS-SEM'BLAGE, *n.* A collection of individuals, or of particular things.
 AS-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *simul*, together.] To bring or call together; to congregate. — *v. i.* To meet or come together.
 AS-SEM'BLY, *n.* A company of persons collected together in one place.
 SYN. — Assenblage; company; meeting; collection; group.
 AS-SENT', *n.* Act of assenting.
 SYN. — Consent. — Assent is an act of the understanding, *consent* of the will or feelings. We *assent* to a statement or a proposition; we *consent* to a proposal. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *assentire*, fr. *ad*, to, and *sentire*, to feel, think.] To admit a thing as true.
 AS'SEN-TĀTION, *n.* Assent by way of flattery or dissimulation.
 AS-SĒRT' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *asserere*, *assertum*, from *ad*, to, and *serere*, to join together.] 1. To affirm positively. 2. To defend by words or measures.
 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.
 AS-SĒRT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of asserting. 2. Maintenance; vindication.
 AS-SĒRT'IVE, *a.* Affirming confidently.
 AS-SĒRT'OR, *n.* An affirmer.

AS-SĒSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Low Lat. *assessare*, fr. Lat. *assidere*, to sit by.] 1. To tax. 2. To value for the purpose of taxation. 3. To fix or ascertain; to estimate.

AS-SĒSS'ABLE, *a.* Liable to be assessed.

AS-SĒSS'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of assessing. 2. A valuation for the purpose of taxation. 3. Sum charged.

AS-SĒSS'OR, *n.* One appointed to assess persons or property.

AS'SETS, *n. pl.* [Lat. *ad*, to, and *sat* or *salis*, enough.] Property in possession or money due.

AS-SĒV'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *asseverare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *severus*, severe, serious.] To affirm with solemnity. [matiation.]

AS-SĒV'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Positive affirmation.

AS-SI-DŪ'I-TY, *n.* Constant or close application.

AS-SID'U-ŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *assiduus*, fr. *ad*, to, and *sedere*, to sit.] Constant in application or attention.

SYN.—Unwearied; sedulous; persevering; indefatigable.

AS-SID'U-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* Diligently.

AS-SIGN' (-sin'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *assignare*, from *ad*, to, and *signare*, to mark.] 1. To appoint; to allot. 2. To fix, specify, or designate. 3. To transfer to another.—*n.* One to whom property or an interest is transferred.

AS-SIGN'ABLE (-sin'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being assigned.

AS-SIG-NĀTION, *n.* An appointment to meet; —used of love meetings.

AS-SIGN-EE' (ās'sī-nē'), *n.* One to whom something is assigned. [signs.]

AS-SIGN'ER (-sīm'), *n.* One who assigns.

AS-SIGN'MENT (-sīm'), *n.* 1. Act of assigning. 2. Transfer of title or interest or property. 3. Writing by which an interest is transferred.

AS-SIGN-ŌR' (-sī-nōr'), *n.* (*Law.*) One who assigns an interest.

AS-SIM'I-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *assimilare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *similis*, like.] 1. To cause to resemble. 2. To convert into a like substance.—*v. i.* To become similar.

AS-SIM'I-LĀTION, *n.* Act of assimilating. [of assimilating.]

AS-SIM'I-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Having power

AS-SIST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *assistere*, from *ad*, to, and *sistere*, to cause to stand.] To give support to; to succor. [relief.]

AS-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Help; aid; succor;

AS-SIST'ANT, *a.* Helping; auxiliary.—*n.* One who assists.

AS-SIZE', *n.* [From Lat. *assidēre*, to sit by. See ASSESS.] 1. *Lit.*, a sitting. 2. A regulation, particularly about the weight of bread, &c. 3. Periodical sessions of the superior courts in the counties of England; —usually in the pl.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fix the weight, measure, or price of, by authority.

AS-SŌ'CI-ABLE (-sha-), *a.* 1. Capable of being associated. 2. Sociable; companionable.

AS-SŌ'CI-ĀTE (-sō'shī, 95), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *associare*, from *ad*, to, and *socius*, companion.] 1. To join in company. 2. To unite in the same mass.—*a.* Closely connected or joined with some other.—*n.* A companion; a mate; a partner.

AS-SŌ'CI-ĀTION (-shī-āshun), *n.* 1. Union; connection. 2. Union of persons in a society for some particular purpose.

AS-SŌ'CI-ĀTION-AL (-shī-), *a.* Pertaining to an association.

AS-SŌ'CI-A-TIVE (-shī-), *a.* Tending or pertaining to association.

AS-SŌ-NANÇE, *n.* A kind of imperfect rhyme.

AS-SŌRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *sors*, lot.] To distribute into classes.

AS-SŌRT'MENT, *n.* 1. Distribution into classes. 2. Things assorted.

AS-SUĀGE' (-swāj'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet.] To allay or lessen, as pain or grief; to appease.

SYN.—To relieve; soothe; mitigate; alleviate; pacify.

AS-SUĀGE'MENT, *n.* Abatement; mitigation. [ing; easing.]

AS-SUĀ'SIVE; *a.* Mitigating; softening.

AS-SŪME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *assumere*, fr. *ad*, to, and *sumere*, to take.] 1. To take on one's self. 2. To take for granted. 3. To pretend to possess.—*v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim unduly.

AS-SŪMER, *n.* An arrogant person.

AS-SŪMP'SIT, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A promise or an action to recover damages for a breach of a contract or promise.

AS-SŪMP'TION (84), *n.* 1. Act of assuming; supposition. 2. Thing supposed. [assumed.]

AS-SŪMP'TIVE, *a.* That is or may be assumed.

AS-SŪR'ANCE (-shjŭr'), *n.* 1. Act of assuring. 2. Freedom from doubt. 3. Firmness of mind. 4. Impudence. 5. Insurance.

AS-SŪRE' (a-shjŭr', 30), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *assecurare*, fr. Lat. *ad*, to, and *securus*, sure] 1. To make sure or certain. 2. To confirm. 3. To covenant to indemnify for loss.

SYN.—To assert; declare; avouch; protest; insure.

AS-SŪR'ED-LY, *adv.* Without doubt.

AS-SŪR'ISK, *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισκός, dim. of ἀστήρ, star.] The mark [*] in printing and writing.

A-STĒRN', *adv.* 1. In, at, or toward, the hinder part of a ship. 2. Behind a ship.

AS-TER-OID, *n.* [Gr. ἀστροειδής, starlike.] One of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter.

AS-TER-OID'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the asteroids.

AS-THĒN'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀσθενικός, from ἀpriv, and σθένος, strength.] Characterized by debility.

ĀSTH'MĀ (āst'mā, ās'mā, or āz'mā, 100), *n.* [Gr., fr. ἀειν, to blow.] A disorder of respiration.

ASTH-MĀT'IC } (ast-, as-, or az-),
ASTH-MĀT'IC-AL } *a.* Pertaining to, or affected by, asthma.

AS-TŌN'ISH, *v. t.* [Lat. *attonare*, fr. *ad*, to, and *tonare*, to thunder. See ASTOUND.] To strike dumb with sudden fear, terror, surprise, or wonder; to amaze.

AS-TŌN'ISH-ING, *a.* Of a nature to excite astonishment.

AS-TŌN'ISH-MENT, *n.* Confusion of mind from fear or surprise, at an extraordinary or unexpected event.

SYN.—Amazement; wonder; surprise.

AS-TOUND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *astone*, to astonish.] To astonish.

ĀSTRA-GAL, *n.* [Gr. ἀστράγαλος.] A little round molding around a column. [stary.]

ĀSTR'AL, *a.* Belonging to the stars;

A-STRĀY', *adv.* Out of, or from the right way; wrong.

A-STRĪDE', *adv.* With the legs apart.

AS-TRĪNGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *astringere*, fr. *ad*, to, and *stringere*, to strain.] To bind fast; to constrict.

AS-TRĪN'GĒN-CY, *n.* Quality of being astringent.

AS-TRĪN'GĒNT, *a.* Binding; contracting.—*n.* A medicine that causes vital contraction in the organic textures.

ĀSTRO-LĀBE, * *n.* [Gr. ἀστρολάβος, from ἀστρον, star, and λαβειν, to take.] An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.



ĀSTRŌLŌ-GĒR, *n.* Astrolabe.

[Gr. ἀστρολόγος, fr. ἀστρον, star, and λόγος, discourse.] One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars.

ĀSTRO-LŌG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
ĀSTRO-LŌG'IC-AL, } to astrology.

ĀSTRŌLŌ-GY, *n.* The science of predicting events by the aspects or situation of the stars.

AS-TRŌNŌ-MER, *n.* [Gr. ἀστρονόμος, from ἀστρον, star, and νόμος, law, rule.] One versed in astronomy.

ĀSTRO-NŌM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
ĀSTRO-NŌM'IC-AL, } to astronomy.

AS-TRŌNŌ-MY, *n.* The science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies.

AS-TŪTE' (29), *a.* [Lat. *astutus*.] Critically examining or discerning.

SYN.—Shrewd; discerning; subtle; cunning; sagacious.

AS-TŪTENESS, *n.* Shrewdness; cunning; subtlety.

A-SŪN'DER, *adv.* Apart; separately.

A-SŪ'LUM, *n.* [Gr. ἀσύλον, fr. ἀσυνος, inviolable.] 1. A place of refuge. 2. An institution for the deaf and dumb, or the insane.

A-SŪM'ME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. ἀσυνμετρία, from ἀpriv, and συμμετρία, symmetry.] Want of proportion.

ĀSYMP-TŌTE (sometimes pron. a-

sym'tōt), *n.* [Gr. ἀσύνπτωτος.] A line which approaches some curve, but, though infinitely extended, would never meet it.

A-SŪN'DE-TON, *n.* [Gr.] A figure which omits the connective, as, *I came, saw, conquered.*

ĀT, *prep.* [A.-S. *æt*, Lat. *ad*.] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of *presence, nearness in 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.

ĀT'Ā-BĀL, *n.* [Ar. *'at-tabl'*.] A kettle-drum; a tabor.

ĀTE, *pret. of Eat*. See *EAT*.

ĀTHE-ĪSM, *n.* A disbelief in the being of a God.

ĀTHE-ĪST, *n.* [Gr. *atheos*, without God.] One who denies the existence of God.

ĀTHE-ĪST'IC, } a. Pertaining to
ĀTHE-ĪST'IC-ĀL, } atheism; denying a God; impious.

ĀTH'E-NĒ'UM, } *n.* [Gr. Ἀθηνῶν,
ĀTH'E-NĒ'UM, } a temple of *Athēna* at Athens.] 1. A literary or scientific association. 2. A public library and reading-room.

A-THE'NI-AN, a. Pertaining to Athens, in Greece.

A-THĪRST' (18), *a.* 1. Thirsty. 2. Having a keen desire.

ĀTH'ĪĒTE, *n.* [Gr. ἀθλητής, fr. *ἀθλος*, *ἀθλον*, prize.] A contender for victory in wrestling, &c.

ATH-ĒT'IC, a. Belonging to wrestling, &c.; hence, strong; vigorous.

A-THWART', *prep.* Across.—*adv.* 1. Sideways. 2. So as to cross and perplex.

A-TILT', *adv.* 1. So as to make a thrust. 2. With one end raised.

ĀT'LAN-TĒ'AN, a. Pertaining to or resembling Atlas.

AT-LĀN'TĒS, *n. pl.* Figures of men, used to support an entablature.

ĀT'LAS, *n.*; *pl.* ĀT'LAS-ĒS. 1. A collection of maps. 2. A volume of plates. 3. A kind of large drawing paper.

ĀT'MOS-PHERE, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and σφαῖρα, sphere.] 1. The aëriform fluid surrounding the earth. 2. Pressure of the air on a unit of surface.

ĀT'MOS-PHER'IC, } a. Relating to
ĀT'MOS-PHER'IC-ĀL, } the atmosphere.

ĀT'OM, *n.* [Gr. ἄτομος, indivisible, fr. *ἀ* priv. and *τέμνειν*, to cut.] 1. An ultimate or a constituent particle of matter. 2. Any thing extremely small.

A-TŌM'IC, } a. Relating to atoms.
A-TŌM'IC-ĀL, }

ĀT'OM-ĪSM, *n.* Doctrine of atoms.

ĀT'OM-ĪST, *n.* One who holds to the atomical philosophy.

A-TŌNE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *at one*, i. e., to be, or cause to be, at one.] To stand as an equivalent; to expiate.

A-TŌNE'MENT, *n.* 1. Reconciliation. 2. Satisfaction by giving an equivalent for an injury; expiation.

A-TŌP', *adv.* At or on the top; above.

ĀT'RA-BI-LĀ'RĪ-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *atra bilis*, black bile.] Affected with melancholy.

ĀT'RA-MĒN'TAL, } a. [Lat. *atra-*
ĀT'RA-MĒN'TOŪS, } *mentum*, ink.] Black, like ink; inky.

A-TRŌ'CIŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *atrox*, cruel.] Extremely heinous; very wicked.

SYN.—Flagitious; flagrant.—*Flagitious* points to an act as grossly wicked or vile; *flagrant* (*literally*), flaming marks the vivid impression made upon us by some great crime; *atrocious* represents it as springing from a violent and cruel spirit.

A-TRŌ'CIŌŪS-LY, *adv.* Enormously.

A-TRŌ'CI'ITY, *n.* Extreme heinousness; enormity, as of guilt.

ĀT'RO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ἀτροφία, from *ἀ* priv. and *τρέφειν*, to nourish.] A wasting away from lack of nourishment.

AT-TĀCH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *attacher*, Eng. *tack*, to fasten.] 1. To bind, fasten, or tie. 2. To take by legal authority. 3. To take or seize by force. 4. To connect.

SYN.—To fasten; affix; win.

ATTACHÉ (Āt'tā/shā'), *n.* [Fr.] One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

AT-TĀCHMENT, *n.* 1. Act of attaching or state of being attached. 2. Any affection that binds a person. 3. That which attaches. 4. An adjunct. 5. Seizure by legal process or a writ for this purpose.

AT-TĀCK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See *ATTACH*.] To fall upon with force.

SYN.—To assail; assault.—To *attack* is to commence the contest; to *assail* (*literally*), spring at is to attack suddenly; to *assault* (*literally*), leap upon) is to attack violently; to *invade* is to enter by force on what belongs to another.

—*n.* Assault; onset; inroad; charge.

AT-TĀIN', *v. i.* [Lat. *attinere*, to hold to, and *attingere*, to touch, reach.] To come or arrive, by motion or efforts; to reach.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To reach by efforts; to gain; to compass. 2. To equal.

SYN.—Obtain; acquire.—To *obtain* is generic, viz., to get possession of; to *attain* is to arrive at or reach something aimed at and *thus* obtained, as *knout-edge*, or one's *object*; to *acquire* is to make one's own by progressive advances, as *property* or a *language*.

AT-TĀIN'Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being attained.

AT-TĀIN'DER, *n.* [Fr. *atteindre*. See *ATTAIN*.] Act of attaining.

AT-TĀINMENT, *n.* 1. Act of attaining, or obtaining. 2. That which is attained, or obtained.

AT-TĀINT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING. See

ATTAINER.] 1. To stain; to disgrace. 2. (*Law*.) (a.) To taint or corrupt, as blood. (b.) To taint, as the credit of jurors.—*n.* A stain, spot, or taint.

AT-TĒM'PER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *attemperare*, fr. *ad*, and *temperare*, to temper.] 1. To reduce or qualify, by mixture. 2. To soften. 3. To make suitable; to adapt.

AT-TĒMPT' (24), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *attentare*, from *ad*, to, and *tentare*, to try.] 1. To make trial or experiment of. 2. To make an attack upon.—*n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point.

SYN.—*Trial* is the generic term; *at-tempt* is specific, being directed to some definite object; an *endeavor* is a continued or repeated attempt; an *effort* and *exertion* is a straining of the faculties, the latter being the stronger term.

AT-TĒND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *attendere*, fr. *ad*, to, and *tendere*, to stretch.] To go or stay with; to wait on; to serve; to accompany; to be united to.—*v. i.* 1. To pay attention; to heed. 2. To wait or be in waiting.

SYN.—To listen; hearken.—We *attend* with a view to hear or learn; we *listen* with a view to hear correctly or to consider. *Hearken* is to hear with interest, and with reference to obeying.

AT-TĒND'ANCE (159), *n.* 1. Act of attending or being in waiting. 2. Persons attending; a train; a retinue.

AT-TĒND'ANT, *a.* Accompanying or connected, as consequentially.—*n.* One who, or that which, attends.

AT-TĒNTION, *n.* 1. Act of attending. 2. Act of civility.

SYN.—Care; heed; consideration; respect; regard; notice.

AT-TĒNTIVE, *a.* Full of attention.

SYN.—Heedful; intent; regardful; mindful; civil; polite.

AT-TĒNTIVE-LY, *adv.* Cheerfully; heedfully; diligently.

AT-TĒNTIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being attentive; carefulness.

AT-TĒN'U-ANT, *a.* Making less viscid; thinning.—*n.* A medicine that thins or dilutes the fluids.

AT-TĒN'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *attenuatus*, fr. *ad*, to, and *tenuis*, thin.] To make thin, or slender.

AT-TĒN'U-ĀTION, *n.* A making thin, or slender.

AT-TĒST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *attestari*, from *ad*, to, and *testis*, witness.] 1. To bear witness to. 2. To give proof of. 3. To call to witness.

ĀT'TĒST-ĀTION, *n.* Official testimony.

ĀT'TĒIC, *a.* Pertaining to Attica, in Greece.—*Attic* vit, *Attic* salt, a poignant, delicate wit.—*n.* A story in the upper part of a house.

ĀT'TĪ-ČISM, *n.* Peculiar style or idiom of the Greek language.

AT-TĪRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *attirer*.] To dress; to array.—*n.* 1.

Clothes; ornamental dress. 2. Horns of a buck.

ἄττι-ῤῥῖ-ῥῖ-ῥῖ (53), *n.* [For *aptitude*.] Posture or position of a person.

SYN. — An *attitude*, like a *gesture*, is suited, 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-TOR'NEY (-tūr'nĕy) (148), *n.* [O. Fr. *attorné*, fr. Lat. *ad*, to, and *tor-nare*, to turn.] One legally appointed by another to transact any business for him.

AT-TOR'NEY-SHIP (at-tūr'nĕy-ship), *n.* Office of an attorney.

AT-TRĀCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *attractare*, from Lat. *ad*, to, 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-TRĀCT'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being attracted.

AT-TRĀCT'IBLE, *a.* Having power to attract.

AT-TRĀCT'ION, *n.* 1. An invisible power in a body by which it draws any thing to itself. 2. Act of attracting. 3. Power or act of alluring, or engaging.

AT-TRĀCT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of attracting.

SYN. — Alluring; enticing; inviting. AT-TRĀCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With the power of attracting.

AT-TRĀCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being attractive.

AT-TRĀCT'OR, *n.* One who attracts.

AT-TRA-HENT, *n.* That which attracts. [being attributed.]

AT-TRIB'U-TABLE, *a.* Capable of AT-TRIB'UTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *tribuere*, *attributum*, from *ad*, to, and *tribuere*, to bestow.] To consider as belonging to; to ascribe to.

SYN. — To impute; refer; charge.

AT-TRI-BŪTE (119), *n.* A thing that may be attributed; inherent quality; necessary property.

AT-TRI-BŪTION, *n.* 1. Act of attributing. 2. Quality attributed.

AT-TRIB'U-TIVE, *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute. — *n.* A word denoting an attribute.

AT-TRITE', *a.* [Lat. *atrius*, from *ad*, to, and *tere*, to rub.] Worn by rubbing or friction.

AT-TRITION (-trĭsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of wearing by friction. 2. State of being worn.

AT-TUNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *ad*, to, and *tune*.] 1. To put in tune. 2. To arrange fitly.

AU'BURN, *a.* [Low Lat. *alburnus*.] Reddish brown.

AUC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *auctio*, fr. *augere*, to increase.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder; a vendue.

AUC'TION-ARY, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

AUC'TION-EER', *n.* One who sells by auction. — *v. t.* To sell by auction.

AU-DĀC'IOUS, *a.* [Lat. *audax*, fr. *au-*

dere, to dare.] Contemning the restraints of law; bold in wickedness.

AU-DĀC'IOUS-LY, *adv.* Impudently.

AU-DĀC'ITY, *n.* 1. Daring spirit or resolution. 2. Presumptuous impudence.

SYN. — Hardihood; boldness; impudence. — *Hardihood* and *boldness* may be used either in a good or bad sense, the former indicating a disregard of consequences, the latter more of spirit and enterprise.

AU'DI-BLE, *a.* [L. Lat. *audibilis*, fr. *audire*, to hear.] Capable of being heard.

AU'DI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being audible. [heard.]

AU'DI-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to be heard.

AU'DI-ENCE, *n.* 1. Act of hearing. 2. Admittance to a hearing. 3. Assembly of hearers.

AU'DIT, *n.* [Lat., fr. *audire*, to hear.] An examination of accounts by proper officers. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To examine and adjust, as accounts.

AU'DIT-OR, *n.* 1. A hearer. 2. One authorized to adjust accounts.

AU'DI-TŌ'RĪ-ŪM, *n.* The portion of a public building in which the audience is placed

AU'DIT-OR-SHIP, *n.* Office of auditor.

AU'DIT-O-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing. — *n.* An audience.

AU-GĒ'AN, *a.* Belonging to Augeas or his stable, which contained 3000 oxen; hence filthy; dirty.

AU'GER, *n.* [A.-S. *nafgar*, lit., a navborer.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

AU'GHT (awt), *n.* [A.-S. *ahht*, Goth. *ahhts*, a thing.] Any thing.

AU-GMĒNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *augmentare*, fr. *augere*, to increase.] To enlarge or increase; to make bigger. — *v. i.* To grow larger.

AUGMENT, *n.* 1. Enlargement; increase. 2. (*Gr. Gram.*) A sign of past time.

AUG-MEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of augmenting, or state of being augmented; enlargement.

AUG-MĒNT'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.

AUGUR, *n.* [Lat.] One who pretended to foretell future events by the flight of birds, &c.; a soothsayer. — *v.* [-ED; -ING.] To conjecture or foretell by signs or omens.

AU'GU-RAL, } *a.* Pertaining to AU-GŪ'RĪ-AL, } gurs or augury.

AU'GU-RY, *n.* 1. A foretelling of events by the actions of birds, &c. 2. An omen; prediction.

AU-GŪST', *a.* [Lat. *augustus*, fr. *augere*, to increase.] Creating extraordinary respect and veneration.

SYN. — Grand; imposing; majestic.

AUGUST, *n.* Eighth month of the year.

AUGŪSTAN, *a.* Pertaining to Augustus or to his times.

AUGŪST'NESS, *n.* Dignity; majesty; grandeur.

AU-ĒT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ἀληθικός, from ἀλός, false.] Pertaining to pipes.

AULIC, *a.* [Gr. αὐλικός.] Pertaining to a royal court.

AUNT (ánt), *n.* [Lat. *amita*.] A father's or mother's sister.

AURĀ, *n.*; *pl.* AURĒE. [Lat.] Any subtle, invisible fluid, supposed to flow from a body.

AURĀ-TĒD, *a.* [Lat. *auratus*.] Resembling gold.

AU-RĒ'Ō-LĀ, } *n.* [Lat. *aurculus*, dim. of *auris*, ear.] } of *aurus*, golden.]

AURĒ-ŌLE, } The circle of rays, with which painters surround the body of Christ, saints, &c.

AURĒ-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.] 1. The external ear. 2. One of two sacs at the base of the heart.

AURĒ-Ū-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to, or told in, the ear. [ear.]

AURĒ-Ū-LATE, *a.* Shaped like an auriferous ore, & [Lat. *aurifer*, fr. *aurum*, gold, and *ferris*, to bear.] Yielding gold.

AURĒ-FŌM, *a.* [Lat. *auris*, ear, and *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped.

AURĒ-ŪS, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.

AU-RŌ'RĀ, } [Lat.] 1. The dawning light. 2. A species of crowfoot.

Auro-ra borealis, a luminous meteoric phenomenon, seen only at night; called also *northern lights*.

AU-RŌ'RAL, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the aurora.

AUSCUL-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *auscultatio*, fr. *auris*, ear.] Act of listening, especially to sounds in the chest, by means of a stethoscope.

AUSPĒGE, *n.*; *pl.* AUSPĒCES. [Lat. *auspĭcium*.] Omens; augury; favor shown; patronage.

AU-SPĒCIOUS (-spĭsh'us), *a.* Having omens of success or favorable appearances.

SYN. — Prosperous; fortunate; lucky; favorable; propitious.

AU-SPĒCIOUS-LY (-spĭsh'us-ly), *adv.* With favorable tokens; prosperously; happily.

AU-STĒRE', *a.* [Gr. ἀστυρος.] 1. Sour with astrengency. 2. Severe in modes of judging, living, or acting.

SYN. — Rigid; harsh; rough; stern.

AU-STĒRE'LY, *adv.* Severely; rigidly.

AU-STĒRĒ'TY, *n.* Severity of manners or living; strictness.

AU'STRAL, *a.* [Lat. *auster*, south wind.] Of or tending to the south; southern.

AUTHĒNTIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἀθεντικός.] } *a.* Of approved AUTHĒNTIC-AL, } *a.* Of approved Authority; to be relied on.

SYN. — True; certain; faithful; credible; reliable; genuine. *Authentic* and *genuine* were once used as convertible terms, but a distinction is now made between them, the former being opposed to *false*, and the latter to *spurious*, as an *authentic* history, a *genuine* manuscript.

AUTHĒNTI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To establish by proof. [thenticating.]

AUTHĒNTI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of authenticating.

AUTHĒNTI-CĪ-TY, *n.* Quality of being authentic; reliability; genuineness.

Ā. E. - I, O, Ū, Y, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, short; CĀRD, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀI; ĪRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

or final decision; the decision of arbitrators.

A-WARD'ER, n. One who awards.
A-WÁRE', a. Apprised; cognizant.
A-WAY', adv. At a distance. — *interj.* Begone.

AWE, n. [A.-S. *oga*, fr. Goth. *agan*, *ogan*, to fear.] 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.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strike with fear and reverence.

AWFUL, a. Striking with awe; terrible. [ner.]

AWFUL-LY, adv. In an awful manner.
AWFUL-NESS, n. Quality of striking with awe.

A-WHILE', adv. For a short time.
AWKWARD, a. [O. Eng. *awke*, left, and the termination *ward*.] Wanting dexterity, readiness, or grace.

SYN.—Clumsy; uncouth.—One who is *clumsy* is heavy, and, of course, ungraceful in every thing; one who is *awkward* wants grace of movement; one who is *uncouth* is so for want of training.

AWKWARD-LY, adv. In an awkward manner.

AWKWARD-NESS, n. Quality of being awkward.

AWL, n. [A.-S. *æl*, *al*.] A pointed instrument for making small holes.

AWN, n. [Goth. *ahana*.] Beard of barley, oats, grasses, &c.

AWN'ING, n. [Cf. A.-S. *helan*, to cover.] A covering from the sun, wind, or rain.

AWN'LESS, a. Without awn or beard.

AWOKE', imp. & p. p. of Awake.
A-WRY' (a-rí'), a. or adv. 1. To one side; askint. 2. Aside from truth or reason.

AX, } n. [A.-S. *eax*, *æx*; Gr. *ἀξίον*.]
AXE, } n. An instrument for hewing timber, chopping wood, &c.

AX-IF'ER-OÛS, a. [Lat. *axis* and *ferre*, to bear.] Having an axis, without leaves or other appendages.

AX'IL-LAR, } a. Pertaining to the
AX'IL-LA-RY, } armpit.

AX'I-OM, n. [Gr. *ἀξίωμα*.] A self-evident truth or proposition.

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 weighty sentiment; an *adage* is a saying of long-established authority.

AX'I-O-MÁT'IC, a. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an axiom.

AX'IS, n.; pl. AX'ES. [Lat.] The straight line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve.

AX'LE (áks'l), n. [A.-S. *æx*, *eax*.] A transverse bar or shaft on which wheels turn.

AX'LE-TREE (áks'l-'), n. An axle.

AY (ái), adv. Yes; — used to affirm or assent.—*n.* 1. An affirmative vote. 2. A voter in the affirmative.

AYE (á), adv. [A.-S. *a*, *aa*.] Always; ever; continually.

AZ'I-MÛTH, n. [Ar. *as-samt*, pl. *as-sumút*.] An arc of the horizon between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the centre of any object.—*Magnetical azimuth*, an azimuth from the magnetic meridian.

A-ZÓT'E, n. [Gr. *ἀζ* priv. and *ζωή*, life.] Nitrogen gas.

A-ZÓT'IC, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, azote.

AZ'URE (áz'hur or a'zhur), a. [Per. *lájward* or *lájward*, a blue color.] Of a sky-blue; cerulean.—*n.* 1. Blue color of the sky. 2. The blue vault above.



B.

B (be), is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. (See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 62.)

BAA, v. i. To cry or bleat as sheep.

BAB'BLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [D. *babbelen*.] 1. To utter words imperfectly or unintelligibly. 2. To prate.

BAB'BLE, } n. Idle talk; un-
BAB'BLE-MENT, } meaning words.

BAB'BLER, n. An idle talker; a tell-tale. [baby.]

BABE, n. [W. *baban*.] An infant; a

BAB-OON', n. [Prob. akin to *babe*.] A kind of monkey.

BAB'Y, n. [See BABE.] 1. An infant. 2. A doll. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To treat like a young child.

BAB'Y-HOOD, n. State of being a baby.

BAB'Y-ISH, a. Like a baby; childish.

BAC'CA-LAUR'ATE, n. [See BACHELOR.] Degree of bachelor of arts.

BAC'CA-TED, a. [Lat. *baccatus*.] Having many berries.

BAC'CHA-NAL, } n. A noisy
BAC'CHA-NÁ-LI-AN, } drunkard. —
a. Reveling in intemperance.

BAC'CHA-NÁ-LI-Á, n. pl. [Lat.] Feasts in honor of Bacchus; drunken revels.

BAC'CH'ER-OÛS, a. [Lat. *baccifer*.] Producing berries.

BAC'CH'V-O-ROÛS, a. [Lat. *bacca*, a berry, and *vorare*, to devour.] Subsisting on berries.

BACH'E-LOR, n. [L. Lat. *baccalarius*, from W. *bach*.] 1. A man who has not been married. 2. One who has taken the first degree in the liberal arts. 3. A young knight. [eloc.]

BACH'E-LOR-SHIP, n. State of a bachelor.

BÁCK, n. [A.-S. *bæc*, *bac*.] 1. Upper or hinder part of an animal. 2. The rear. 3. Outward or upper part of a thing. 4. The part out of sight. — *adv.* 1. To or toward a former place, state, or time. 2. Away from the front. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To get on the back of. 2. To support or strengthen. 3. To force backward. — *v. i.* To move or go back. — *a.* In the rear; remote.

BÁCK-BITE, v. t. To speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced.

BÁCK-BIT-ER, n. A secret calumniator. [Moral principle.]

BÁCK-BÖNE, n. 1. The spine. 2. BÄCK-GÄM'MON, n. [W. *bach*, little, and *cammawin*, combat.] A game played by two persons, with box and dice.

BÁCK-GROUND, n. 1. Ground in the rear. 2. A place of obscurity.

BÁCK-SIDE, n. Hinder part; rear.

BÄCK-SLIDE', v. i. [imp. BÄCK-SLID; *p. p.* BÄCKSLIDDEN, BÄCK-SLID.] To fall back or off; to apostatize. [slides; a renegade.]

BÄCK-SLID'ER, n. One who back-slides.

BÄCK-STÄFF, n. An instrument for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies. [with one sharp edge.]

BÄCK'SWÖRD (-sörd), n. A sword

BÄCK'WARD, } adv. 1. With the
BÄCK'WARD, } back in advance. 2.

Toward the back. 3. Toward or in past time. 4. From a better to a worse state. — *a.* 1. Unwilling; averse. 2. Dull. 3. Late or behind-hand. [luctance.]

BÄCK'WARD-NESS, n. Aversion; reluctance.

BÄCK-WOODS'MAN, n. An inhabitant of the forests in new settlements.

BÄCON (bä'kn), n. [O. H. Ger. *bacho*, back.] Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

BÄD, a. [comp. *WORSE*; *superl.* *WORST*.] [Cf. *Per. bad*, Goth. *bauths*.] Wanting good qualities; evil; ill; vicious.

BÄD (57). Past tense of Bid.

BÄDGE, n. [A.-S. *beag*.] A mark of distinction.

BÄD'GER, n. [L. Lat. *bladarius*, from *blada*, corn.] A burrowing quadruped related to the bear. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pester or worry.

BADINAGE (băd'e-năzh'), *n.* [Fr.] Light or playful discourse. [well.]
BĀD'LY, *adv.* In a bad manner; not
BĀD'NESS, *a.* State of being bad; want of good qualities.
BĀF'FLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. Ger. *baffen*, *bäffen*.] To check by shifts and turns, or by perplexing.
SYN. — To balk; frustrate; disappoint; confound; defeat; elude; foil.
BĀG, *n.* [Goth. *baigs*.] A sack or pouch. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put into a bag. 2. To seize or intrap. — *v. i.* To swell like a full bag.
BĀGĀTELLE (bag'a-tēl'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A trifle; a thing of no importance. 2. A game played with balls and a rod on a board with holes at one end.
BĀG'GĀGE, *n.* [See BAG.] 1. Tents, clothing, utensils, &c., of an army. 2. Trunks, carpet-bags, &c.; luggage. 3. A playful, saucy young woman. [bags.]
BĀG'GING, *n.* Cloth or materials for
BĀG'NĪO (bān'yo), *n.* [It.] 1. A bath-house. 2. A brothel.
BĀG'PIPE, *n.* A musical instrument, used in Scotland. [bagpipe.]
BĀG'PĪP-ER, *n.* One who plays on a
BĀIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ba-julare*, to bear a burden.] 1. To set free on giving security for appearance at a certain day and place. 2. To deliver, as goods, upon a contract, expressed or implied. 3. To free from water. — *n.* 1. One who becomes surety for a prisoner's appearance in court. 2. The security given. 3. Handle of a kettle, &c.
BĀIL'ABLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being bailed. 2. Admitting of bail.
BĀIL-BŌND, *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety.
BĀIL-EE', *n.* One to whom goods are committed in trust.
BĀIL'ER (126), *n.* One who delivers
BĀIL'OR } goods to another in trust.
BĀIL'IFF, *n.* [See BAIL, *v. t.*] A sheriff's deputy.
BĀIL'I-WICK, *n.* [O. Fr. *baillie*, jurisdiction of a bailiff, and A.-S. *wic*, station, abode.] Precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction. [trust.]
BĀIL'MENT, *n.* A delivery of goods in
BĀIT, *n.* 1. Any substance to catch fish, &c. 2. Temptation. 3. Refreshment on a journey. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *batan*, fr. *bitan*, to bite.] 1. To put on or in, to allure fish, &c. 2. To give food and drink to, upon the road. 3. To provoke and harass. — *v. i.* To stop to take refreshment.
BĀIZE, *n.* A coarse woolen stuff.
BAKE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *bacan*.] 1. To heat, dry, and harden, to prepare for food, in an oven. — *v. i.* To be baked.
BAKE'HOUSE, *n.* A house for baking.
BAK'ER, *n.* One whose occupation is to bake bread, biscuit, &c.
BAK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Trade of a baker. 2. A place for baking.
BAK'ING, *n.* Quantity baked at once.
BĀLANÇE, *n.* [Lat. *bilanz*, from *bis*,

twice, and *lanz*, plate, scale.] 1. An apparatus for weighing bodies. 2. That which is necessary to make two quantities or sums equal. 3. Estimate. 4. An equivoise or just proportion. 5. A regulating wheel in a watch. 6. A sign in the zodiac. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring to an equivoise. 2. To render equal. 3. To estimate. 4. To settle and adjust, as an account. — *v. i.* 1. To be in equivoise. 2. To hesitate. 3. (*Dancing*.) To move toward a person opposite, and then back.
BĀLANÇE-SHEET, *n.* A paper giving a summation and balance of accounts.
BĀL'CO-NY, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balcho*, *palcho*, Eng. *balk*, beam.] A kind of gallery on the outside of a building.
BĀLD, *a.* 1. Destitute of the natural covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, &c. 2. Unadorned.
BĀL'DA-CHIN (-kin), *n.* A canopy.
BĀL'DER-DASH, *n.* [Cf. W. *baldorduss*, prattle.] 1. A worthless mixture. 2. Senseless jargon; ribaldry.
BĀLD'NESS, *n.* State of being bald.
BĀLD'PĀTE, *n.* A pate without hair; a bald person.
BĀL'DRIG, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balderich*.] A girle, or belt, hanging from one shoulder across the breast, and under the opposite arm.
BĀLE, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balla*.] A bundle of goods corded for transportation. — [A.-S. *beal*, *balō*.] Misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make up in a bale.
BĀLE-FIRE, *n.* A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.
BĀLE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of bale or misery. 2. Full of grief or sorrow.
BA-LIZE' (-leez'), *n.* [Fr.] A pole raised on a bank.
BĀLK (bawk), *n.* [A.-S. *balc*.] 1. An unplowed ridge. 2. A great beam. 3. A hindrance or disappointment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To leave untouched in plowing. 2. To disappoint; to frustrate. — *v. i.* To stop abruptly in one's course.
BĀLK'Y (bawk'y), *a.* Apt to turn aside or stop abruptly.
BĀLL, *n.* 1. [O. H. Ger. *balla*.] Any round body. 2. A well-known game. 3. [From Gr. *βάλλειν*, to toss, throw, or *πάλαιεν*, to leap, bound.] A social assembly for dancing. — *v. t.* To form, as snow, into balls on the feet
BĀL'LAD, *n.* [It. *ballata*.] A popular song, narrative or sentimental, in simple, homely verses.
BĀL'LAST, *n.* Some heavy substance, in the hold of a vessel, to steady it. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To load or furnish with ballast.
BĀL'LET (or *bāl'it*), *n.* [Fr.] A theatrical exhibition of dancing, &c.
BĀL-LIS'TĀ, *n.*; *pl.* **BĀL-LIS'TĒE**. [Lat.] A machine used by the ancients for throwing stones.
BĀL-LIS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to the ballista. [projectiles.]
BĀL-LIS'TICES, *n. sing.* Science of

BĀL-LŌON', *n.* [Augm. of fr. *ballē*, ball, bale.] A bag filled with gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere.
BĀL'LOT, *n.* [See *ballote*.] 1. A written or printed vote. 2. Act of voting by balls or tickets. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To vote or decide by ballot.
BĀL'LOT-BŌX, *n.* A box for receiving ballots.
BĀLM (bām), *n.* [Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] 1. An aromatic plant. 2. Sap or juice of certain trees. 3. Any fragrant ointment. 4. Any thing which heals. — *v. t.* 1. To anoint with balm. 2. To assuage.
BĀL-MŌR'AL, *n.* [From *Balmoral*, in Scotland.] A kind of figured petticoat.
BĀLMY (bām'y), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; soothing. 2. Producing balm.
BĀL'SAM, *n.* [Gr. *βάλσαμον*.] 1. An aromatic resinous substance. 2. A species of tree; also, an annual garden plant.
BĀL-SĀM'IC, } *a.* Having the qual-
BĀL-SĀM'IC-AL, } ities of balsam; containing, or resembling, balsam.
BĀL-SĀM'IC, *n.* That which has the properties of a balsam.
BĀL'US-TER, *n.* [Gr. *βαλαύστιον*, flower of wild pomegranate, on account of the similarity of form.] A small column used as a support to a rail.
BĀL'US-TRĀDE, *n.* A row of balusters, joined by a rail.
BAM-BOO', *n.* [Malay.] A plant growing in tropical countries. [upon.]
BAM-BOO'ZLE, *v. t.* To play tricks
BĀN, *n.* [L. Lat. *bannus*, *bannum*, O. H. Ger. *ban*.] 1. Edict. 2. *pl.* Public notice of a marriage proposed. 3. Prohibition. 4. A curse.
BĀ-NĀ'NĀ, *n.* [Sp. *banana*.] A species of the plantain-tree, and its fruit.
BĀND, *n.* [A.-S. *banda*, fr. *bindan*, to bind.] 1. That with which a thing is bound or fastened. 2. Means of union or connection. 3. A linen neckcloth worn by clergymen. 4. A company of persons. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To unite in a company or confederacy.
BĀND'AGE, *n.* [See BAND.] 1. A fillet, roller, or swathe, used in binding up wounds, &c. — *v. t.* To bind with a bandage.
BAN-DĀNĀ, } *n.* [Sp. *bandaña*.] A
BAN-DĀN'NĀ, } species of silk or cotton handkerchief.
BĀND'BOX, *n.* A slight paper box for light articles.
BĀND'IT, *n.*; *pl.* **BĀN'DITS** or **BAN-DIT'TI**. [It. *bandito*, proclaimed, banished.] A lawless or desperate fellow; a brigand.



Balloon.

BAND-LET, *n.* [See **BAND**.] Any **BAND-E-LET**, } little band or flat molding.

BANDÖG, *n.* [*band* and *dog*.] A large, fierce kind of dog, kept chained.

BANDOLEER, *n.* [Fr. *bandolière*, fr. *bande*, band.] A large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder.

BANDY, *n.* [See **BAND**.] A club for striking a ball. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To beat to and fro. 2. To exchange. 3. To agitate.

BANDY-LEGGED (-lēgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

BANE, *n.* [A.-S. *bana*.] 1. A deadly poison. 2. Ruin; destruction.

BANEFUL, *a.* Having poisonous qualities.

BANG, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *bang*.] To beat, as with a cudgel; to handle roughly. — *n.* A blow, as with a club; a heavy blow.

BANIAN (or *ban-yán*), *n.* 1. [Skr *pan*, to sell, *banik*, merchant.] A Hindoo merchant. 2. A morning gown. 3. [Cf. *punya*, holy, the banian tree being held sacred.] The Indian fig-tree.

BANISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Low Lat. *bannire*. See **BAN**.] 1. To compel to leave one's country. 2. To drive away.

SYN. — To exile, expel. — A man is banished when forced to depart; *exiled* when sent from his own into a foreign country; *expelled* when forcibly ejected, usually with disgrace.

BANISH-MENT, *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished.

BANISTER, *n.* [A corrupt. of *baluster*.] A baluster.

BANDJO, *n.* [A corruption of *bandore*.] A stringed musical instrument.

BANK (82), *n.* [A.-S. *banc*. See **BENCH**.] 1. A ridge of earth. 2. Any steep acclivity. 3. A flat; a shoal. 4. A bench of rowers. 5. Place where a collection of money is deposited. 6. A company of persons concerned in a bank. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To raise a mound or dike about. — *v. i.* To deposit money in a bank.

BANKABLE, *a.* Receivable at a bank, as bills; or discountable, as notes.

BANK-BILL, *n.* 1. In America, a promissory note of a bank payable to the bearer on demand; a bank-note. 2. In Eng., a note, or a bill of exchange, of a bank, payable to order.

BANKER, *n.* One who receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.

BANKING, *n.* Business of a banker.

BANK-NOTE, *n.* A promissory note issued by a bank, payable to bearer on demand.

BANKRUPT, *n.* [Fr. *banque*, bank, and Lat. *ruptus*, broken.] A person unable to pay his debts. — *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make insolvent.

BANKRUPT-CY, *n.* State of being bankrupt; failure in trade.

BANK-STOCK, *n.* Shares in the capital stock of a bank.

BANNER, *n.* [Fr. *bannière*, fr. *bande*, band.] A military ensign; a flag.

BANNER-ET, *n.* [From L. Lat. *bannereus*. See **BANNER**.] A military rank conferred only on such as were able to bring a certain number of vassals into the field.

BANNOCK, *n.* [Gael. *bonnach*.] A cake made of oatmeal, &c.

BANQUET (bānk/wet), *n.* [Fr.] A feast; a rich entertainment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To treat with a feast. — *v. i.* To regale one's self; to feast.

BANQUETTE (ban-kēt'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *banc*, bench, seat.] A little raised way, along the inside of a parapet.

BAN'SHEE, *n.* [Ir. *bean*, woman, and *BEN'SHĒ*, } *síth*, fairy.] An Irish fairy.

BANTAM, *n.* A very small variety of fowl, brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java.

BANTLER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Perhaps from Fr. *badiner*, to joke.] To play upon in words and in good humor.

SYN. — To rally. — *We banter* in good humor, turning the laugh upon a person for something he has done or neglected to do. *We rally* when we attack a person with ridicule, raillery, or sarcasm. This is always more pungent, and often ill-natured.

— *n.* Humorous raillery; pleasantry.

BANTLING, *n.* [Corrupted from Ger. *bankling*, bastard.] A young or small child; an infant. [of fig-tree.]

BANYAN, or **BAN-YÁN'**, *n.* A kind **BĀ'O-BĀB**, *n.* [Ethiopic.] The largest known tree in the world, a native of tropical Africa.

BAPTISM, *n.* [Gr. *βάπτισμα*, from *βάπτειν*, to dip in water.] Application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony. [tism.]

BAPTISMAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism; baptismal.

BAPTIST, *n.* 1. One who administers baptism; esp. John, the forerunner of Christ. 2. One who rejects infant baptism, and holds to adult baptism by immersion.

BAPTISTERY, *n.* A place where baptism is administered.

BAPTISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to baptism; baptismal.

BAPTIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen.

BAPTIZER, *n.* One who baptizes.

BAR, *n.* [From W. *bar*, branch of a tree, bar, bolt.] 1. A long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter. 2. An obstacle; a barrier. 3. Bank of sand, a. the mouth of a river or harbor. 4. (a.) The legal profession. (b.) A sufficient answer to the plaintiff's action. 5. Inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors are sold. 6. (*Mus.*) A line drawn across the staff. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 136.] 1. To fasten with a bar. 2. To hinder; to obstruct. 3. To except.

BARB, *n.* [Lat. *barba*, beard.] 1. Beard. 2. The point that stands backward in an arrow, fish-hook, &c. 3. A horse of the **Barby**

stock. — *v. t.* 1. To furnish with bars, as an arrow, &c. 2. To clothe, as a horse, with armor.

BARBA-CAN, } *n.* [Fr., of Arabic **BAR'BI-CAN**, } origin.] An advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.

BAR-BARI-AN (89), *n.* [Gr. *βάρβαρος*.] A cruel, savage, brutal man. — *a.* Rude; uncivilized; cruel; inhuman.

BAR-BAR'IC, *a.* 1. Foreign. 2. Barbarous.

BAR-BARISM, *n.* 1. An uncivilized state. 2. Any form of speech contrary to the pure idioms of a particular language.

BAR-BAR'ITY, *n.* Savageness; cruelty; inhumanity.

BAR-BARIZE, *v. i.* To use a barbarous mode of speech. — *v. t.* To make barbarous.

BAR-BAROUS, *a.* 1. Uncivilized or savage. 2. Cruel; ferocious. 3. Contrary to the pure idioms of a language. [rous manner.]

BAR-BAROUS-LY, *adv.* In a barbarous manner.

BAR-BATE, *a.* [Lat. *barbatus*, from *barba*, beard.] Bearing tufts of hair; bearded. [points.]

BAR-BATED, *a.* Having barbed points.

BAR-BA-CŪE, *n.* [Fr. *barbe-à-queue*, i. e., from snout to tail.] 1. A large animal roasted whole. 2. A large social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole.

BAR-BER, *n.* [Lat. *barba*, beard.] One who shaves beards, &c.

BAR-BER-Y, *n.* [Ar. *barbārīs*.] A shrubby plant, common in hedges.

BARD, *n.* [W. *bardd*.] A minstrel among the ancient Celts; hence, in modern usage, a poet.

BARD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to bards.

BARÉ, *a.* [A.-S. *bar*, *bar*.] 1. Without covering; naked. 2. Without adjuncts of any kind. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strip off the covering of.

BARÉ-FACÉD (-fāst'), *a.* 1. With the face uncovered. 2. Shameless; impudent. [feet bare.]

BARÉ-FOOT, *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare. [uncovered.]

BARÉ-HEAD-ED, *a.* Having the head bare. [kedly.]

BARÉ-LY, *adv.* Only; merely; *na-BAR'NESS*, *n.* State of being bare.

BAR-GAIN (42), *n.* [Low Lat. *bar-gania*.] 1. An agreement concerning the sale of property. 2. An agreement of any kind. 3. A gainful transaction.

SYN. — Contract; stipulation; purchase; engagement.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To transfer for a consideration. — *v. i.* To make a contract; to agree. [bargain.]

BAR-GAINER, *n.* One who makes a bargain. [See **BARG**.] 1. An elegant pleasure-boat. 2. A large boat for passengers or goods.

BAR-RIL'LÁ, *n.* Impure soda obtained from the ashes of any sea-shore plant.

BÄR/T-ÖNE, *a. & n.* See **BARY-TÖNE**.

BÄRK, *n.* [Icel. *börkr.*] Exterior covering of a tree; the rind. [Cf. Icel. *barki*, throat.] The noise made by a dog. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strip the bark from. — *v. i.* 1. To make the noise of dogs. 2. To clamor.

BÄRK, } *n.*

BÄRQUE, }

[Icel. *barker*,

skiff, *barki*,

pro, Gr. *βαρ*,

ος, a small

row-boat.] 1.

A three-

masted ves-

sel 2. Any small vessel.

BÄR'LEY, *n.* [Goth. *baris*, W. *barlys*.]

A grain, used for making malt, &c.

BÄRM, *n.* [A.-S. *beorma*.] The foam

rising upon fermenting beer or other

malt liquors, used as leaven.

BÄRM'Y, *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

BÄRN, *n.* [A.-S. *berern*, *bern*, fr. *berre*,

barley, and *ern*, *ærn*, a secret or

close place.] A building for storing

grain, hay, &c.; also for stabling.

BÄR'NA-CLÉ (*bär'na-kl*), *n.* [Low Lat.

bernacula.] 1. A shell-fish. 2. A

species of wild goose. 3. *pl.* An in-

strument for holding horses by the

nose 4. *pl.* A pair of spectacles.

BA-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *βαρος*, weight,

and *μέτρον*, measure.] An in-

strument for determining the weight or

pressure of the atmosphere.

BAR'Ö-MÉ'T'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining

BAR'Ö-MÉ'T'RIC-AL, } to the barom-

eter.

BAR'ÖN, *n.* [Prob. from Goth. *bar*,

Lat. *vir*, man.] In England, one

who holds rank between a viscount

and baronet.

BAR'ÖN-ÄGE, *n.* 1. Whole body of

barons. 2. Dignity of a baron.

BAR'ÖN-ESS, *n.* A baron's wife.

BAR'ÖN-ET, *n.* [Dim. of *baron*.] A

degree of honor next below a baron.

BAR'ÖN-ET-ÄGE, *n.* Collective body

of baronets. [baronet



Bark.

BÄR'EN, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *barein*.] 1. Incapable of producing offspring. 2. Producing nothing.

SYN. — Unfruitful; sterile; scanty; dull; uneventful. — *n. pl.* Elevated plains on which grow small trees.

BÄR'EN-LY, *adv.* Unfruitfully.

BÄR'RI-CÄDE', *n.* [Orig. a barring up

with casks, from Fr. *barricue*, cask.]

1. (*Mil.*) A defensive fortification,

made in haste. 2. Any bar, or ob-

struction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To

fortify with any slight work.

BÄR'RI-ER, *n.* [Fr. *barrière*, fr. *barre*,

bar.] 1. A kind of fence made to

stop an enemy. 2. Any obstruction.

3. Any limit or boundary.

BÄR'RIS-TER, *n.* A counselor admit-

ted to plead at the bar.

BÄR'RÖW, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *berewe*, fr.

beran, to bear.] A light, small hand-

carriage. 2. [A.-S. *bearg*, Skr. *barāha*,

hog.] A male hog castrated. 3. [A.-

S. *beorg*, *beorh*.] A mound of earth

raised over the dead.

BÄR'-SHÖT, *n.* Shot, consist-

ing of a bar with a

round head at each end.

BÄR'TER, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *bar*, shot.

barater, to exchange.] To traffic by

exchanging one commodity for an-

other. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To ex-

change, or give in exchange. — *n.* 1.

Practice of exchanging commodities.

2. Thing given in exchange.

BA-RÛTÄ, *n.* [Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy.]

The heaviest of the earths.

BA-RÛTÉS, *n.* Sulphate of baryta.

BA-RÛTIC, *a.* Pertaining to baryta.

BÄR'V-TÖNE, *a.* [Gr. *βαρύτρον*, from

βαρύς, heavy, and *τόνος*, tone.]

Grave, and deep, as a kind of male

voice. — *n.* A male voice, the com-

pass of which partakes of the com-

mon bass and the tenor.

BÄ'SAL, *a.* Pertaining to the base.

BA-SALT', *n.* [Lat. *basaltis*.] A green-

ish-black rock of igneous origin.

BA-SÄLTIC, *a.* Pertaining to basalt.

BÄS-BLEU' (*bä'blü'* or *bä-blü'ö'*), *n.*

[Fr.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

BASE'MENT, *n.* [See **BASE**.] Lower

story of a building.

BASE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being base.

BA-SHÄW', *n.* A Turkish title of honor.

BÄSH'FUL, *a.* [See **ABASH**.] Having

a down-cast look; very modest.

BÄSH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a bashful

manner. [bashful

BÄSH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being

BÄ'SI-FÛ, *v. t.* [Lat. *basis*, base, and

facere, to make.] To convert into a

salifiable base.

BÄ'SIL, *n.* 1. [From *base*.] Angle to

which the cutting edge of a tool is

ground. 2. [From Gr. *βασιλικός*,

royal.] A fragrant aromatic plant.

3. [Corrupt. fr. L. Lat. *basanium*.]

Skin of a sheep tanned. — *v. t.* [-ED;

-ING.] To grind or form the edge of

to an angle.

BA-SÛTIC, } *n.* [Gr. *βασιλική* (sc.

BA-SÛTIC-AL, } *a.* In the manner of

BA-SÛTIC-AL, } a public edifice or

cathedral.

BÄS'I-LYSK, *n.* [Gr. *βασιλικός*, dim.

of *βασιλεύς*, a king; so named from

some prominences on the head re-

sembling a crown.] 1. A fabulous

serpent, said to be produced from a

cockatrice. 2. A large piece of or-

dnance.

BÄ'SIN (*bäs'n*), *n.* [L. Lat. *bacchinus*,

from *bacca*, a water vessel.] 1. A

hollow vessel, for water for washing,

&c. 2. Any hollow place containing

water. 3. The entire tract of coun-

try drained by a river.

BÄ'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **BÄ'SÉS**. [See **BASE**.]

1. That on which a thing rests. 2.

Groundwork or first principle.

BÄSK (*ö*), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. D.

bakern, Eng. *bake*.] To lie exposed

to genial heat.

BÄSKET, *n.* [W. *basgawd*, *basged*.]

A vessel made of twigs, rushes, &c.,

interwoven.

BÄSQUE (*bäs'k*), *n.* [Prob. so called

because it came from the *Basques*.]

ÖR, DÖ, WOLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÛE, PÛLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; E, Ê, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

ment for playing the bass or gravest part; the violoncello.

BÄST, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *bast*, *past.*] Inner bark of the lime-tree; matting, cordage, &c., made of the bark.

BÄS'TARD, *n.* [O. Fr. *bast*, a pack-saddle used as beds by the muleteers, and the term. *ard*, *art.*] An illegitimate or spurious child. — *a.* 1. Illegitimate. 2. Spurious; adulterate.

BÄS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or prove to be a bastard.

BÄS'TAR-DY, *n.* State of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

BÄSTE, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *beysta*, to strike, powder.] [-ED; -ING.] 1. To beat; to cudgel. 2. To put flour, salt, and butter on, as on meat in roasting. [O. H. Ger. *bestan*, to sew.] To sew slightly, or with long stitches.

BAS-TILE' (*bas-tee'* or *bäs'teeches*), *n.* [O. Fr. *bastille*, from *bastir*, to build.] Any tower or fortification.

BÄS'TI-NÄDE', } *n.* [O. Fr. *baston*, a
BÄS'TAR-NÄ'DO, } stick or staff. Cf.
BASTE.] A sound beating, especially on the soles of his feet. — *v. t.* To beat, especially on the soles of the feet.

BÄSTION (*bäst'yun*, *n.* [O. Fr. *bastir*, to build.] A part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior.

BÄT, *n.* [A.-S. *bat*, allied to *beatan*, to beat.] 1. A heavy club, used in playing ball. 2. A sheet of cotton. 3. A piece of a brick. [O. Eng. *back*, *backe*, Scot. *back*, *backie*, bird.] An animal that looks as if it were a winged mouse. — *v. i.* To manage a bat, or play with one.

BÄTCH, *n.* [From *bake*.] 1. Quantity of bread baked at one time. 2. Any business dispatched at once.

BÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. from *abate*.] To lessen; to abate.

BATEAU (*bat-ö'*), *n.*; *pl.* **BATEAUX** (*bat-öz'*), [Fr.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth.

BÄT-FOWL'ING, *n.* A mode of catching birds at night, by torch-light.

BÄTH, *n.*; *pl.* **BÄTHS**. [A.-S. *baeth*, Skr. *bäd*, *väd*, to bathe.] 1. A place to bathe in. 2. Act of exposing the body to water or vapor. 3. A medium, as heated sand, through which heat is applied to a body.

BÄTHE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To wash by immersion. 2. To moisten with a liquid. — *v. i.* 1. To be, or lie, in a bath. 2. To immerse. — *n.* Immersion in water; bath. [ing.]

BÄTH'ING-TÜB, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

BÄ'THOS, *n.* [Gr. *βάθος*, from *βαθύς*, deep.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean.

BÄTING, *prep.*, or a *part.* With the exception of; excepting. [linen.]

BÄT'LET, *n.* A small bat for beating

BÄTON (*bä-töng'*) } *n.* [Fr. *bâton*.]
BÄ-TOÖN' (*ba-töön'*) } A staff or truncheon.

BÄT-TÄL'IA (*-yá*), *n.* [Lat.] Disposition or arrangement of troops, as for action.

BÄT-TÄL'ION (*-täl'yun*), *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*. See **BATTLE**.] A body of infantry comprising from two to ten or twelve companies.

BÄT'TEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *bat*, increase, and A.-S. *dæl*, deal.] 1. To fatten. 2. To fertilize, as land. 3. To form or fasten with battens. — *v. i.* To grow fat; to live in luxury. — *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, stick.] A narrow piece of board, or scantling.

BÄT'TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *battuere*, to strike, beat.] 1. To beat repeatedly and with violence. 2. To wear or impair with beating or by use. — *n.* A mixture of several ingredients, beaten up with some liquid, in cookery.

BÄT'TER-ING-RÄM, *n.* An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places.

BÄT'TER-Y, *n.* 1. Act of battering. 2. A body of cannon taken collectively. 3. An apparatus for generating electricity. 4. Unlawful beating of another. [sheets.]

BÄT'TING, *n.* Cotton or wool in **BÄT'TLE**, *n.* [Lat. *battalia*, fighting and fencing exercises, fr. *battuere*, to strike, to beat.] A fight or encounter between enemies or opposing forces.



Battering-ram.



A Bastion.



Bat.

SYN. — Combat; fight; engagement. — *Combat* is a close encounter, 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.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To contend in fight.

BÄT'TLE-ÄX, } *n.* A kind of ax for
BÄT'TLE-ÄXE, } merely used in war.

BÄT'TLE-DÖÖR, *n.* [Sp. *battallador*, a great combatant.] An instrument used to strike a shuttlecock.

BÄT'TLE-MENT, *n.* [Either from *battle*, or from L. Lat. *bastilla*, *bastillus*, tower, fortification.] An indented parapet, originally used only for fortifications.

BÄU'BLE, *n.* [Fr. *babiole*, Lat. *babulus*, foolish.] A trifling piece of finery; a gew-gaw.

BÄWD, *n.* [Goth. *balths*, Eng. *bold*.] A person who keeps a brothel, and conducts criminal intrigues. — *v. i.* To procure women for lewd purposes.

BÄWD'LY, *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

BÄWD'Y-NESS, *n.* Obscenity; lewdness. [chaste.]

BÄWD'Y, *a.* Obscene; filthy; un-



Battlement.

BÄWL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *baula*, to low, A.-S. *bellan*.] To cry with vehemence, esp. as a child. — *v. t.* To proclaim by outcry; to cry.

BÄY, *a.* [Lat. *badius*.] Red, inclining to a chestnut color. — *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *badh* or *bagh*.] 1. An inlet of the sea. 2. [Lat. *baca*, *bacca*, berry.] The laurel-tree. 3. A state of being obliged to face an antagonist. — *v. i.* [Lat. *ad*, to, at, and *barbari*, to bark moderately.] To bark, as a dog at his game.

BÄY'Ö-NET, *n.* [First made at *Bayonne*.] A kind of dagger fitted to a gun. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stab with a bayonet.

BÄY'OU (*bü'oo*), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *botellus*, a small sausage.] Outlet of a lake; a channel for water. [*South-eastern States*.]

BÄY'RÜM, *n.* A fragrant liquor obtained from the leaves of the bay-tree.

BÄY-SÄLT, *n.* Salt obtained from sea-water, by natural evaporation.

BÄY-WIN'DÖW, *n.* A projecting window forming a recess in a room.

BA-ZÄÄR, } *n.* [Per. *bázär*, market.]
BA-ZÄR', } A spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods.

BDÉLL'IUM (*del'yuni*), *n.* [Heb.] A gummy, resinous juice from the East.

BÉ, *v. i.* and *auxiliary*. [*irrp.* WAS; *pr.* p. BEEN.] [A.-S. *beon*, *beonne*, Skr. *bhā*, to be.] 1. To exist logically, or actually. 2. To exist in some particular state, or in some relation. 3. To become.

BÉÄCH, *n.* A sandy shore; strand. — *v. t.* To run upon a beach.

BÉÄ'CON, *n.* [A.-S. *beacn*, *becn*.] 1. A signal-fire. 2. [*Naut.*] A signal as a guide to mariners. 3. That which gives notice of danger.

BÉÄ'CON-ÄGE, *n.* Money to maintain a beacon.

BÉÄD, *n.* [A.-S. *bead*, prayer; from *biddan*, to pray.] 1. A little perforated ball. 2. Any small globular body.

BÉÄ'DLE, *n.* [A.-S. *bydel*, *bædel*; from *beodan*, to bid.] 1. A messenger or crier of a court. 2. An inferior parish officer.

BÉÄ'DLE-SHÜP, *n.* Office of beadle.

BÉÄD'RÖLL, *n.* A catalogue of deceased persons to be prayed for.

BÉÄDS'-MÄN, *n.* A man employed in praying.

BÉÄ'GLE, *n.* A small hound.

BÉÄK, *n.* [W. *pig*; D. *bek*.] 1. Bill or nib of a bird, turtle, &c. 2. Any thing ending in a point.

BÉÄK'ED (*beek't*). *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point.

BÉÄK'ER, *n.* [Lat. *bacar*, *bacchio*, wine-glass.] A large drinking-cup.

BÉÄM, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. A main timber of a building, ship, loom, &c. 2. The part of a balance, from which the scales hang. 3. A collection of parallel rays. — *v. t.* To send forth; to emit. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To emit rays of light.

BÉÄM'Y, *a.* Shining; radiant.

ä, ä, î, ö, ü, y, long; Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ü, Y, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHÄT; ÉRE, VEIL, TÉRM; PÍQUE, FIRM; SÖN,

BEAN, *n.* [A.-S.] A well-known leguminous plant, and its seed.

BEAN'-FLY, *n.* A beautiful fly, of a pale purple color, found on bean flowers.

BEAR, *v. t.* [*imp.* BORE (formerly BARE); *p. p.* BORN, BORNE.] [A.-S. *beran*, Goth. *bairan*, Skr. *bhri*.] 1. To support or sustain. 2. To convey. 3. To wear. 4. To possess. 5. To endure; to suffer. 6. To carry on. 7. To behave; to act. 8. To give birth to. — *v. i.* 1. To produce, as fruit. 2. To press. 3. To relate or refer to. — *n.* [A.-S. *bera*.] 1. A wild quadruped. 2. One who contracts to deliver, at a specified future time, stocks which he does not own.



Black Bear.

BEARD, *n.* [A.-S. *beard*, Lat. *barba*.] 1. The hair that grows on the chin, lips, &c. 2. Long stiff hairs on a plant; awn. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To seize, pluck, or pull the beard of. 2. To set at defiance.

BEARD'ED, *a.* Having a beard.
BEARD'LESS, *a.* Without a beard.
BEAR'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, bears, sustains, or carries.
BEAR'-GARD'EN, *n.* 1. A place where bears are kept for sport. 2. A rude, turbulent assembly.

BEAR'ING, *n.* 1. The manner in which a person bears himself. 2. Relative situation of an object.

SYN. — Dependent; mien; behavior; relation; tendency; influence.

BEAR'ISH, *a.* Having the qualities of a bear.

BEAST, *n.* [Lat. *bestia*, H. Ger. *bestie*.] Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labor, food, or sport; a brute. [*ness.*]

BEAST'LI-NESS, *n.* Brutality; filthy-beast'ly, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a beast; brutal.

BEAT, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEAT; *p. p.* BEAT, BEATEN.] [A.-S. *beatan*, Lat. *batus*.] 1. To strike repeatedly. 2. To break or pulverize by beating. 3. To form by beating. 4. To range over. 5. To overcome in contest. — *v. i.* 1. To strike repeatedly. 2. To throb. 3. To come or act with violence. 4. To be in agitation or doubt. 5. To sail in a zigzag line against the wind. — *n.* 1. A stroke; a blow. 2. A recurring stroke; a pulsation. 3. A customary round or course. — *a.* Weary; tired; fatigued.

BE'A-TIF'IC, *a.* Imparting or
BE'A-TIF'IC-AL, *a.* competing blissful enjoyment.

BE-AT'FI-CA'TION, *n.* 1. Act of beating. 2. Act of the pope declaring a person beatified after death.

BE-AT'FI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *beatificare*, *f. beatus*, happy, and *facere*, to make.] To pronounce or regard as happy.

BEAT'ING, *n.* 1. Punishment by

blows. 2. Pulsation; throbbing. 3. Sailing against the wind by tacks.

BE-AT'FI-TUDE (53), *n.* [Lat. *beatitudo*.] Felicity of the highest kind; blessedness; bliss.

BEAU (bō), *n.*; *pl.* Fr. **BEAUX**, Eng. **BEAUS** (bōz). [Fr., from Lat. *bellus*, fine.] A fine, gay man; a lady's attendant.

BEAU I-DE'AL (bō), [Fr.] A conception of perfect or consummate beauty.

BEAU'ISH (bō'ish), *a.* Foppish; fine.

BEAU' MONDE (bō mōnd). [Fr.] The fashionable world.

BEAU'TE-OÜS (bū'te-us), *a.* Very handsome; beautiful.

BEAU'TE-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Beauty.

BEAU'TI-FI'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, beautifies.

BEAU'TI-FUL (bī'ti-fūl), *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty.

SYN. — Handsome; pretty. — *Pretty* applies to things comparatively small, which please by their delicacy and grace, as a pretty girl. *Handsome* is more striking and the pleasure greater, as a handsome woman; it implies suitableness, and hence we speak of a handsome fortune. *Beautiful* implies all the higher qualities which delight the taste and imagination.

BEAU'TI-FUL-LY (bū'ti-fūl-lī), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAU'TI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or render beautiful.

SYN. — To adorn; grace; ornament; embellish; deck.

— *v. i.* To become beautiful.

BEAU'TY (bū'tī), *n.* [Fr. *beauté*. See **BEAU**.] 1. An assemblage of graces or of properties which pleases the sight or any of the other senses, or the mind. 2. A particular grace, ornament, or excellence. 3. A beautiful person, esp. a beautiful woman.

BEAU'TY-SPÖT, *n.* A patch placed on the face to lighten beauty.

BEA'VER (be'ver), *n.* [A.-S. *beofer*; *befer*; Lat. *fiber*.] 1. An amphibious quadruped and his fur. 2. A hat made of the fur. 3. [Fr. *barrière*.] Part of a helmet in front.



Beaver (1).

BE-CÄLM' (be-käm'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To render calm; to appease. 2. To keep from motion by want of wind.



Beaver (2).

BE-CÄME', *imp.* of *Be-cone*.

BE-CAUSE', *conj.* By or for the cause that; for the reason that.

BE-CHÄNGE', *v. t.* To happen to.

BE-CHÄRM', *v. t.* To charm.

BECK, *n.* [A.-S. *beacen*, *beecn*, sign.] A sign with the head or hand. — *v. t.* 1. To make a sign with the head or hand; to intimate a command to.

BECK'ON, *v.* [See **BECK**.] To make a sign to another; to summon.

BE-CLOUD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make dark or gloomy; to overshadow.

BE-CÖME' (-küm'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BE-

CAME; *p. p.* BECÖME.] [Prefix *be* and *come*.] To pass from one state or condition to another. — *v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; to befit.

BE-CÖM'ING, *a.* Appropriate or fit; suitable; graceful.

BE-CÖM'ING-LY, *adv.* After a becoming manner.

BE-CÖM'ING-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being becoming; suitability.

BED, *n.* [A.-S. *bed*, Goth. *badi*.] 1. An article of furniture to sleep on.

2. A plat of ground in a garden. 3. Bottom of a stream, or other body of water. 4. A layer, seam, or stratum. — *v. t.* [-DED; -DING, 36.] 1. To place in a bed. 2. To plant. — *v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit.

BE-DÄ'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To sprinkle or wet with moisture.

BE-DAUB', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 36.] To daub over. [*dazzle*.]

BE-DÄ'Z-ZLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To **BED'-BUG**, *n.* An offensive bug which infests beds. [*bed*.]

BED'-CHÄM'BER, *n.* A chamber for **BED'CLÖ'PHES**, *n. pl.* Blankets, sheets, coverlets, &c., for a bed.

BED'DING, *n.* Materials of a bed.

BE-DÉCK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deck, ornament, or adorn.

BE-DÉVIL (dév'il), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] To throw into utter confusion, as if by the agency of evil spirits.

BE-DEW' (-dū), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To moisten with, or as with, dew.

BÉD'FEEL-LÖW, *n.* One who lies in the same bed. [*make him*.]

BE-DIM', *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] To **BE-DI'ZEN**, or **BE-DIZ'EN**, *v. t.* To dress or adorn tawdrily.

BÉD'LAM, *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*, a hospital in London for lunatics.] A mad-house.

BÉD'LAM-ITE, *n.* A madman.

BÉD'QU'IN (béd'oo-een), *n.* [Ar. *Bed-awi*, rural, living in the desert.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs.

BE-DRÄG'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To soil, by dragging in dirt, mud, &c. [*drench*.]

BE-DRÉNC'H', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To **BÉD'RID**, *v. t.* { *a.* Confined to the **BÉD'RID-DEN**, } bed by age or infirmity. [*bed*.]

BÉD'RÖÖM, *n.* An apartment for a **BE-DRÖP'**, *v. t.* To sprinkle, or cover with drops.

BÉD'SIDE, *n.* The side of the bed.

BÉD'STÉAD, *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

BÉD'TICK, *n.* A case of cloth, for inclosing the materials of the bed.

BÉD'-TIME, *n.* Usual hour of going to bed.

BE-DYE', *v. t.* To dye or stain.

BEE, *n.* [A.-S. *beo*.] A well-known four-winged insect.

BEE'-BREAD, *n.* The pollen of flowers, collected by bees, as food for their young. [*tree*.]

BEECH, *n.* [A.-S. *bece*, Gr. *βηχός*.] A **BEECH'EN** (bech'n), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the wood or bark of the beech.

BEEF, *n.* [Fr. *boeuf*, ox, beef, fr. Lat. *bos*, Gr. *Bovis*.] 1. (*pl.* BEEVES.) An animal of the genus *Bos*, including the bull, cow, and ox. 2. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.

BEEF-EATER, *n.* 1. One who eats beef; hence, a large, well-fed person. 2. [Corrupt, fr. *buffetier*, a keeper of the buffet.] One of the yeomen of the guard, in England. [broiling.]

BEEF-STEAK, *n.* A slice of beef for **BEE-HIVE**, *n.* A case or box for bees.

BEEN (*bin*), *the past participle of Be.*

BEER, *n.* [A.-S. *beor*, *bear*, Icel. *bior*.] A fermented liquor made from any malted grain, or from various plants.

BEEF-WAX, *n.* Wax secreted by bees.

BEE-T, *n.* [Lat. *beta*.] A plant having a root much used for food.

BEE-TLE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *byll*, *bill*; *beatian*, to beat.] A heavy mallet or wooden hammer. 2. [A.-S. *bitel*, fr. *bitan*, to bite.] An insect having four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases for covering the others when they are folded up. — *v. i.* [Cf. A.-S. *beatian*, to threaten.] To hang or extend out; to jut. [or cow.]

BEEVE, *n.* [See BEEF.] A bull, ox, **BE-FALL**, *v. t.* [*imp.* BEFELL; *p. p.* BEFALLEN.] To happen to; to occur to. — *v. i.* To come to pass.

BE-FIT, *v. t.* To suit; to become.

BE-FÖGĒD' (*-fōgd'*), *a.* Involved in a fog. [to deceive.]

BE-FŌOL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fool; **BE-FŌRE'**, *prep.* 1. In front of. 2. Preceding in time, dignity, worth, &c. 3. In presence or sight of. 4. In the power of. — *adv.* 1. In front. 2. In time preceding; already.

BE-FŌRE'HÄND, *adv.* 1. In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation. 2. By way of preparation or preliminary. — *a.* In comfortable circumstances as regards property.

BE-FOUL, *v. t.* To make foul; to soil. **BE-FRIĒND'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To act as a friend to; to aid, benefit, or countenance. [fringe.]

BE-FRĪNGE', *v. t.* To furnish with a **BĒG** (*or bā*), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish governor of a town; a bev.

BĒG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 133.] [Prob. a modif. of *bag*.] 1. To ask earnestly. 2. To take for granted.

SYN. — To entreat; solicit; implore; beseech; supplicate.

— *v. i.* To ask alms.

BE-GÄN', *imp. of Begin.*

BE-GĒT', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGOT, **BE-GAT**; *p. p.* BEGOTT, BEGOTTEN.] To generate; to produce.

BE-GĒTTER, *n.* One who begets.

BĒG'GAR, *n.* One who begs; a mendicant. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To reduce to beggary. 2. To exhaust.

BĒG'GAR-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being beggary. [mean; poor.]

BĒG'GAR-LY, *a.* Extremely indigent; **BĒG'GAR-Y**, *n.* A state of extreme poverty or indigence.

BE-GĪN', *v. i.* [*imp.* BEGAN; *p. p.* BEGUN.] [A.-S. *beginnan*, *ginnan*.] 1. To take rise; to commence. 2.

To take the first step. — *v. t.* To enter on; to commence. [tyro.]

BE-GĪN'NER, *n.* One who begins; a **BE-GĪN'NING**, *n.* 1. First cause. 2. First state; commencement. 3. Rudiments or first materials.

BE-GĪRD', *v. t.* [*imp.* BEGIRT, **BE-GIRDED**; *p. p.* BEGIRT.] To gird; to surround; to encompass.

BE-GŌNE' (21), *interj.* Go away; depart.

BE-GŌT', } *p. p. of Beget.* See **BE-GŌT'TEN**, } BEGET.

BE-GRĪNE', *v. t.* To soil with dirt.

BE-GRŪDGE', *v. t.* To envy the possession of.

BE-GULĒ' (*-gāl'*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To delude by artifice. 2. To cause to pass without notice.

SYN. — To deceive; cheat; amuse.

BE-GŪN', *p. p. of Begin.*

BE-HÄLF' (*-hāf'*), *n.* [A.-S. *benefe*, profit, benefit.] Advantage; benefit; interest; defense.

BE-HÄVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *be* and *have*.] To carry; to conduct; to manage; to bear; — used reflexively. — *v. t.* To act; to carry one's self.

BE-HÄV'IOR (*-hāv'yur*), *n.* Manner of behaving, whether good or bad.

SYN. — Conduct; deportment. — *Behavior* is the mode in which we have or bear ourselves toward others; *conduct* is the mode of our conducting, and involves the general tenor of our actions. *Behavior* in society; *conduct* of life.

BE-HĒAD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To take off the head of; to decapitate.

BE-HĒLD', *imp. & p. p. of Behold.*

BE'HIE-MŌTH, *n.* [Heb. beasts, animals, esp. of the larger kind.] An animal described in Job xl, thought by some to be the hippopotamus.

BE-HĒST', *n.* [*be* and *hest*.] Command; mandate; injunction.

BE-HĪND', *prep.* 1. At the back of; on the other side of. 2. Inferior to. — *adv.* 1. In the rear. 2. Backward. 3. Remaining. 4. Past.

BE-HĪND'HÄND, *a.* 1. In arrears. 2. In a state of backwardness.

BE-HŌLD', *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* BEHELD.] [A.-S. *behealdan*, to hold in sight.] To look at; to see with attention. — *v. i.* To direct the eyes to an object.

BE-HŌLD'EN, *p. a.* [The old *p. p.* of *behold*, used in the primitive sense of the simple verb *hold*.] Obligated; indebted.

BE-HŌLD'ER, *n.* A spectator.

BE-HŌÖF', *n.* Advantage; benefit. **BE-HŌÖVE'**, *v. t.* [A.-S. *behoefian*, fr. O. H. Ger. *biheffan*, to take, contain.] To be necessary for; to be fit for.

BE'ING, *n.* 1. Existence. 2. That which exists in any way.

BE-LÄ'BOR, *v. t.* 1. To work diligently upon. 2. To beat soundly.

BE-LÄTE', *v. t.* To retard or make too late.

BE-LÄY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns with it round a pin.

BĒLCH (66), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S.

bealcan.] To throw up from the stomach with violence, as wind. — *v. i.* To eject wind from the stomach.

— *n.* Act of belching; eructation.

BĒL'DAM, } *n.* [Fr. *belle-dame*, fine **BĒL'DAME**, } lady.] An ugly old woman; a hag.

BE-LĒ'GUAER (*-lē'gēr*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*be* and *leaguer*, *n.*] To besiege; to block up.

BĒL-ESPRIT (*bĒl'es-prec'*), *n.*; *pl.* **BEAUX-ESPRITS** (*bōw'es-prec'*). [Fr.] A man of wit.

BĒLFĒRY, *n.* [Ger. *bergfriede*, *b* *g* *f* *r* *i* *e* *d* *e*, from *berg*, mountain, or *burg*, castle, citadel, and *friede*, peace, security.] A cupola or turret in which a bell is hung.

BE-LĒ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To show to be false. 2. To slander.

BE-LĒV', *n.* 1. Assent of mind to the truth of something. 2. The thing believed.

SYN. — Credence; trust; faith; credit.

BE-LĒV'ABLE, *a.* Capable or worthy of being believed.

BE-LĒVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] Prefix *be* and A.-S. *lēfan*, *lyfan*, to allow.] To regard as true; to credit. — *v. i.* 1. To have a firm persuasion. 2. To think; to suppose.

BE-LĒV'ER, *n.* One who believes.

BE-LĒK', *adv.* Probably; perhaps.

BE-LĪT'TLE, *v. t.* To lower in character; to depreciate.

BĒLL, *n.* [A.-S. *belle*, *bellan*, to bel- low.] A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound.

BĒLLA-DŌNNÄ, *n.* [It., prop. fine lady.] Deadly nightshade, and an extract from it.

BĒLLE, *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *bellus*, beautiful, fine.] A handsome young lady much admired.

BĒLLES-LETTRES (*bel-lĕt'ter*), *n. pl.* [Fr.] Polite or elegant literature. [beils.]

BĒLL'-FOUND'ER, *n.* One who casts **BĒLL'-FOUND'ER-Y**, } *n.* A place **BĒLL'-FOUND'R**, } where bells are cast.

BĒL-LĪG'ERENT, *a.* [Lat. *bellum*, war, and *gerere*, to wage.] 1. Waging war. 2. Disposed for war. — *n.* A nation or state carrying on war.

BĒLL'MAN (*lĕo*), *n.* A public crier.

BĒLL'-MĒT'AL (*-mĕt'l* or *-mĕt'al*), *n.* An alloy of copper and tin.

BĒL'LŌW, *v. i.* [A.-S. *bellan*.] 1. To make a noise like a bull. 2. To bawl; to roar. — *n.* A loud outcry; roar.

BĒL'LŌWS (*bĕl'lus*), *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *bælg*, bag, belly.] An instrument for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes.

BĒLL'-RĪNG'ER, *n.* One whose business is to ring a bell.

BĒL'LU-ĪNE, *a.* [Lat. *belluinus*, fr. *bellua*, beast.] Like a beast; brutal.

BĒLL'-WĒTH'ER, *n.* A wether or sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

BĒL'LY, *n.* [A.-S. *bælg*, *bælig*. See **BĒLLOWS**.] 1. Part of the body which contains the bowels; abdo-

men 2. Something which resembles the belly.—*v. i.* To swell out.
BEL'LY-BAND, *n.* A girth.
BE-LONG' (21), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Pref *be* and *O. Eng. long*, *v. i.*, to belong.] 1. To be the property of; to pertain. 2. To have a legal residence.
BE-LOVED' (be-lū'd' as a *p.*, be-lā'v'ed as *an a.*, 60), *p. p.* or *a.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart.
BE-LÖW', *prep.* 1. Under in place. 2. Inferior to.—*adv.* 1. In a lower place, or state. 2. On the earth, or in hell as opposed to heaven.

SYN.—Beneath.—*Below* is opposed to on high; *beneath* is opposed to above. A person who is *below* us at table is not *beneath* us. *Below* has not, therefore, like *beneath*, the sense of unbecoming or unworthy of. We say *beneath* (not *below*) the character of a gentleman, *beneath* contempt, &c.

BELT, [*A.-S.*] 1. A band or girdle. 2. That which restrains or confines.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To encircle as with a belt; to encompass.

BE-LŪ'Ā, *n.* [Russ. *beluga*.] A fish of the dolphin family.

BEL'VE-DÈRE', *n.* [It., lit., a beautiful sight.] A small structure on the top of an edifice in a garden.

BE-MAZE', *v. t.* To bewilder.

BE-MIRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To drag or soil in the mire.

BE-MGAN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lament; to bewail.

BE-MÖCK', *v. t.* To treat with mock.
BENCH (69), *n.* [*A.-S. benc*, *W. bank*.] 1. A long seat. 2. A long table at which mechanics and others work. 3. A judge's seat in court. 4. Judges; the court.

BENCHER, *n.* A senior member of one of the English Inns of court.

BEND, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BENDED** or **BENT**.] [*A.-S. bendan*, a modif. of *bindan*, to bind.] 1. To crook; to curve. 2. To incline; to apply. 3. To render submissive.—*v. i.* 1. To be strained out of a straight line. 2. To be inclined or directed.—*n.* A turn; a curve.

BE-NEATH', or **BE-NEATH'**, *prep.* [*A.-S. beneadh*.] 1. Lower in place than; under. 2. Unworthy of; unbecoming.—*adv.* In a lower place. See **BELOW**.

BENE-DICT', { *n.* [From *Benedick*,
BENE-DICK', } one of the characters in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." A man newly married.

BENE-DICT'INE, *a.* Pertaining to the order of monks of St. Benedict.

BENE-DICT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *benedictio*, a speaking well of.] 1. Act of blessing. 2. Blessing, prayer, or kind wishes.

BENE-FĪCT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *benefactio*, a doing good.] 1. Act of conferring a benefit. 2. A benefit conferred.

BENE-FĪCTOR, *n.* One who confers a benefit. [confers a benefit.

BENE-FĪCTRESS, *n.* A woman who confers a benefit.

BENE-FĪCE, *n.* [Lat. *beneficium*.] An ecclesiastical living; especially a parsonage or vicarage.

BE-NĒFF'ICENCE, *n.* Practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

SYN.—Benevolence.—*Benevolence* is literally well-willing; *beneficence* is literally well-doing. The former may exist without the latter, but *beneficence* always supposes *benevolence*.

BE-NĒFF'ICENT, *a.* Doing good.

BE-NĒFF'ICENTLY, *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

BENE-FĪCIAL (-fish'al), *a.* Confering benefits; useful; profitable.

BENE-FĪCIAL-LY (-fish'al-), *adv.* In a beneficial manner.

BENE-FĪCI-ARY (-fish'i-), *a.* Holding some valuable possession, in subordination to another.—*n.* 1. One who holds a benefice. 2. One who receives the avails of a charity.

BENE-FIT, *n.* [See **BENEFACTION**.] 1. An act of kindness; a favor conferred. 2. Whatever contributes to happiness or prosperity. 3. A performance, the proceeds of which are given to a particular person or object.

SYN.—Advantage; profit; service; use; avail.
 —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To do good to; to be useful to.—*v. i.* To gain advantage.

BE-NĒV'OLENCE, *n.* Disposition to do good; good will.

SYN.—Kindness; benignity; tenderness.—*Kindness* and *tenderness* lean to the side of natural feeling; *benevolence* is considerate kindness, and often overrules mere impulses; *benignity* is transcending kindness.

BE-NĒV'OLENT, *a.* [Lat. *benefolens*, from *bene*, well, and *volens*, wishing.] Having a disposition to do good.

SYN.—Beneficent; munificent.—Originally, *benefolent* meant well-wishing, and *beneficent* well-doing; but now (with a slight tinge of the original sense) they differ in their outward exercise chiefly in degree; a *beneficent* act being one on a larger scale than a *benefolent* one, while a *munificent* act is greater and more imposing than either.

BE-NIGHT' (-nīt'), *v. t.* 1. To involve in darkness. 2. To involve in moral darkness, or ignorance.

BE-NIGN' (-nīn'), *a.* [Lat. *benignus*, from *bonus*, good, and *genus*, kind.] Full of benignity.

SYN.—Kind; wholesome; liberal; generous.

BE-NĪG'NANT, *a.* Kind; gracious.

BE-NĪG'NI-TY, *n.* 1. Condescending kindness; graciousness. 2. Wholesome quality.

BE-NĪG'LY (-nīn'-), *adv.* Favorably; graciously. [diction.

BENĪ-ŪN (-zū), *n.* Blessing; benebent; *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Benī*.

BENT, *n.* 1. Flexure; curvature. 2. Leaning or bias; inclination. 3. Particular tendency.—4. [*A.-S. beonet*.] A kind of grass.

BE-NŪMB' (-nūm'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of sensibility.

BEN'ZĪNE, *n.* Same as **BENZOLE**.

BEN-ZOIN, *n.* A fragrant resinous substance.

BENZÖLE, *n.* [Eng. *benzoin* and

Lat. *oleum*, oil.] An oily substance, possessing great solvent powers.

BE-PRAISE', *v. t.* To praise extravagantly.

BE-QUĒATH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. becedhan*, fr. pref. *be* and *cedhan*, to say, to speak.] 1. To give or leave by will. 2. To transmit.

SYN.—To devise.—*Devise* is properly used to denote a gift of will of real property. *Bequeath* is properly applied to a gift by will of a legacy; *i. e.*, of personal property.

BE-QUĒST', *n.* Something left by will; a legacy.

BE-RĀTE', *v. t.* To chide vehemently.

BE-REĀVE', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BE-REAVED**, **BEREFT**.] 1. To deprive. 2. To take away from.

BE-REĀVEMENT, *n.* State of being bereaved; deprivation.

BER'GA-MÖT, *n.* [From *Bergamo*, in Italy.] 1. A species of orange-tree. 2. An essence or perfume obtained from it. 3. A variety of pear.

BERG'MĀS-TER, *n.* Chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BE-RHYME' (-rīm'), *v. t.* To mention in rhyme; —used in contempt.

BĒR'RŪ, *n.* [*A.-S. beria*, *berie*.] A small pulpy fruit containing seeds scattered through it.

BĒRTH (14), *n.* [From the root of *bear*.] 1. Place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf. 2. A place in a ship to sleep in. 3. Official situation or employment.

BĒR'YL, *n.* [Gr. *βήρυλλος*.] A greenish mineral of great hardness.

BE-SEECH', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BE-BOUGHT**] [Pref. *be* and *seek*.] To ask with urgency.

SYN.—To entreat; solicit; implore; supplicate.—*Deo* supposes simply a state of want; to *beseech*, *entreat*, and *solicit*, a state of urgent necessity; to *implore* and *supplicate*, a state of overwhelming distress.

BE-SEEM', *v. t.* To become; to befit.

BE-SĒT', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BESET**.] 1. To put or place on, in, or around. 2. To waylay; to blockade. 3. To hem in or press on all sides.

BE-SĒT'TING, *p. a.* Habitually attending, or pressing. [course to

BE-SHREW' (-shrŷ'), *v. t.* To wish a **BE-SIDE'**, *prep.* 1. At the side of. 2. Aside from; out of.

BE-SIDE'S, *adv.* More than that; moreover; in addition.—*prep.* Over and above; in addition to.

BE-SIEĒ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beset or surround with armed forces.

BE-SIEĒ'ER, *n.* The party that besieges.

BE-SMEAR', *v. t.* To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter.

BĒ'SOM, *n.* [*A.-S. besma*.] A brush of twigs; a broom.

BE-SÖT', *v. t.* [-ED; -TING.] To make scotish by drink; hence, to make dull or stupid.

BE-SÖUGHT' (be-saw't'), *p. p.* of *Be-seech*. [spangles.

BE-SPAN'GLE, *v. t.* To adorn with **BE-SPĀT'TER**, *v. t.* 1. To soil by spattering. 2. To asperse.

BE-SPEAK', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESPOKE; *p. p.* BESPOKE, BESPOKEN.] To speak for beforehand; to betoken.
 BE-SPREAD', *v. t.* To spread over.
 BE-SPRINKLE', *v. t.* To sprinkle over.
 BĒS'SE-MER STEEL. [From the inventor, *Bessemer*.] Steel made directly from cast-iron, by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal.

BĒST, *a. superl.* [A.-S. *besta*, *best*.] 1. Most good. 2. Most advanced; most complete.—*n.* Utmost; highest endeavor.—*adv.* 1. In the highest degree. 2. To the most advantage.

BĒS'TIAL (bĒst'yāl), *a.* [Lat. *bestialis*; *bestia*, *beast*.] Belonging to a beast, or having the qualities of a beast.

SYN.—Brutish; beastly; brutal; sensual.

BĒS-TĪAL'TY (bĒst-yāl'-), *n.* 1. Quality of a beast. 2. Unnatural connection with a beast.

BĒS'TIAL-IZE (bĒst'yāl'-), *v. t.* To make like a beast.

BE-STĪR', *v. t.* To put into brisk or vigorous action.

BE-STŌW', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See STŌW.] 1. To deposit for safe keeping. 2. To make use of; to apply. 3. To give, confer, or impart.

BE-STŌW'AL, } *n.* 1. Act of be-
 BE-STŌW'MENT, } stowing. 2. That which is bestowed; donation.

BE-STŘAD'DLE, *v. t.* To bestride.

BE-STREW' (-strĕ' or -strŏ'), *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTREWED; *p. p.* BESTREWED, BESTROWN.] To scatter over; to strow.

BE-STŘIDE', *v. t.* [*imp.* BESTRID or BESTRODE; *p. p.* BESTRID, BESTRIDDEN.] To stride over; to stand or sit with the legs extended across.

BE-STŘODE', *imp.* of *Bestride*.

BE-STŪD', *v. t.* To set with studs.

BĒT, *n.* [A.-S. *bad*, pledge, stake.] That which is staked, or pledged, to be won or lost on certain conditions; a wager.—*v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To stake upon the event of a contest; to wager.

BE-TĀKE', *v. t.* [*imp.* BETOOK; *p. p.* BETAKEN.] To have recourse to; to resort.

BĒ'TEL (bĒ'tl), *n.* A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed in the East Indies.

BĒTH'EL, *n.* [Heb., house of God.] 1. A chapel for dissenters. [Eng.] 2. A house of worship for seamen.

BE-THĪNK', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* BETHOUGHT.] To call to mind; to recall.

BE-TĪDE', *v. t.* [*imp.* BETID or BETIDED; *p. p.* BETID.] To happen to; to befall.—*v. i.* To come to pass; to happen.

BE-TĪME', } *adv.* 1. In good time;
 BE-TĪMES', } seasonably. 2. In a short time; soon.

BE-TŌ'KEN (-tŏ'kn), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To signify by some visible object. 2. To foreshow by present signs.

SYN.—To presage; portend; indicate.

BĒT'O-NY, *n.* A plant used to dye wool of a dark-ellow color.

BE-TOŌK', *imp.* of *Betake*.

BE-TRĀY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *be* and *Lat. tradere*, to give up.] 1. To give up treacherously or faithlessly. 2. To discover in violation of trust. 3. To show or to indicate.

BE-TRĀY'ER, *n.* One who betrays.

BE-TRŌTH', *v. t.* To contract to any one; to affiancé.

BE-TRŌTH'MENT, *n.* A mutual engagement for a future marriage; espousals.

BĒT'TER, *a.*; *compar.* of *Good*. [A.-S., *bett*, *betera*; Goth. *batiza*, from *bats*, good.] 1. Having good qualities in a greater degree than another. 2. Preferable in any respect. 3. Improved in health.—*n.* 1. Advantage or victory. 2. A superior.—*adv.*, *compar.* of *Well*. 1. In a more excellent manner. 2. More correctly. 3. In a higher degree.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To increase the good qualities of.

SYN.—To improve; meliorate; amend; correct; advance.

BĒT'TER-MENT, *n.* A making better; improvement.

BĒT'TOR, *n.* One who bets.

BĒT'TY, *n.* A short bar used by thieves to wrench doors open.

BE-TWĒEN', *prep.* [Pref. *be*, equiv. to *Eng. by*, and *twain*, two.] 1. In the intermediate space of. 2. From one to another of. 3. Shared by two or both of.

SYN.—Among.—*Between* applies properly to only two parties; as, a quarrel between two men, two nations. *Among* always supposes more than two.

BĒV'EL, *n.* [Fr. *beveau*.] 1. A slant of a surface.

2. An instrument for adjusting surfaces to the same inclination.—*a.* Bevel (C). Slanting.—*v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To cut to a bevel angle.—*v. i.* To slant off.

BĒV'ER-ĀGE, *n.* [From *Lat. bibere*, to drink.] Liquor for drinking.

BĒV'Y, *n.* 1. A flock of birds, especially quails. 2. A collection of ladies.

BE-WĀIL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To grieve for; to mourn; to lament.

BE-WĀRE', *v. i.* To be cautious; to take care; to take heed.

BE-WĪL'DER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to lead astray. [bewildered.]

BE-WĪL'DER-MENT, *n.* State of being bewitched.

BE-WĪTCH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To affect by witchcraft or sorcery.

2. To charm or fascinate. [nation.]

BE-WĪTCH'ER-Y, *n.* Charm; fascination.

BE-WĪTCH'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to bewitch.

BE-WĪTCH'ING-NESS, *n.* Quality of being bewitching.

BE-WĪTCH'MENT, *n.* Power of charming; fascination.

BE-WRĀY' (-rā'), *v. t.* To betray.

BEY (bā), *n.* A Turkish governor. See BEG.

BE-YŌND', *prep.* [A.-S. *beeyond*.] 1. On the further side of. 2. Before, in place, or time. 3. Further than; past. 4. Above, as in excellence, or quality of any kind.—*adv.* At a distance; yonder.

BĒZ'EL, *n.* Part of a ring which holds the stone.

BĪ'AS, *n.* [Fr. *biais*, N. Catalan *biar*, slope.] 1. A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line. 2. A leaning of the mind; propensity. 3. A wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment.

SYN.—Bent; prejudice; prepossession.

—*v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -SED, -SING, 137.] To incline to one side; to prepossess.

BĪB, *n.* [Lat. *bibere*, to drink.] A cloth worn by children over the breast.

BĪ-BĀ'CIŌS, *a.* [Lat. *bibaz*.] Ad-dicted to drinking.

BĪB'BER, *n.* A drinker; a tippler.

BĪ'BLE, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, dim. of *βιβλος*, book.] THE BOOK, or that which contains the Scriptures.

BĪB'LIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

BĪB'LI-ŌG'RĀ-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιογράφος*, fr. *βιβλίον*, book, and *γράφειν*, to write.] One versed in bibliography.

BĪB'LI-Ō-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } *a.* Pertain-
 BĪB'LI-Ō-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } ing to
 bibliography, or the history of books.

BĪB'LI-ŌG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* An account of books and manuscripts.

BĪB'LI-ŌL'A'TRY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, and *λατρεία*, service, worship.] Homage paid to books, especially to the Bible.

BĪB'LI-Ō-MĀN'CY, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard.

BĪB'LI-Ō-MĀN'I-Ā, *n.* [Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, and *μανία*, madness.] A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

BĪB'LI-Ō-MĀN'I-ĀC, *n.* One who has a rage for books.

BĪB'LI-Ō-MĀN'I-Ā-C-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a passion for books.

BĪB'LI-Ō-PŌL'IST, } *n.* [Gr. *βιβλιο-*
 BĪB'LI-Ō-PŌL'IST, } *πωλάτης*, fr. *βιβλίον*, and *πωλείν*, to sell.] A book-seller.

BĪB'LI-Ō-TĒH'E-AL, *a.* [Gr. *βιβλιοθήκη*, library.] Belonging to a library.

BĪB'LIST, *n.* A biblical scholar.

BĪB'U-LOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *bibulus*, fr. *bibere*, to drink.] Spongy; porous.

BĪ-CĀP'SU-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *Eng. capsular*.] Having two capsules to each flower.

BĪCE, } *n.* A pale blue paint or pig-
 BĪSE, } ment.

BĪ-CĒPH'A-LOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads.

BĪ-CĪP'I-TAL, } *a.* [Lat. *biceps*, *bis*,
 BĪ-CĪP'I-TOŪS, } twice, and *caput*, head.] Having two heads or origins.

BICK'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [W. *bicre*, conflict, skirmish.] 1. To contend in words. 2. To quiver.

SYN.—To quarrel; scold; wrangle; contend; quiver.

BI-CŌL'OR, } a. [Lat. *bicolor*.] Of

BI-CŌL'ORED, } two colors.

BI-CŌRN, } a. [Lat. *bicornis*.]

BI-CŌR'NOUS, } Having two horns.

BI-CŌR'PO-RAL, a. [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *corpus*, body.] Having two bodies.

BI-CŪS'PID, } a. [Lat. *bis*, twice,

BI-CŪS'PID-ATE, } and *cuspid*, point.]

Having two points.

BI'CY-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and Low L. *cyclus*, circle.] A two-wheeled velocipede.

BID, *v. t.* [imp. **BID** or **BĀDE**; *p. p.* **BID**, **BIDDEN**.] [A.-S. *biddan*, to pray, ask, *beodan*, to offer, to command.] 1. To offer to pay. 2. To declare. 3. To order; to direct. 4. To invite. — *n.* An offer of a price.

BID'DER, *n.* One who bids.

BIDE, *v. i.* [Goth. *beidan*.] To dwell permanently; to inhabit. — *v. t. i.* 1. To endure; to suffer. 2. To wait for.

BI-DĒN'TAL, *a.* Having two teeth.

BI-ĒN'NI-AL, a. [Lat. *biennalis*; *bis*, twice, and *annus*, year.] 1. Happening once in two years. 2. Continuing for two years, and then perishing. — *n.* A plant lasting for two years.

BI-ĒN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in two years.

BIĒR, *n.* [Same root as to bear.] A carriage for the dead.

BIĒST'INGS, *n. pl.* First milk given by a cow after calving.

BI-FĀ'CIAL, a. [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *facies*, face.] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

BI-FĀ'R'I-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *bifarius*.] 1. In two rows. 2. Pointing two ways.

BI-FĒR'OŪS, a. [Lat. *bifer*, from *bis*, twice, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, } a. [Lat. *bifidus*, fr. *bis*,

BI'FID-ATE, } twice, and *findere*, to cleave.] Opening with a cleft.

BI-FLŌ'R-ATE, } a. [Lat. *bis*, twice,

BI-FLŌ'ROŪS, } and *flos*, flower, *florere*, to bloom.] Bearing two flowers.

BI-FŌ'L-I-ATE, *a.* Having two leaves.

BI-FŌRM, } a. [Lat. *biformis*.] Hav-

BI-FŌRMĒD, } ing two forms.

BI-FŌRM'ITY, *n.* A double form.

BI-FŪR'ATE, } a. [Lat. *bis*, twice,

BI-FŪR'Ā-TED, } and Eng. *furcate*, *furcated*.] Having two branches.

BI-FUR-CĀTION, *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

BIG, *a.* [W. *baich*, burden.] 1. Having largeness of size. 2. Pregnant.

SYN.—Bulky; large; great; proud.

BIG'A-MĪST, *n.* One who has committed bigamy.

BIG'A-MY, *n.* Crime of having two wives or husbands at once.

BIG'GIN, *n.* [Prob. from the cap worn by the *Béguines*.] A child's cap or hood; a small wooden vessel.

BIGHT (bīt), *n.* [Goth. *biugan*, to bend.] 1. A bend in the sea-coast. 2. Double part of a rope when folded.

BIG'NESS, *n.* Quality of being big.

BIG'OT, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*; Cf. Sp. *bigote*, a whisker; *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit and vigor; lt. *s-bigottire*, to terrify, appall.] One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

BIG'OT-ED, *a.* Obstinately and unwidely wedded to a system or party.

BIG'OT-ED-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a bigot.

BIG'OT-RY, *n.* Perverse or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets.

BIJOU (be'zhō'), *n.*; *pl.* **BIJOUX** (be'zhō'). [Fr.] A trinket; a jewel.

BI-JOU'TRY (-zhō'), *n.* Small articles, such as jewelry, trinkets, &c.

BI-LĀ'BI-ATE, *a.* Having two lips.

BI-LĀ'MEL-LATE, } a. Formed of

BI-LĀ'MEL-LĀTED, } two plates.

BI-LĀ'TĒR-AL, *a.* Having two sides.

BI'LBER-RY, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *blueberry*.] A shrub and its berry.

BIL'BO, *n.*; *pl.* **BIL'BOES**. [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, where they were fabricated.] 1. A kind of shackle or fetter. 2. A rapier.

BILE, *n.* [Lat. *bilis*.] A greenish, bitter fluid secreted by the liver.

BILGE, *n.* [Another form of *bulge*.] 1. Protuberant part of a cask. 2. Broadest part of a ship's bottom. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To suffer a fracture in the bilge.

BILGE-WĀ'TER, *n.* Water lying on a ship's bilge or bottom.

BIL'IA-RY (bīl'ya-rĭ), *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, the bile.

BI-LĪN'GUAL, *a.* [Lat. *bilinguis*, fr. *bis*, twice, and *lingua*, language.] Containing two languages.

BIL'IOŪS (bīl'yūs), *a.* Pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect to the bile.

BI-LĪ'TĒR-AL, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *litera*, letter.] Consisting of two letters.

BILK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Goth. *bilaikean*, to mock or deride.] To disappoint, or defraud, by non-fulfillment of engagement.

BILL, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *bile*.] Beak of a fowl. 2. [A.-S. *bill*, *bil*; Skr. *bhīl*, to split.] A hook-shaped cutting instrument. 3. An ancient kind of battle-ax. 4. [Lat. *bulia*, any thing rounded.] A written declaration of some wrong or fault, &c. 5. An obligation given for money. 6. A proposed law. 7. Advertisement posted in some public place. 8. An account of goods; a statement of particulars.

Bill of Exchange.—A written order from one person to another, desiring the latter to pay to some person designated a specified sum of money.

— *v. i.* To join bills, as doves; to caress.

BILL-BOŌK, *n.* A book in which a

person keeps an account of his notes, bills of exchange, &c.

BIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. See **BILL**, a writing.] A small paper or note; a short letter. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To quarter, as soldiers in private houses.

BILLET-DOUX (bīl'le-dō'), *n.* [Fr.] A love-note or letter. [curved edge]

BIL'LBĀ'HOOK, *n.* A small hatchet with

BIL'LBĀ'ARDS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, from *bille*, ball.] A game played with ivory balls, on a rectangular table.

BIL'LINGS-GATE, *n.* [From a fish-market of this name in London.] Foul or profane language; ribaldry.

BIL'LION (bīl'yun), *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and L. Lat. *millio*, a million.] According to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions; according to the English method, a million of millions.

BIL'LOW, *n.* [Ger. *bulge*, fr. root *belgen*, to swell.] A great wave or surge of the sea. [into large waves.]

BIL'LOW-Y, *a.* Swelling, or swelled

BIL'LY, *n.* A watchman's club.

BIL'LOBED, } a. Divided into two

BIL'LOBATE, } lobes.

BI-MĀ'NOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *manus*, hand.] Having two hands.

BI-MĒN'SAL, } a. Occurring once in

BI-MŌN'TH'LY, } two months.

BIN, *n.* [A.-S. *binna*.] A box or inclosed place, to hold any commodity.

BI'NA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *binarius*, fr. *binī*, two by two.] Compounded of two; double. [couples.]

BI'NATE, *a.* Being double or in

BIND, *v. t.* [imp. **BOUND**; *p. p.* **BOUND**, formerly **BOUNDEN**.] [Goth. *bindan*, Skr. *bandh*.] 1. To tie together. 2. To confine, restrain, or hold in any way. 3. To sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover. 4. To oblige. — *v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff.

BIND'ER, *n.* 1. One who binds books. 2. Any thing that binds; a bandage.

BIND'ER-Y, *n.* A place where books are bound. [An *Americanism*.]

BIND'ING, *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory. — *n.* Any thing that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book, or something used to secure the edge of cloth from raveling.

BIN'NA-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *habituaculum*, habitation, from *habitare*, to dwell.] A ship's compass-box.

BIN'O-CLE (bīn'o-kl), *n.*

[Lat. *binī*, two and two, and *oculus*, eye.] A telescope, fitted with two Binnacles.

BI-NŌC'U-LAR, *a.* 1. Having two eyes. 2. Adapted to the use of both eyes.

BI-NŌ'MI-AL, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] An algebraical expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus. — *a.* Consisting of two terms; — pertaining to binomials.

BI-ŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who writes a person's life.



BĪC GRĀPH'IC, } a. Pertaining to
BĪO-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } biography.
BĪ-ŌG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and
γράφειν, to write.] The history of the
 life and character of a person.
BĪ-Ō'LO-ŪY, *n.* [Gr. *bios*, life, and
λόγος, discourse.] Science of life.
BĪ-PĀ'ROŪS, or **BĪP'A-ROŪS**, *a.* [Lat.
bis, twice, and *parere*, to bring forth.]
 Bringing forth two at a birth.
BĪ-PĀ'R'TITE, or **BĪPĀ'R-TITE**, *a.*
 [Lat. *bipartire*, from *bis*, twice, and
partire, to divide.] Having two cor-
 respondent parts.
BĪPĀ'R-TĪTĪON (-tish'un), *n.* Act of
 dividing into two parts.
BĪPĒD, *n.* [Lat. *bipes*, fr. *bis*, twice,
 and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An animal
 having two feet, as man.
BĪ-PĒ'DAL, } *a.* Having two feet.
BĪPĒD, }
BĪ-PĒN'NATE, } *a.* Having two
BĪ-PĒN'NĀ-TED, } wings.
BĪ PĒT'AL-ŌUS, *a.* Having two flower-
 leaves or petals.
BĪ-PĪN'NATE, }
BĪ-PĪN'NĀ-TED, } *a.* Twice pinnate.
BĪ-PLŪ'CATĒ, *a.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and
plicare, to fold.] Twice folded to-
 gether.
BĪ-QUAD'RĀTE, } *n.* The power
BĪ'QUAD-RĀT'IC, } arising from the
 multiplication of a square number
 by itself. [fourth power.
BĪ'QUAD-RĀT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the
BĪ-RĀ'DI-ĀTE, } *a.* Having two
BĪ-RĀ'DI-A-TED, } rays.
BĪRCH (18), *n.* [A.-S. *birce*, Icel.
birka.] A tree of several species.
BĪRCH, } *a.* Made of birch; con-
BĪRCH'EN, } sisting of birch.
BĪRD (18), *n.* [A.-S. *bird*, or *brīd*,
 young of any animal, brood.] A
 two-legged, feathered, flying animal.
BĪRD'-CĀGE, *n.* A cage for birds.
BĪRD'-CALL, *n.* An instrument for
 calling birds.
BĪRD'S'-EYE, *a.* Seen from above, as
 if by a flying bird; hence, general.
BĪRD'S'NEST, *n.* The nest in which
 a bird lays eggs.
BĪRĒME, *n.* [Lat. *biremis*; *bis*, twice,
 and *remus*, oar.] A vessel with two
 tiers of oars.
BĪRTH (18), *n.* [A.-S. *beorð*, *byrd*, fr.
beran, *beoran*, to bear, bring forth.]
 1. Act of coming into life. 2. Line-
 age; extraction.
BĪRTH'DAY, *n.* 1. Day in which any
 one is born. 2. Anniversary of one's
 birth.
BĪRTH-MĀRK, *n.* Some peculiar mark
 on the body at birth.
BĪRTH'PLĀCE, *n.* Place where one
 is born.
BĪRTH'RĪGH (-rīt), *n.* A right to
 which one is entitled by birth.
BĪS'CUIT (bis'kit), *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice,
 and *coccus*, baked.] 1. A kind of
 bread variously made. 2. Earthen-
 ware baked but not glazed.
BĪ SĒC', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
bis, twice, and *secare*, to cut.] To
 divide into two equal parts.
BĪ-SĒC'TĪON, *n.* Act of bisecting.

BĪ-SĒG'MENT, *n.* One of the parts of
 a line, or other magnitude, divided
 into two equal parts. [both sexes.
BĪ-SĒX'T-AL (-sĕk'shŷ), *a.* Being of
 BĪSH'OP. *n.* [A.-S. *bisceop*, *biscop*, fr.
 Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, inspector.] The high-
 est of the three orders of the Chris-
 tian ministry.
BĪSH'OP-RĪC, *n.* A diocese; the juris-
 diction of a bishop.
BĪS'MUTH, *n.* A metal of a reddish-
 white color, somewhat harder than
 lead.
BĪS'MUTH-AL, *a.* Consisting of bismuth,
 or containing it.
BĪ'SON (or *bĪ'sn*), *n.* [Gr. *βίσων*.] A
 quadruped in-
 habiting the in-
 terior of North
 America; popu-
 larly, but er-
 roneously, called
 the buffalo.
BĪS-SĒX'TĪLE
 (-sĕks'til), *n.* American Bison.
 [Lat. *bissextilis*, from *bissexatus*, sixth
 of the calends of March, or Feb. 24,
 which was reckoned twice every
 fourth year.] Leap year; every
 fourth year, in which a day is added
 to the month of February. — *a.* Per-
 taining to leap year.
BĪS'TER, } *n.* [Fr. *bistre*.] A dark-
BĪS'TRE, } brown pigment.
BĪS'TOU-RY, *n.* [From *Pistoria*, where
 it was first manufactured.] A surgi-
 cal instrument for incisions.
BĪ-SŪL'COŪS, *a.* [Lat. *bisulcus*, from
bis, twice, and *sulcus*, furrow.]
 Cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.
BĪT, *n.* [From A.-S. *bitan*, to bite.]
 1. The iron mouthpiece of a bridle.
 2. A morsel; a bite; hence, a small
 piece of any thing; a small coin. 3.
 A small instrument for boring. — *v. t.*
 [-TED; -TING.] To put a bit in the
 mouth of. — *imp. & p. p.* *BĪte*.
BĪTCH, *n.* [A.-S. *bicce*.] The female
 of the canine kind.
BĪTE, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* *BIT*, *BIT-
 TEN*.] [Goth. *beitan*.] 1. To cut,
 crush, or seize with the teeth. 2.
 To cause sharp pain to. 3. To cheat;
 to trick. — *n.* 1. Act of seizing with
 the teeth. 2. The wound made by
 the teeth. 3. A morsel. 4. A trick.
BĪTĒR, *n.* One who, or that which,
 bites. [caustic.
BĪT'ING, *a.* Sharp; severe; sarcastic;
BĪT'TA-CLE, *n.* See *BĪNNA*CLE.
BĪTĒR, *a.* [A.-S. *biter*; fr. *bite*.] 1.
 Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste.
 2. Causing pain or distress to the
 mind. 3. Mourning; distressing.
SYN. — Sharp; severe; cruel; poi-
 gnant; reproachful; pitiable.
BĪT'TER-ISH, *a.* Somewhat bitter.
BĪT'TER-LY, *adv.* In a bitter man-
 ner.
BĪT'TERN, *n.* [N. Lat. *botaurus*, *bo-
 taurus*, Lat. *taurus*.] 1. A wading-
 bird, related to the herons. 2.
 [From *biter*.] The brine which re-
 mains in salt works after the salt is
 concentrated.



BĪT'TER-NESS, *n.* State or quality
 of being bitter.
BĪT'TERS, *n. pl.* A liquor in which
 bitter herbs are steeped.
BĪT'TER-SWEET, *n.* A plant, whose
 root produces first a bitter, then a
 sweet taste.
BĪ-TŪ'MEN, *n.* [Lat.] Mineral pitch;
 an inflammable substance having a
 pitch-like odor.
BĪ-TŪ'MĪ-NĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 To impregnate with bitumen.
BĪ-TŪ'MĪ-NOŪS, *a.* Having the quali-
 ties of bitumen.
BĪV'ĀLVE, *n.* [Lat. *bis*, twice, and
valva, valve.] A molluscous ani-
 mal, having a shell consisting of two
 parts or valves.
BĪV'ĀLVE, } *a.* Having two
BĪ-VĀL'VŪS, } valves which open
BĪ-VĀL'VŪ-LAR, } and shut, as the
 oyster.
BĪVĪ-ŌS, or **BĪVĪ-ŪS**, *a.* [Lat.
bivius; *bis*, twice, and *via*, way.]
 Having, or leading, two ways.
BĪV'ŌUĀC (bĪv'wŷ), *n.* [Fr.] 1.
 Guard or watch of a whole army. 2.
 An encampment without tents. —
v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To encamp
 without tents, or covering.
BĪ-WĒK'LY, *a.* Occurring once in
 every two weeks.
BĪZĀRE (be-zār'), *a.* [Fr.] Odd in
 manner or appearance.
BLĀB, *v. t.* [-BED - BING, 136.] [Ger.
blappen.] To tell unnecessarily. —
v. i. To talk without discretion; to
 tattle. — *n.* A babbler; a tattler.
BLĀCK, *a.* [A.-S. *blac*. See *BLEAK*.]
 1. Destitute of light. 2. Very dark
 or gloomy. — *n.* 1. Darkest color.
 2. A negro. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 To make black; to blacken.
BLĀCK'ĀRT, *n.* Conjurition; magic.
BLĀCK'Ā-MŌOR, *n.* A negro; a black.
BLĀCK'BALL, *n.* A composition for
 blacking shoes, boots, &c. — *v. t.*
 [-ED; -ING.] To reject by black
 balls or ballots. [drumstick.
BLĀCK'BĒR-RY, *n.* The berry of the
BLĀCK'ĪRD, *n.* In England, a spec-
 ies of thrush; in America, this
 name is given to different birds.
BLĀCK'BOARD, *n.* A board used to
 write or draw on with chalk.
BLĀCK'CAT'TLE, *n.* Cattle of the
 bovine genus reared for slaughter,
 whatever their color may be.
BLĀCK'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1.
 To make black. 2. To sully, as
 reputation. — *v. i.* To grow black.
BLĀCK'FĪSH, *n.* A fish caught on the
 shores of New England; tautog.
BLĀCK'FRĀR, *n.* A friar of the
 Dominican order.
BLĀCK'GUĀRD (blĕg'gārd), *n.* [Orig.
 the guard of the devil.] A person of
 low character and scurrilous lan-
 guage. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To ro-
 velle in scurrilous language.
BLĀCK'ING, *n.* A preparation used
 for blacking shoes, boots, &c.
BLĀCK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat black.
BLĀCK'LEAD, *n.* [From its color,
 and fr. making a mark like lead.] A

mineral composed of carbon; plum-bago; graphite. [and cheat.]
BLACK'LEG, *n.* A notorious gambler.
BLACK'-LÉT'TER, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter. — *a.* Written or printed in black-letter.
BLACK'-MÁIL, *n.* Extortion of money from a person by threats. [black.]
BLACK'NESS, *n.* Quality of being black.
BLACK'-PUD'DING, *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, &c.
BLACK'-RÖD, *n.* The usher belonging to the order of the Garter. [Eng.]
BLACK'SMITH, *n.* A smith who works in iron.
BLACK'THÖRN, *n.* A spiny plant bearing a small black fruit.
BLÁ'DER, *n.* [A.-S. *blædre*, *bláðre*.] A sac in animals, serving as the receptacle of some secreted fluid.
BLADE, *n.* [A.-S. *blæd*, that which springs forth.] 1. The leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of any plant. 2. Cutting part of an instrument. 3. Broad part of an oar. 4. A sharp-witted, dashing fellow.
BLÁDE'-BÖNE, *n.* Upper bone in the shoulder. [blades.]
BLÁ'DED, *p. p.* Having a blade or
BLÁIN, *n.* [A.-S. *blægen*.] An inflammatory swelling; a blister.
BLÁM'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of censure; faulty; culpable.
BLÁM'A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner deserving of censure.
BLÁME, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING] [Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*, to speak ill.] To censure; to find fault with. — *n.* 1. Expression of disapprobation. 2. That which is deserving of censure.
SYN.—Censure; reprehension; condemnation; reproach; fault; sin; crime.
BLÁME'FUL, *a.* Meriting blame.
BLÁME'LESS, *a.* Without fault; not meriting censure.
BLÁME'LESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently.
BLÁME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from blame; innocence.
BLÁME'WOR'THY (-wûr-), *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable.
BLÁNCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *blanchir*, from *blanc*, white.] 1. To take out the color of; to whiten. 2. To make white by stripping off the peel. — *v. i.* To grow white.
BLÁNCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who blanches or whitens. 2. One who anneals and cleanses metal.
BLÁNC-MANGE } (blá-mónj'), *n.*
BLÁNC-MANG'ER } [Fr., lit. white food.] A preparation of dissolved isinglass, or sea-moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled.
BLÁND, *a.* [Lat. *blandus*.] Marked by soft or soothing qualities.
SYN.—Mild; soft; gentle; courteous.
BLÁND-DIL'O-QUÉNCÉ, *n.* [Lat. *blandiloquentia*.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.
BLÁND'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *blandiri*, fr. *blandus*, mild.] To flatter by kind words or affectionate actions; to caress.
BLÁND'ISH-MÉNT, *n.* Soft words; artful caresses.

BLÁND'NESS, *n.* State of being bland.
BLÁNK, *a.* [Ger. *blank*, bright, white, allied to *blinken*, to shine, glitter.] 1. Of a white or pale color. 2. Dispirited; dejected. 3. Lacking something; empty. 4. Without mixture, pure. — *n.* 1. Any void space. 2. A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated. 3. A paper unwritten.
Blank verse, verse without rhyme.
BLÁNK'ÉT, *n.* [Fr. *blanchet*, from *blanc*, white.] A coarse woolen cover, to protect from cold. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING] To toss in a blanket.
BLÁRE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *blarven*, *D. blaren*, to bleat, to cry, to weep.] To roar. — *n.* Noise; loud sound.
BLÁR'NEY, *n.* [Of. Ir. *bladar*, flattery.] Smooth, deceitful talk.
BLAS-PHÉME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *βλασφημεῖν*.] To speak impiously of, as of God or Christ. — *v. i.* To utter blasphemy.
BLAS-PHÉM'ER, *n.* One who blasphemes.
BLÁSPHÉ-MOÛS, *a.* Containing blasphemy.
BLÁSPHÉ-MOÛS-LY, *adv.* In a blasphemous manner.
BLÁSPHÉ-MY, *n.* An indignity offered to God by contemptuous words.
BLÁST, *n.* [A.-S. *blæst*, a puff, fr. *blæsan*, to blow.] 1. A destructive wind. 2. Forceful stream of air from an orifice. 3. Sound made by blowing a wind instrument. 4. The rending of rocks by gunpowder. 5. A blight. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To wither; to blight. 2. To confound, or strike with force, by a loud blast. 3. To split, as with gunpowder.
BLÁTÁNT, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *blate*, to bellow.] Bellowing, as a calf; noisy.
BLÁZE, *v. t.* [A.-S. *blæse*.] 1. Flame. 2. Light, as from flame. 3. A white spot on the face of a horse. 4. A spot on trees made by chipping off bark.
SYN.—Flame.—A *blaze* and a *flame* are both produced by burning gas, but the former gives light and the latter heat, — the one shines and the other burns.
— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To shine with flame. 2. To send forth a bright light. 3. To be conspicuous. — *v. t.* 1. To make public. 2. To mark, as a tree, by chipping off bark.
BLÁ'ZON, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To display. 2. To deck; to adorn. 3. To explain, as the figures on armorial ensigns. — *n.* [From *blaze*, torch, *i. e.*, splendor.] 1. Art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. 2. Ostentatious display.
BLÁZ'ON-RY, *n.* Art of describing coats of arms in proper terms.
BLÉACH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] A.-S. *blæcan*. See BLEAK. To make white by removing the original color. — *v. i.* To grow white in any way.
BLÉACH'ER, *n.* One who bleaches.
BLÉACH'ER-Y, *n.* A place for bleaching.
BLÉAK, *a.* [A.-S. *blac*, *blæc*, pale, wan, from *blican*, to shine.] 1. Des-

olate and exposed. 2. Cold; cheerless. [winded.]
BLÉAK'LY, *adv.* Openly as to cold and
BLÉAK'NESS, *n.* Quality of being bleak.
BLÉAR, *a.* Dim or sore with water or rheum. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To affect with soreness of eyes, or watery humor. [eyes.]
BLÉAR-EYED (-íd), *a.* Having sore
BLÉAT, *v. t.* [A.-S. *blætan*.] To cry as a sheep. — *n.* Cry of a sheep.
BLÉED, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* BLEED.] [A.-S. *bledan*.] 1. To lose blood. 2. To die a violent death. 3. To lose sap, gum, or juice. 4. To lose money. — *v. t.* 1. To take blood from. 2. To lose, as blood, sap, or gum.
BLÉED'ING, *n.* A running or issuing of blood; a hemorrhage.
BLÉM'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *blesmir*, *blesmir*, *blesme*, *blesme*, pale, wan.] 1. To mark with deformity; to mar. 2. To tarnish, as reputation; to defame. — *n.* Any mark of deformity.
SYN.—Spot; flaw; fault; taint; reproach; dishonor; disgrace.
BLÉNCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See BLANCH.] To shrink; to start back; to flinch.
BLÉND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Goth. *blandan*, to mix.] To mix together; to confound. — *v. i.* To be mixed or united.
BLÉNDÉ, *n.* [Ger., fr. *blenden*, to dazzle.] An ore of zinc.
BLÉNT, *p. p.* of *Blend*.
BLÉSS, *v. t.* [imp. & *p. p.* BLESSED or BLEST.] [A.-S. *blæssan*, *blæssian*, fr. *bludhe*, *blithe*.] 1. To make happy. 2. To invoke a blessing on. 3. To praise, or glorify.
BLESSED (ò), *a.* Enjoying happiness or bliss; happy; prosperous.
BLESSED-NESS, *n.* State of being blessed.
SYN.—Happiness; felicity; bliss; joy.
BLES'S'ING, *n.* A wish of happiness pronounced; a benediction.
BLÉST, *a.* 1. Made happy. 2. Making happy.
BLEW (blú), *imp.* of *Blow*.
BLIGHT (blít), *n.* 1. Mildew; decay. 2. That which frustrates one's plans or hopes. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To affect with blight; to blast.
BLIND, *a.* [A.-S. *blind*, Goth. *blinds*.] 1. Destitute of sight. 2. Hidden; unseen; obscure. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of sight or discernment. — *n.* Something to hinder sight.
BLIND'FÖLD, *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing.
BLIND'LY, *adv.* Without sight, understanding, or discernment.
BLIND'-MÁN'S-BÜFF, *n.* A play in which one person is blindfolded.
BLIND'NESS, *n.* Want of sight.
BLIND'-SIDE, *n.* Side on which one is most easily assailed.
BLIND'-WORM (-wûrm), *n.* A small reptile without feet, like a snake.

BLINK, *v. i.* [Ger. *blinken*, *blicken*, to glance.] To wink; to see with frequent winking. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To shut out of sight; to avoid. — *n.* 1. A glimpse or glance. 2. A dazzling whiteness about the horizon.

BLINK'ARD, *n.* [From *blink*.] One who blinks.

BLINK'ER, *n.* 1. One who blinks. 2. A blind for horses.

BLISS, *n.* [See BLESS.] Highest degree of happiness.

SYN.—Blessedness; felicity; joy.

BLISS'FUL, *a.* Supremely happy.

BLISS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a blissful manner. [ness; bliss.]

BLISS'FUL'NESS, *n.* Exalted happiness.

BLIS'TER, *n.* [From *plastr*.] A thin, watery bladder on the skin. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To raise blisters on. — *v. i.* To rise in blister.

BLITHE, *a.* [Goth. *bleiths*.] Gay; merry; joyous; sprightly.

BLITHE'LY, *adv.* In a joyful manner.

BLITHE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being blithe. [blithe.]

BLITHE'SOME, *a.* Gay; merry; sprightly.

BLI'AT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to swell or become turgid. — *v. i.* To grow turgid; to puff out; to swell.

BLI'BER-LIP, *n.* A thick lip.

BLI'CK, *n.* [Ger. *blork*, Icel. *blökk*.] 1. A solid mass of wood, stone, &c. 2. A connected row of buildings. 3. A system of one or more pulleys arranged in a frame. 4. Any obstruction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stop; to obstruct.



BLI'CK-ÅDE', *n.* [It. *bloccata*.] See BLOCK.

BLI'CK, *n.* The shutting up of a place by troops or ships. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To shut up, as a town or fortress, by troops or ships.

BLI'CK-ÅD'ER, *n.* One who blocks-ades. [dolt.]

BLI'CK'HEAD, *n.* A stupid fellow; a block-head.

BLI'CK'-HOUSE, *n.* A kind of fortress of heavy timber or logs.



BLI'CK'ISH, *a.* Stupid; dull.

BLI'CK'ISH'NESS, *n.* Stupidity.

BLI'CK'-HOUSE, *n.* Block-house.

BLI'CK'-TIN, *n.* Tin in blocks or ingots.

BLI'OM'ARY (blōm'-), *n.* The first forge through which iron passes after it is melted from the ore.

BLONDE, *n.* [Fr.] A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

BLONDE, *n.* [Fr. *blonde*, from *blond* + *lâce*, its color.] A fine kind of lace made of silk.

BLOOD (blūd), *n.* [A.-S. *blōd*, Goth. *blōth*.] 1. The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of animals. 2. Kindred; consanguinity. 3. Descent; lineage. 4. Murder. 5. Temper of mind. 6. Excited feeling; passion. 7. A man of fire or spirit. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1.

To let blood from; to bleed. 2. To stain with blood.

BLOOD'-GUILT'Y-NESS, *n.* Guilt or crime of shedding blood.

BLOOD'-HEAT, *n.* Heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 98° Fahr.

BLOOD'-HOUND, *n.* A ferocious, bloodthirsty variety of dog, of keen scent.



BLOOD'LY, *adv.* In a bloody manner.

BLOOD'LY-NESS, *n.* Blood-hound. State of being bloody. [dead.]

BLOOD'LESS, *a.* Without blood; bloodless.

BLOOD'SHED, *n.* Slaughter; waste of life.

BLOOD'-SHED'DER, *n.* A murderer.

BLOOD'-SHÖT, } *a.* Red and in-

BLOOD'-SHÖT'TEN, } flamed by a

turgid state of the blood-vessels.

BLOOD'-SÜCK'ER, *n.* An animal that sucks blood; the leech.

BLOOD'-THIRST'Y, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous. [vein.]

BLOOD'-VESSEL, *n.* An artery or a blood'v (blūd'-), *a.* 1. Stained with blood. 2. Murderous. — *v. t.* To stain with blood.

BLOOD'Y-FLÜX, *n.* The dysentery.

BLOOD'Y-MIND'ED, *a.* Cruel; ferocious.

BLOOM, *n.* [A.-S. *blōran*, to blow, blossom.] 1. A blossom; flower of a plant. 2. Opening of flowers. 3. An opening to higher perfection. 4. Powdery coating on certain newly-gathered fruits. 5. [A.-S. *blōma*, a mass or lump.] A mass of crude iron undergoing the first hammering. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To produce blossoms; to flower. 2. To flourish.

BLOOM'ER, *n.* [From the introducer, Mrs. Bloomer.] A peculiar costume for ladies.

BLOOM'ING, *a.* 1. Flowering. 2. Thriving in health, beauty, and vigor.

BLOOM'Y, *a.* Full of bloom; flowery.

BLO'SOM, *n.* [A.-S. *blōsma*.] The flower of a plant. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put forth blossoms; to bloom; to blow; to flower.

BLÖT, *v. t.* [-TED; -TING, 136.] [Icel. *blætta*.] 1. To spot or stain. 2. To disgrace. 3. To obliterate; to obscure. — *n.* 1. A spot or stain; blur. 2. Disgrace; reproach.

BLÖTCH, *n.* [Cf. BLOT.] A pustule or eruption upon the skin.

BLÖT'TER, *n.* A waste-book.

BLOUSE, *n.* [Fr.] A light, loose over-garment.

BLOW, *n.* 1. [O. H. Ger. *phuohli*.] A blossom; a flower. 2. [Goth. *bligg-ran*.] A stroke. 3. A calamity. 4. Egg of a fly in flesh. 5. A violent wind. — *v. t.* 1. To flower; to blossom. 2. [Imp. BLEW; *p. p.* BLOWN.] [A.-S. *blawan*.] To produce a current of air with the mouth; hence, to move, as air. 3. To pant; to puff. — *v. i.* 1. To drive by a current of

air. 2. To sound, as a wind instrument. 3. To deposit, as eggs by flies. 4. To inflate. 5. To put out of breath.

BLOWER, *n.* A contrivance for securing a current of air.

BLOW'-PIPE, *n.* A tube with a small orifice for blowing an intense flame on any substance.

BLOWZE, *n.* [Same root as *blush*.] A ruddy, fat-faced woman.

BLOW'ZY (blou'zy), *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced.

BLÜ'BER, *n.* Fat of whales and other large sea animals. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face.

BLÜ'D'GEON, *n.* [Cf. BLOW, *n.*] A short stick, with one end loaded.

BLÜE, *n.* [A.-S. *bleoh*, *blēo*.] 1. One of the seven primary colors. 2. *pl.* Low spirits; melancholy. — *a.* 1. Of the color called blue. 2. Low in spirits; melancholy. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make blue. [berry.]

BLÜE'BÉR-RY, *n.* A kind of worthless blue book. 1. A parliamentary publication, so called from its blue paper covers. [Eng.] 2. A register of all persons in the employment of the government. [Amer.]

BLÜE'-BÖT'TLE, *n.* A fly with a large blue belly.

BLÜE'-DÉ'V'ILS (-dēv'iz), *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits; hypochondria. [Collog.]

BLÜE'-LİGH (-lit), *n.* A composition, burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships, &c.

BLÜE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being blue.

BLÜE'-PE'TER, *n.* [Corrupt of *blue repeater*.] (*British Marine*.) A blue flag with a white square in the center.

BLÜE'-STÖCK'ING, *n.* A literary lady; a female pedant.

BLÜFF, *a.* 1. Rude or coarse in manner. 2. Roughly frank. 3. Steep; bold. — *n.* 1. A high, steep bank. 2. A game of cards. — *v. t.* To frighten from accomplishing one's ends.

BLÜ'NG, *n.* Something to give a bluish tint, as indigo.

BLÜ'ISH, *a.* Blue in a small degree.

BLÜ'NDER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *blend*.] To mistake grossly. — *n.* A gross mistake.

SYN.—Error; mistake; blunder. An error is a wandering from the right; a mistake is the mis-taking of one thing for another, through haste, &c.; a blunder is something more gross, a blending or confusion of things through carelessness, ignorance, or stupidity. An error may be corrected; a mistake may be rectified; a blunder is always blamed or laughed at. A blunder is a verbal blunder, containing a laughable incongruity of ideas.

BLÜ'NDER-BÜSS, *n.* [Prob. fr. D. *donderbus*, thunder-rube.] 1. A short gun, with a large bore. 2. A stupid, blundering fellow.

BLÜ'NDER-ER, *n.* One apt to blunder-head, *n.* blunder; a stupid fellow.

BLÜ'NT, *a.* 1. Having a thick edge or point; dull. 2. Abrupt in address. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dull the

edge or point of. 2. To repress or weaken.

BLUNTLY, *adv.* Unceremoniously.

BLUNTNESS, *n.* 1. Want of edge or point; dullness. 2. Abruptness of address.

BLUR, *n.* 1. A stain; a blot. 2. A dim, confused appearance. 3. Injury, as to character, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 13.] 1. To obscure. 2. To dim. 3. To blemish. **SYN.** — To spot; blot; stain; sully.

BLURT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To utter suddenly or unadvisedly.

BLUSH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *ablisian*, to blush, *blýsa*, torch.] To redden in the face, as from a sense of shame, &c. — *n.* 1. A red color suffusing the face. 2. Glance; view.

BLUSTER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] Allied to *blast*. 1. To blow fitfully. 2. To talk with noisy violence. — *n.* 1. Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm. 2. Noisy, threatening talk.

BLUSTERER, *n.* One who blusters; a swaggerer; a bully.

BŌ'A, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A genus of serpents. 2. A round fur tipper.

BŌ'A-CON-STRICTOR, *n.* [N. Lat. *constrictor*, from Lat. *constringere*, to draw together.] A large and powerful serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long. [not castrated.]

BOAR, *n.* [A.-S. *bār*.] The male of swine.

BOARD, *n.* [A.-S. *board*, Goth. *baurd*.] 1. A piece of timber sawed broad and thin. 2. A table. 3. Food; entertainment. 4. Any authorized assembly or meeting. 5. Deck of a vessel. 6. *pl.* The stage in a theater. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay or cover with boards. 2. To go on board of, or enter. 3. To furnish with food, for compensation. — *v. i.* To obtain food stately for compensation.

BOARDER, *n.* 1. One who has his meals for pay. 2. One who boards a ship. [boarders.]

BOARDING-HOUSE, *n.* A house for **BOARDING-SCHOOL** (-skool), *n.* A school in which the scholars board with the teacher.

BOARISH, *a.* Swinish; brutal; cruel.

BOAST, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To exalt, or extravagantly praise one's self.

SYN. — To brag; vaunt; vapor; glory.

— *v. t.* To speak of with pride or exultation. — *n.* 1. Expression of pride, or vanity. 2. Cause of boasting.

BOASTER, *n.* One who boasts.

BOASTFUL, *a.* Given to boasting.

BOASTFULNESS, *n.* State or quality of being boastful.

BOAT (20), *n.* [A.-S. *bāt*.] A small open vessel, usually moved by oars. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To transport in a boat.

BOATABLE, *a.* Navigable for boats.

BOAT-HOOK, *n.* A long pole, with a hook, to pull or push a boat.

BOATMAN (130), *n.* A man who manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN (*collor.* bō'sn), *n.* An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, rigging, colors, &c.

BŌB, *n.* 1. Any thing that plays loosely, as at the end of a string. 2. Bait used in angling. 3. A short, jerking action. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 13.] To move in a short, jerking manner. — *v. i.* To have a short, jerking motion.

BŌB'BIN, *n.* [Lat. *bombus*, a humming, because it makes a humming noise.] A kind of spool.

BŌB'BIN-ÉT, or **BŌB'BIN-ÉT'**, *n.* A kind of lace.

BŌB'O-LĪNK, *n.* An American singing-bird.

BŌB'TAIL, *n.* 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short. 2. The rabbit.

BŌCK'ING, *n.* A kind of baize or drugged; — from *Bocking*, Eng.

BŌDE, *v. i.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *botian*. See **BI**.] To presage; to foreshow.

BŌD'ICE, } *n.* [Prop. *pl.* of *body*.]
BŌD'DICE, } Stays; a corset.

BŌD'T-LESS, *a.* Having no body.

BŌD'T-LY, *a.* Having or containing a body; corporeal. — *adv.* 1. Corporeally. 2. Completely.

BŌD'KIN, *n.* [W. *bidogyn*, a dim. of *bidog*, short sword.] A pointed instrument for making holes, &c.

BŌD'Y, *n.* [A.-S. *bodig*.] 1. Material substance of an animal. 2. Principal part, as of an animal, tree, army, &c. 3. A human being. 4. A collective mass of individuals. 5. A number of things taken together. 6. Any mass. 7. (*Paint*.) Consistency; thickness. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 14.] To produce in definite shape; to embody. [tect the person.]

BŌD'Y-GUARD, *n.* A guard to protect

BŌD'Y-SNATCHER, *n.* One who robs graves for the purposes of dissection.

BŌG, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bog*, soft, moist.] A marsh; a morass. — *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud.

BŌG'GLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **BŪG**.] To exhibit hesitancy.

BŌG'GY, *a.* Full of bogs; swampy.

BŌG'ŌRE, *n.* An ore of iron found in bogs.

BŌG'-TRŌT'TER, *n.* One who lives in a boggy country.

BŌG'US, *a.* [A corruption of *Borghese*, a noted swindler.] Spurious. [*Amer.*]

BO-HEA', *n.* [From *Wu-i*, the hills where this kind of tea is grown.] An inferior kind of black tea.

BOIL, *v. i.* [Lat. *bullire*.] 1. To be agitated by heat; — used of liquids. 2. To bubble; to effervesce. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cook or form by boiling. — *n.* [A.-S. *byle*, *bile*, sore.] A painful, suppurating tumor.

BOILER, *n.* A vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOILER-Y, *n.* A place for boiling.

BOILING, *n.* Agitation by heat; ebullition.

BOIS'TER-OŪS, *a.* [O. Eng. *boistous*, Icel. *bistr*, stormy, furious.] 1. Exhibiting tumultuous violence. 2. Noisy; turbulent.

SYN. — Loud; violent; furious; tumultuous; vehement.

BOIS'TER-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a boisterous manner. [boisterous.]

BOIS'TER-OŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being **BŌLD**, *a.* [Goth. *balþis*.] 1. Forward to meet danger. 2. Lacking proper modesty or restraint; rude. 3. Taking liberties in composition or expression. 4. Markedly conspicuous.

SYN. — Courageous; daring; brave; intrepid; valiant; manful; audacious; forward; impudent.

BŌLD'LY, *adv.* In a bold manner.

BŌLD'NESS, *n.* Quality of being bold.

BŌLE, *n.* [Sw. *bal*.] 1. The body or stem of a tree. 2. A measure.

BŌLL, *n.* [Cf. **BOWL**, *n.*] Pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax; pericarp. — *v. i.* To form into a seed-vessel.

BŌL'STER (20), *n.* [A.-S.] 1. A long under-pillow. 2. A pad or support. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To support with a bolster. 2. To hold up; to maintain.

BŌLT (20), *n.* [A.-S. *bolt*, Icel. *bolli*.] 1. An arrow. 2. A strong pin to fasten or hold something. 3. Lightning. 4. Twenty-eight ells of canvas. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To secure with a bolt. 2. To fasten. 3. To swallow without chewing. [O. Fr. *bulter*, M. H. Ger. *biuteln*.] To sift; to separate or assort. — *v. i.* 1. To move abruptly. 2. To spring suddenly aside. [bolts.]

BŌLT'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, **BŌLT'-HEAD**, *n.* A long glass vessel for distillations.

BŌ'LUS, *n.* [Lat.] A large pill.

BŌMB (bŭm), *n.* (Gr. *Bōmbos*, a hollow, deep sound.) A hollow ball of cast iron filled with explosive materials, to be fired from a mortar.

BŌMBARD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attack with bombs.

BŌMBAR-DIÉR', *n.* A person employed in throwing bombs. [bombs.]

BŌMB-BARD-MENT, *n.* An attack with **BŌMB-BAST** (bŭm/bāst, 114), *n.* [L. *bombax*, cotton.] An inflated style; fustian. [flated.]

BŌMB-BAST'IC, *a.* High-sounding; in-

BŌMB-BAST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With inflation of style.

BŌM'BA-ZÉT', } *n.* A sort of thin
BŌM'BA-ZÉTTE', } woolen cloth.

BŌM'BA-ZINE', } *n.* [Gr. *Bōmbē*, silk,
BŌM'BA-ZINE', } cotton.] A twilled fabric of silk and worsted.

BŌM'BIÉ, *a.* [Lat. *bombyx*, silk-worm.] Pertaining to the silk-worm.

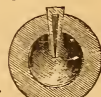
BŌM'B-KETCH } *n.* A
BŌM'B-VĒS'SEL } strong vessel, carrying mortars for bombs.

BŌM'B-PRŌŌF (bŭm'-), *a.* Secure against the force of bombs.

BŌM'B-SHĒLL (bŭm'-), *n.* A bomb.

BŌN'BŌN (or bŏng/bŏng), *n.* [Fr.] A sugar-plum.

BŌND, *n.* [A.-S. *bond*, bound.] 1. That which binds. 2. A binding force or influence. 3. A legal writ-



Bomb.

ing under seal. 4. Union of stones forming a wall. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To secure payment of, by giving a bond.

BOND'AGE, n. Involuntary servitude.

SYN. — Thralldom; captivity; slavery.

BOND'ED-WAREHOUSE, n. A warehouse for storing bonded goods in.

BOND'MAID, n. A female slave.

BOND'MAN, n. A man slave.

BOND'S-SERV'ANT, n. A slave; a bondman.

BOND'S-SLAVE, n. A person in a state of slavery.

BOND'S'MAN, n. One who gives security for another.

BOND'WOMAN, n. A woman slave.

BONE (20), n. [A.-S. *bān*, Goth. *bain*.]

A hard, whitish substance, composing a skeleton. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To take out bones from. 2. To put whalebone into.

BONE'SET, n. A medicinal plant; thoroughwort.

BONE'SETTER, n. One who sets broken and dislocated bones.

BONE'SP'AVIN, n. A bony excrescence on the hock of a horse's leg.

BONFIRE, n. [Fr. *bon*, good, and Eng. *fire*.] A fire to express public joy.

BON-MOT (bōng'mōt'), n. [Fr.] A witty repartee; a jest.

BON'NET, n. [Fr.] 1. A covering for the head. 2. Addition to a sail. 3. A dome-shaped casing or apperage.

BON'NI-LY, adv. Gayly; handsomely.

BON'NY, a. [Fr. *bon*, *bonne*, good.] Handsome; beautiful.

BON'NY-CLAB'BER, n. [Fr. *bainne*, *baine*, milk, and *clabar*, *claud*.] Thick part of milk that has become sour.

BON TON (bōng tōng), n. [Fr., good tone.] Fashionable society.

BON'US, n. [Lat., good.] A premium given for a loan, charter, or other privilege.

BON-VIVANT (bōng'vĕ-vōngt'), n. [Fr. *bon*, good, and *vivant*, living.] A jovial companion.

BON'Y, a. 1. Full of, or pertaining to, bones. 2. Having large or prominent bones.

BON'ZE, n. [Japan. *busse*, a pious man.] A priest of different Oriental sects.

BOO'BY, n. [Fr. *boubie*.] 1. A waterfowl allied to the pelican. 2. A dunce; a stupid fellow.

BOO'BY-HUT, n. A kind of sleigh, with a covered top.

BOOK (27), n. [A.-S. *bōc*, from *bōce*, beech, because the ancient Saxons wrote on beechen boards.] 1. Sheets of paper bound together, whether printed or not. 2. A sub-division of a work. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To enter in a book.

BOOK-BIND'ER, n. One who binds books.

BOOK-CASE (109), n. A case with shelves for books.

BOOK'ISH, a. Given to reading.

BOOK'ISH-NESS, n. Addictedness to books; fondness for books.

BOOK-KEEP'ER (109), n. One who keeps accounts.

BOOK-KEEP'ING, n. Art of keeping

BOOK-L'EARNED (60), a. Versed in books; ignorant of men.

BOOK-L'EARN'ING, n. Learning acquired by reading only.

BOOK-SELL'ER, n. One who sells books.

BOOK-STORE, n. A shop where books are kept for sale.

BOOK'WORM (-wŭrm), n. 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books. 2. A student addicted to books.

BOOM, n. [See BEAM.] 1. [Naut.] A spar to extend the bottom of a sail.

2. A line of spars across a river or other water. 3. A hollow roar, as of waves or cannon. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To rush with violence. 2. To make a hollow sound or roar, as of waves. 3. To cry, as the bittern.

BOOM'ER-ANG, n.

A remarkable missile weapon used by the natives of Australia.

BOON, n. [Lat. *bonus*, good.] Gift; grant; present. — *a.* 1. Gay; merry. 2. Kind; bountiful.

BOOR, n. [A.-S. *gebūr*, D. *boer*; fr. A.-S. *bān*, to inhabit, cultivate.] A clown; a rude and illiterate person.

BOOR'ISH, a. Clownish; rustic.

BOOST, v. t. [Cf. BOAST, *v. i.*] To lift from behind; to push up.

BOO'SY, a. A little intoxicated; BOO'ZY, } fuddled.

BOOT, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. [A.-S. *bōt*, compensation.] To profit; to advantage. 2. To put boots on. — *n.* 1. Profit; gain, advantage. [Fr. *botte*, A.-S. *butte*, *bytte*.] 2. A covering for the foot and leg. 3. An apron for a carriage, to defend from rain and mud. 4. *pl.* A servant at hotels who blacks the boots.

BOOT-EE', n. A half or short boot.

BOOTH, n. [Icel. *būdh*, W. *butth*.] A temporary shelter of boards or boughs of trees.

BOOT-JACK, n. An instrument for drawing off boots. [itable]

BOOT'LESS, a. Unavailing; unprofitable.

BOOT-TREE, } n. An instrument to stretch the leg of a boot.

BOOT'Y, n. [Icel. *byti*, *byta*, to distribute.] Spoil taken in war, or by violence; plunder.

BO-PEEP', n. A child's play.

BO'RAGE (bŭr'rej), n. [Low Lat. *borago*.] An annual garden plant, formerly esteemed as a cordial.

BO'RAX, n. [Ar. *bŭraq*, niter, salt-peter.] A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with soda.

BO'RDER, n. [A.-S. *bord*. See BOARD.] Outer part or edge of anything.

SYN. — Verge; brink; margin; brim; rim; boundary.

— *v. t.* To touch at the edge. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a border for.

BOR'DER-ER, n. One who dwells on a border.

BORE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *borian*.] 1. To penetrate with an auger, gimlet, or the like. 2. To weary by iteration. — *v. i.* To pierce or

enter by boring. — *n.* 1. Hole made by boring; cavity of any fire-arm; caliber. 2. One who, or that which, wearies. — *v., imp.* of *Bear*.

BOR'E-AL, a. [Lat. *borealis*, fr. *Boreas*, the north wind.] Northern; pertaining to the north.

BOR'ER, n. 1. One who bores: an instrument for boring. 2. A worm that pierces wood.

BORN and BÖRNE, p. p. of Bear.

BOR'OUGH (bŭr'ŭ), n. [A.-S. *burh*, *burgh*, fr. *beorgan*, to hide, defend, be prominent.] An incorporated town that is not a city.

BOR'RÖW (bŭr'rŭ), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *borgian*, fr. *borg*, *dorh*, pledge.] 1. To take from another on trust, with intention to return or give an equivalent for. 2. To appropriate.

BOR'RÖW-ER, n. One who borrows.

BOSE'AGE, n. [From O. Eng. *busk*, Eng. *bush*.] Wood; underwood.

BOSH, n. [Prov. Eng. *bosh*, dash, show.] Nonsense; foolishness. [Col-

BOS'K'Y, a. Woody; bushy. [loq.]

BOS'OM, n. [A.-S. *bĕsum*.] 1. The breast or its covering. 2. The breast, as the seat of the sensibilities. 3. Any inclosed place. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose in the bosom.

BÖSS, n. [Ger. *butz*, *butzen*, something cloddy or stumpy, point, tip.] 1. A stud; a knob. 2. Any protuberant part. 3. [D. *baas*, master.] A master workman.

BÖSS'Y, a. Containing, or ornamented with, bosses.

BO-TAN'IC, a. Pertaining to bot-

BO-TAN'IC-AL, } n.

BO-TAN'IC-AL-LY, adv. In a botanical manner.

BÖT'AN-IST, n. One skilled in botany.

BÖT'AN-IZE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To seek for plants for the purpose of botanical investigation.

BÖT'AN-Y, n. [Gr. *βοτάνη*, herb, plant.] The science which treats of plants, their classification, &c.

BÖTCH, n. [Cf. BOSS and PATCH.] 1. A patch of a garment. 2. A clumsy performance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mend in a clumsy manner.

BÖT'FLY, n. An insect troublesome to domestic animals.

BÖTH (20), a. & pron. [A.-S. *bā*; *bāth*, *būth*.] The one and the other; the two. — *conj.* It precedes the first of two co-ordinate words or phrases, and is followed by *and* before the other.

BÖTH'ER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To tease or perplex. — *n.* One who, or that which, bothers; annoyance.

BÖT'RY-OID, } a. [Gr. *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, and *είδος*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

BÖT'RY-OID'AL, } n. pl. [Prob. fr. *bite*.] Small worms in horses' intestines.

BÖT'TLE, n. [Fr. *bouteille*, fr. *botte*, cask.] 1. A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquors. 2. Contents of a bottle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose in bottles.

BOTTLE-HOLDER, *n.* One who aids a boxer, by giving him refreshment, &c., between the rounds.

BOTTOM, *n.* [A.-S. *botm*.] 1. Lowest part of any thing. 2. Foundation; base. 3. Low land; a dale; a valley. 4. Keel of a vessel; hence, the vessel itself. 5. Power of endurance. 6. Dregs.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To found or build. 2. To furnish with a seat or bottom.

BOTTOM-LESS, *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless.

BOTTOM-RY, *n.* Contract by which a ship is bound as security for the payment of money advanced or lent.

BOUDRY (bō'dwōr), *n.* [Fr.] A lady's private room.

BOUGH (bou), *n.* [A.-S. *boga*, from *bēgan*, *bēgan*, to bow, bend.] A large branch of a tree.

BOUT (bawt), *imp. & p. p.* of *Buy*.

BOULLON (bō'lyōng), *n.* [Fr.] Broth; soup.

BOWDER, *n.* See **BOWLDER**.

BOULEVARD (bō'lvār'), *n.* [Fr., *fr. Eng. buvarck*.] A public walk or street on the site of a demolished fortification.

BOUNCE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *βόμβος*, a hollow, deep sound.] To leap or spring suddenly.—*n.* 1. A sudden leap or bound. 2. A heavy blow or thump.

BOUNCER, *n.* 1. One who bounces. 2. A bold lie. 3. A liar. 4. Something big.

BOUNTING, *a.* Stout; lusty.

BOUND, *n.* 1. Limit; confine; extent; boundary. 2. A leap; a jump.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To limit; to restrain; to confine. 2. To mention the boundaries of.—*v. i.* [Gr. *βόμβος*, a hollow, deep sound.] 1. To move forward by leaps; to leap; to jump. 2. To rebound.—*imp. & p. p.* of *Bind*.—*a.* Destined; tending; going.

BOUNDARY, *n.* That which fixes a limit; esp. a visible mark.

BOUNDEN (bound'n), *a.* [From *bind*.] Made obligatory; binding.

BOUNDLESS, *a.* Without bounds or confines; infinite.

BOUNTEOUS (bō), *a.* Disposed to give freely; generous; munificent.

BOUNTEOUSLY, *adv.* Liberally.

BOUNTEOUSNESS, *n.* Liberality.


BOUNTI-FUL, *a.* Free in giving; munificent; generous.

BOUNTI-FULLY, *adv.* In a bountiful manner.

BOUNTY, *n.* [Lat. *bonitas*, *fr. bonus*, good.] 1. Liberality; generosity. 2. A premium to encourage some object.

BOUQUET (bō'kāt' or bō'kā), *n.* 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers. 2. A perfume or aromatic odor.

BOUR-GEOIS (bur-jois'), *n.* [Prob. from a type-founder of that name.] A small kind of type.

 Bourgeois type.

BOURN, {*n.* [Fr. *borne*.] 1. A limit; 2. **BOURNE**, {goal. 2. Stream or rivulet.

BOURSE (bō'rs), *n.* [Fr., *fr. Gr. βύρρα*, *σα*, skin, because a purse was made of leather.] A French exchange.

BOUT, *n.* [O. Eng. *bought*, bend. See **BIGHT**.] 1. A contest; trial. 2. As much of an action as is performed at one time.

BÖVINE, *a.* [Lat. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.] Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.

BOW (bou), *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *bōgan*, *bēgan*, Skr. *bhuñj*, to be bent.] To bend;—used esp. of the head or body.—*n.* 1. An inclination of the head, or the body. 2. Rounded part of a ship forward.

BÖW (bō), *n.* [See *supra*, and cf. **BOUGH**.] 1. A weapon for shooting arrows. 2. An instrument having a curved form.

BOWEL (bou'el), *n.* [Lat. *botellus*, a small sausage.] 1. One of the intestines; a gut;—chiefly in the *pl.* 2. Interior part of any thing. 3. Tenderness; compassion.—*v. t.* (187) To take out the bowels of.

BOWER (bou'er), *n.* [From *bow*.] 1. An anchor at the bow of a ship. 2. [Ger. *bauer*, a peasant, the knave in cards.] One of the two highest cards in the game of euchre. 3. [A.-S. *bār*, from Goth. *bawan*, to dwell.] A cottage. 4. An arbor.

BOWER-Y, *a.* Covering, as a bower; containing bowers.

BÖWIE-KNIFE (-nif), *n.* A peculiar kind of knife, worn as a weapon;—from its inventor, Col. *Bowie*.

BÖWL, *n.* [A.-S. *bolla*, any round vessel.] 1. A concave vessel. 2. Hollow part of any thing. 3. [Lat. *bullā*, any thing rounded by art.] A ball for rolling on a level surface.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To roll as a bowl.—*v. i.* 1. To play with bowls. 2. To roll the ball on a level.

BÖWLDER, *n.* [See **BÖWL**, ball.] A mass of rock, transported by natural agencies from its native bed.

BÖW-LĒGGĒD (bō'lĕgd), *a.* Having crooked legs. [Lat bowls.]

BÖWLER (bōl'er), *n.* One who plays **BÖWLING**.

BÖWLINE, *n.* [Prop. the *line* of the *bow*, or bend.] A rope to keep the weather-edge of the sail tight forward.

BÖWLING-XLLEY, *n.* A covered place for playing at bowls.

BÖWLING-GREEN, *n.* A level piece of ground for bowling.

BÖW-SHÖT, *n.* Space which an arrow may pass when shot.

BÖWSPRIT (bō'sprīt or bou'sprīt), *n.* [Bow (of a ship) and *sprīt*.] A large spar projecting over the stem of a vessel, to carry sail.

BÖWSTRING, *n.* 1. String of a bow. 2. A string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

BÖX, *n.* [Gr. *πύξις*, a box, esp. of box-wood.] 1. A case or receptacle. 2. Inclosed space with seats in a place of amusement. 3. A hollow iron in which an axle-tree runs. 4. Bucket of a lifting pump. 5. Driver's seat on a carriage. 6. [Gr. *πύξις*.] A

tree or a shrub. 7. [Cf. Gr. *πίξις*, with clenched fist.] A blow on the head or ear.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To inclose in a box. 2. To furnish with boxes. 3. To strike with the hand.—*v. i.* To fight with the fist. [*fast*.]

BÖXER, *n.* One who fights with his **BÖXING-GLOVES**.

BÖXING-GLOVES, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To wear, as a ship, in a certain manner.

BOY, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *bua*, *bue*, D. *boef*, Cf. Lat. *pupus*; A.-S. & Dan. *pięa*, a little girl.] A male child; a lad.

BOYHOOD (bō'), *n.* State of a boy.

BOYISH, *a.* Childish; puerile.

BOYISHNESS, *n.* Manners or behavior of a boy.

BRÄC'ĀTE, *a.* [Lat. *braccatus*, wearing breeches.] Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

BRÄCE, *n.* [Lat. *brachia*, the arms (stretched out).] 1. A prop or support. 2. That which holds any thing firmly. 3. A character connecting two or more words or lines, thus, *ball*, [] 4. A pair. 5. A strap.—*v. t.* **BRÄCE**. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To support; to prop. 2. To tighten.

BRÄCELET, *n.* [Fr., *fr. Lat. brachium*, arm.] Ornament for the wrist.

BRÄCHI-AL, or **BRÄCHI-AL**, *a.* [Lat. *brachialis*; *brachium*, arm.] Belonging to, or resembling, an arm.

BRÄCHYGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *βραχύς*, short, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of writing in short hand; stenography.

BRÄCKEN, *n.* Fern.

BRÄCKET, *n.* [O. Fr. *braquet*, from Lat. *brachium*, arm.] 1. A small projecting support. 2. One of two hooks, [], used to inclose an explanation, note, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place within brackets.

BRÄCKISH, *a.* [D. & L. Ger. *brak*, brackish.] Salty; salt. [brackish.]

BRÄCKISHNESS, *n.* Quality of being **BRÄCT**.

BRÄCT, *n.* [Lat. *bractea*, a thin plate.] A small leaf or scale, from the axil of which a flower proceeds.

BRÄD, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *braad*, prick, sting.] A kind of nail, with a slight projection at the top on one side.

BRÄG, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Icel. *bragga*, to adorn, W. *bragaw*, to swell out.] To swagger; to boast.—*n.* 1. A boast. 2. A game at cards.

BRÄG-GA-DÖ'CI-O (-dō'shō), *n.* [From *Bragsdödochio*, a character in Spenser's *Fairy Queen*.] 1. A boaster. 2. Empty boasting.

BRÄG-GART, *n.* [O. Fr. *bragord*, vain bragging.] A boaster; a vain fellow.—*a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

BRÄG'GĒR, *n.* One who brags.

BRÄH'MÄ, *n.* First person in the trinity of the Hindoos; the creator.

BRÄH'MAN, {*n.* One of the upper castes
BRÄH'MIN, } among the Hindoos.

BRÄID, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *brēdan*.] To weave; to plait.—*n.* A cord or other texture, formed by weaving.

BRÄILS, *n. pl.* [Lat. *bracia*, *bracæ*, breeches.] Rope to haul up sails.

BRÄIN, *n.* [A.-S. *bragen*.] 1. The

soft whitish mass in the upper cavity of the skull. 2. The understanding. — *v. t.* To dash out the brains of.

BRÄIN'LESS, *a.* Without understanding; witless.

BRÄIN'PÄN, *n.* Skull; cranium.

BRÄIN'SICK, *a.* Disordered in the understanding.

BRÄKE, *n.* [L. *Ger. brake*, brushwood.] 1. A fern. 2. A place overgrown with brakes. 3. A thicket. 4. [From root of *break*.] An instrument to break flax. 5. Handle by which a pump, &c., is worked. 6. Mechanism to retard the motion of a carriage.

BRÄKE/MAN (150), *n.* One whose business is to manage a brake.

BRÄM'BLE, *n.* [A-S. *bræmbe*.] 1. The raspberry or blackberry shrub. 2. Any rough, prickly shrub.

BRÄN, *n.* Coat of the seed of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour.

BRÄNCH, *n.* [Ger. *branke*, claw, W. *braich*, arm.] 1. A limb; a bough. 2. Any part extended from the main body of a thing. 3. A subdivision; a department. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To spread in branches. 2. To divide into separate parts. — *v. t.* To divide as into branches.

BRÄNCH'LET, *n.* A little branch.

BRÄNCH'Y, *a.* Full of branches.

BRÄND, *n.* [A-S., from *brinnan*, to burn.] 1. A burning or partly burnt stick. 2. A sword. 3. An iron for burning a mark on something. 4. Quality; kind. 5. A stigma. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To burn with a hot iron. 2. To stigmatize.

BRÄND'GOOSE, *n.* [See **BRANT**.] A species of wild goose.

BRÄNDISIH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] From *brant*, a sword.] To wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish. — *n.* A flourish, as with a weapon.

BRÄNDLING, *n.* A small red worm.

BRÄND'NEW, *a.* [See **BRAND**.] Quite new, as if fresh from the fire.

BRÄND'VY, *n.* [O. Eng. *brandvine*, i. e., burned wine.] A spirit distilled from wine, &c.

BRÄN'GLE, *n.* [Probably a modif. of *verangle*.] A wrangle; a squabble. — *v. t.* To wrangle; to squabble.

BRÄNK, *n.* 1. Buckwheat. 2. [Cf. **BRANCH**.] A bridle for scolds.

BRÄN'NEW (109), *a.* See **BRAND-NEW**.

BRÄN'NY, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, *brant*. [It. *brantia*.] A species of wild goose.

BRÄ'SIER (brä'zher), *n.* [From *bräs*.] 1. One who works in brass. 2. [Fr. *brasier*, *brasier*, from *braise*, live coals.] A pan for holding coals.

BRÄSS, *n.* [A-S. *bras*.] 1. A yellow alloy of copper and zinc. 2. Impudence.

BRÄSS'I-NESS, *n.* Quality or appearance of brass.

BRÄSS'Y, *a.* 1. Pertaining to brass; hard as brass. 2. Impudent.

BRÄT, *n.* [A-S. *bratt*, cloak, rag.] A child; — in contempt.

BRA-VÄ'DO, *n.* [See **BRAVE**.] 1. An

arrogant menace; a boast. 2. A boasting fellow.

BRAVE, *a.* [Fr. *brave*, Sp. and It. *bravo*, courageous.] 1. Of noble or admirable courage. 2. Excellent; beautiful.

SYN. — Courageous; gallant; valiant; valorous; bold; intrepid; fearless.

— *n.* 1. A brave person; esp., an Indian warrior. 2. A hector; a bully. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To encounter with courage; to defy.

BRAVE'LY, *adv.* In a brave manner.

BRAVE'RY, *n.* 1. Quality of being brave. 2. Ostentation.

SYN. — Courage; heroism; intrepidity; gallantry; valor; dauntlessness; audacity. — *Courage* is that firmness of spirit which meets danger without fear; *bravery* defies or braves it, and shows itself in outward acts; *audacity* is bravery running out into rashness.

BRA'VO, *n.*; *pl.* **BRÄ'VO'S**. [It. **BRAVE**.] A daring villain; an assassin. — *interj.* Well done.

BRAWL, *v. t.* [W. *bragol*, to vociferate, brag; *brawl*, boast.] 1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. 2. To complain loudly. 3. To roar; as water. — *n.* A noisy quarrel.

BRAWLER, *n.* A noisy fellow.

BRAWN, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *bräto*, fatness.] 1. Flesh of a boar. 2. Muscular strength; hence, the arm.

BRAW'NY, *a.* Having large, strong muscles.

BRAY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *bráka*, to break, A-S. *bracan*, to rub.] To pound or grind small. — *v. t.* [Fr. *braire*.] To utter a harsh cry, as an ass. — *n.* Harsh sound of an ass.

BRÄY'ER, *n.* One who brays like an ass. — *n.* [From *bray*, to grind.] An instrument for mixing or spreading ink.

BRÄZE, *v. t.* [From *brass*.] 1. To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. 2. To harden to impudence.

BRÄ'ZEN (brä'zn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or made of, brass. 2. Impudent. — *v. i.* To be impudent.

BRÄ'ZEN-FÄCED (-fäst), *a.* Impudent; shameless. [manner.]

BRÄ'ZEN-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.

BRÄ'ZIER (brä'zher), *n.* [See **BRASIER**.] 1. An artificer who works in brass. 2. A pan to hold coals.

BRÄCH, *n.* [A-S. *brice*, *bryce*. See **BREAK**.] 1. Act of breaking. 2. Opening made by breaking. 3. Infraction, as of a law. 4. A breaking up of amicable relations.

SYN. — Rent; cleft; chasm; break; difference; misunderstanding.

— *v. t.* To make a breach in the walls of.

BRÄCH'Y, *a.* Apt to break fences; — applied to unruly cattle.

BREAD, *n.* [A-S.] 1. Food made of flour or meal. 2. Provisions in general. [bread is made.]

BREAD'CORN, *n.* Grain of which **BREADTH** (108), *n.* [A-S. *brado*, *bræd*, from *brād*, broad.] Distance from side to side; width.

BREAK, *v. t.* [*imp.* **BROKE** (**BRAKE**,

obs.); *p. p.* **BROKE** or **BROKEN**] [A-S. & Goth. *brakan*.] 1. (*a.*) To strain apart; and (*Fig.*) to disclose. (*b.*) To violate. (*c.*) To interrupt; to terminate. 2. To dash to pieces.

3. (*a.*) To bruise. (*b.*) To weaken, impair, or subdue. [*Fig.*] To impair cautiously. (*c.*) To make bankrupt. (*d.*) To cashier. — *v. i.* 1. To come to pieces. 2. To open spontaneously. 3. To appear; to dawn. 4. To burst forth violently. 5. To fail in business. — *n.* 1. An opening. 2. Interruption. 3. The dawn.

BREAK'AGE (45), *n.* 1. A breaking. 2. Allowance for things broken.

BREAK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, breaks. 2. *pl.* Waves breaking into foam against the shore, &c.

BREAK'FAST (brék'fast), *n.* The first meal in the day. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.]

To eat the first meal in the morning.

BREAK'WA-TER, *n.* Any structure to break the force of waves.

BREAM, *v. t.* To burn filth, as grass, seaweed, &c., off from.

BREAST, *n.* [A-S. *breast*. The root is A-S. *berstan*, Eng. *burst*.] 1. Fore part of the body next below the neck. 2. The glands, in females, in which milk is secreted. 3. Seat of consciousness, the affections, &c.; the heart. — *v. t.* To meet with the breast, or manfully.

BREAST'BÖNE, *n.* Bone of the breast to which ribs are attached.

BREAST'KNÖT (-nöt), *n.* A knot of ribbons worn on the breast.

BREAST'PIN, *n.* A pin worn for ornament on the breast.

BREAST'PLÄTE, *n.* 1. Armor worn upon the breast. 2. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.

BREAST'FLOW, *n.* A kind of **BREAST'PLOWH**, *n.* plow, driven by the breast, for cutting turf.

BREAST'WORK (-wärk), *n.* A defensive earthenwork breast-high.

BREATH, *n.* [A-S. *bræth*.] 1. Air respired. 2. Act or power of breathing. 3. Time to breathe; respite. 4. A single respiration or act; an instant. 5. A slight breeze.

BREATH'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being breathed.

BREÄTHE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To respire; hence, to live. 2. To take breath; to rest. 3. To pass, as air; to exhale; to emanate. — *v. t.* 1. To respire. 2. To utter softly. 3. To emit, as breath. 4. To suffer to take breath. 5. To put out of breath.

BREÄTH'ING, *n.* 1. Respiration. 2. Aspiration. 3. Vent.

BREÄTH'LESS, *a.* 1. Out of breath. 2. Dead; expired.

BREÄTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being breathless.

BRECCIA (brët'chá), *n.* [It.] A party-colored rock composed of angular fragments, united by a cement.

BRECCI, *n.* [See **BREECHES**.] 1. Lower part of the body behind. 2. Hinder part of anything.

BREECH'ES (brích'ez), *n. pl.* [A-S.

brec, bræc, Lat. bræcæ, braccæ.] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.

BREECH'ING (brich'ing), *n.* Part of a harness round a horse's breech.

BREECH'-LOAD'ING, *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.

BRED, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BRED.**] [*A.-S. brēdan.*] 1. To procreate; to beget. 2. To bring up. 3. To instruct. 4. To produce. — *v. i.* To bear and nourish young. — *n.* 1. A race from the same stock. 2. Offspring; progeny.

BREED'ER, *n.* One who breeds.

BREED'ING, *n.* 1. Formation of maners. 2. Department or behavior.

BREEZE, *n.* A light wind. — *v. i.* To blow gently. [*inds.*]

BREZ'Y, *a.* Fanned with gentle breeze.

BRENT, *n.* A brant, or brand-goose.


BRETH'REN (B2), *n.*; *pl.* of *Brother*.

BREVE, *n.* [*Lat. brevis, short.*] 1. (*Mus.*) A note, equivalent to — mark [—] to indicate the short quantity or sound of a vowel.

BRE-VĪT', *n.* [*Fr.*] A commission entitling the officer to take rank above his actual rank or pay. — *v. t.* To confer rank or title upon by brevet. — *a.* Taking rank by brevet.

BRE'VI-A-RY, *n.* [*Lat. brevarium, fr. brevis, short.*] 1. An abridgment; a compend; a summary. 2. A book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic or Greek church.

BRE-VI'ER, *n.* [*Prob.* from being orig. used in printing a *brevariary*.] A small kind of printing type.

 This type is *brevier*.

BRE'VI-TY, *n.* [*Lat. brevitās, from brevis, short.*] 1. Shortness of duration. 2. Conciseness.

BREW (brū), *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] [*A.-S. breoan, allied to Gr. φρῆνεν, to roast, fry, broil.*] 1. To boil or seethe. 2. To prepare from malt or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation. 3. To plot. — *v. i.* 1. To carry on brewing. 2. To be forming, or gathering.

BREW'AGE (brū'aj), *n.* Malt liquor.

BREW'ER (brū'er), *n.* One who brews.

BREW'ER-Y (brū'er-ē), *n.* A house

BREW'-HOUSE (brū'er-hōus), where brewing is carried on.

BREW'ING (brū'ing), *n.* 1. Preparation of liquors from malt and hops &c. 2. Quantity brewed at once.

BREW'IS (brū'is), *n.* [*A.-S., from breoan, Eng. brew.*] Bread soaked in gravy, or in water and butter.

BRĪBE, *n.* [*Fr. bribe, a hunch of bread, leavings of meals generally given to a beggar.*] 1. A gift intended to corrupt. 2. That which seduces. — *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] 1. To corrupt by gifts. 2. To gain by a bribe.

BRĪB'ER, *n.* One who bribes.

BRĪB'ER-Y, *n.* Act of bribing.

BRĪCK, *n.* [*Armor. brick, clayey, pri, clay.*] 1. Clay and sand, tempered

with water, molded into regular forms, and dried or burnt. 2. Bricks collectively. — *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] To lay or pave with bricks.

BRĪCK'BAT, *n.* A fragment of a brick.

BRĪCK'-KILN (-kīl), *n.* A kiln, in which bricks are burnt.

BRĪCK'-LĀY'ER, *n.* One who builds with bricks.

BRĪCK'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* A structure of bricks.

BRĪD'AL, *a.* Belonging to a bride; nuptial; connubial. — *n.* Nuptial festival; marriage.

BRĪDE, *n.* [*A.-S. bryd, Skr. prauḥā. Cf. Skr. pri, to love.*] 1. A woman recently married. 2. A woman contracted to be married. [*wedding.*]

BRĪDE'-CAKE, *n.* Cake for guests at a BRĪDE'GROOM, *n.* [*A.-S. brydguma, fr. bryd, bride, and guma, man.*] A man newly married, or about to be married.

BRĪDE'-MĀID, } *n.* A woman who at-

BRĪDES'-MĀID, } tends on a bride.

BRĪDE'-MAN, } *n.* A man who at-

BRĪDES'-MAN, } tends upon a bride-groom and bride.

BRĪDE'WELL, *n.* A house of correction; — from a workhouse near *St. Bride's well*, in London.

BRĪDGE, *n.* [*A.-S. brycg, brig.*] 1. A structure on which to pass over a watercourse, ravine, &c. 2. Something analogous to a bridge. — *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] To build a bridge over.

BRĪDLE, *n.* [*A.-S. bridel.*] 1. An instrument to govern and restrain a horse. 2. A restraint; a check. — *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] 1. To put a bridle upon. 2. To restrain.

BRĪDLE'-PĀTH, } *n.* A path for

BRĪDLE'-WĀY, } horsemen.

BRĪD'DOON, *n.* [*Fr. bridon, fr. bride.*] Snaffle and rein of a military bridle, acting independently of the bit.

BRĪFE, *a.* [*Lat. brevis, short.*] 1. Short in duration. 2. Short in expression; using few words.

Syn. — Short; limited; concise; succinct; summary; laconic.

— *n.* 1. An epitome; a concise writing. 2. Abridgment of a client's case. 3. A writ summoning a man to answer to any action.

BRĪF'LESS, *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

BRĪF'LY, *adv.* Concisely.

BRĪF'NESS, *n.* Conciseness.

BRĪ'ER, *n.* [*A.-S. brær, brær.*] A prickly plant or shrub.

BRĪ'ER-Y, *a.* Full of briars; rough.

BRĪG, *n.* [*Abbrev. of brigantine.*] A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

BRĪ'GĀDE, *n.* [*Orig. a contending troop, fr. O. Fr. brigue, trouble, quarrel.*] A division of troops, commanded by a general officer, or brigadier. — *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] To form into brigades.



Brig.

BRĪG'AD, *n.* [*From the name of a division of troops, commanded by a general officer, or brigadier.*] — *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] To form into brigades.

BRĪG'AD-ĪER'-ĜEN'ER-AL, *n.* The officer who commands a brigade.

BRĪG'AND, *n.* [*W. brigant, summit, highlander, plunderer.*] A robber; a freebooter. [*plunder.*]

BRĪG'AND-AGE, *n.* Theft; robbery;

BRĪG'AN-TINE, *n.* [*Fr. brigantine, orig. a piratical vessel.*] A kind of small brig.

BRIGHT (brīt), *a.* [*A.-S. beorht, brīht, Skr. bhṛadsh, to shine.*] 1. Shedding much light. 2. Having qualities that render conspicuous or attractive. 3. Having a clear, quick intellect.

Syn. — Shining; luminous; resplendent; effulgent; radiant.

BRIGHT'EN (brīt'n), *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] 1. To make bright. 2. To make illustrious. 3. To shed light upon.

4. To make acute. — *v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright.

BRIGHT'LY (brīt'-ly), *adv.* Splendidly.

BRIGHT'NESS (brīt'-nēss), *n.* 1. Quality of being bright. 2. Acuteness.

BRILL'ANCE, } *n.* Great brightness;

BRILL'IAN-CY, } splendor.

BRILL'ĪANT (brīl'iant), *a.* [*Fr. brillant, pr. of briller, to shine or sparkle.*] 1. Sparkling with luster. 2. Splendid; shining. — *n.* A diamond of the finest cut.

BRILL'ĪANT-LY, *adv.* In a brilliant manner.

BRĪM, *n.* [*A.-S. brymme.*] Rim, or border, of anything. — *v. i.* To be full to the brim. [*pletely full.*]

BRĪM'FUL, *a.* Full to the top; com-

BRĪM'NER, *n.* A bowl full to the top.

BRĪM'MING, *a.* Full to the brim.

BRĪM'STONE, *n.* [*A.-S. bryne, fire, and stone.*] Sulphur.

BRĪN'DED, *a.* [*Equiv. to branded.*]

Having different colors; variegated.

BRĪN'DLE, *n.* [*A dim. form of brind, the root of brinded.*] State of being brinded. [*variegated.*]

BRĪN'DLED (brīn'dld), *a.* Spotted;

BRĪNE, *n.* [*A.-S. bryne, fr. brinnan, byman, to burn.*] 1. Water impregnated with salt. 2. The ocean or sea. 3. Tears.

BRĪNE'-PAN, *n.* A pit of salt-water, for evaporation.

BRĪNG, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BROUGHT.**] [*A.-S. bringan.*] 1. To convey; to fetch. 2. To make to come. 3. To induce; to influence. [*salt.*]

BRĪN'ISH, *a.* Like brine; somewhat

BRĪNK (B2), *n.* [*Icel. bringr, hillock, W. bryncyn.*] Edge or border of a steep place; verge.

BRĪN'Y, *a.* Pertaining to brine; salt;

BRĪSK, *a.* [*W. brysg, fr. brys, haste.*] 1. Full of liveliness and activity. 2. Effervescing, as liquors.

BRĪSK'ET, *n.* [*W. brysced.*] That part of the breast of an animal that lies next to the ribs.

BRĪSK'LY, *adv.* In a brisk manner.

BRĪSK'NESS, *n.* Quality of being brisk.

BRĪS'TLE (brīs'tl), *n.* [*A.-S. bristl.*] A short, stiff, coarse hair. — *v. t.* [*-ED; -ING.*] To erect the bristles of. — *v. i.* To stand erect, like bristles.

BRIS'TLY (brís'ly), *a.* Thick set with bristles; rough.

BRIT'ÁN'NI-Á, *n.* A compound of tin, antimony, bismuth, and copper.

BRIT'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its inhabitants.

BRIT'TLE (brít'tl), *a.* [A.-S. *bryttan*, to break.] Easily broken; apt to break; fragile.

BRIT'TLE-NESS, *n.* Fragility.

BROACH, *n.* [Fr. *broche*, spit, It. *brocca*.] A tool for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pierce, as with a spit. 2. To tap; to pierce, as a cask. 3. To make public. [who broaches.]

BROACH'ER, *n.* 1. A spit. 2. One broad (brawd), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *brād*.] 1. Wide; extended from side to side. 2. Diffused. 3. Having a large measure of any thing or quality.

STR. — Ample; extensive; comprehensive; vulgar; coarse.

BROAD'AX, } *n.* An ax with a
BROAD'AXE, } broad edge, for hew-
ing timber.

BROAD'CAST, *n.* A casting seed from the hand in sowing. — *adv.* By scattering at large from the hand. — *a.* 1. Dispersed upon the ground with the hand. 2. Widely diffused.

BROAD'GLOTH, *n.* A fine kind of woolen cloth more than 29 inches wide.

BROAD'EN, *v. t.* To grow broad. — *v. i.* To make broad.

BROAD'LY, *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROAD'NESS, *n.* Quality of being broad; breadth.

BROAD'PIECE, *n.* A piece of gold coin broader than a guinea; in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. a 20s. piece. [country or state.]

BROAD'SEAL, *n.* Public seal of a **BROAD'SIDE**, *n.* 1. A discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once. 2. The side of a ship above the water. 3. A sheet of paper printed on one side only.

BROAD'SWORD (-sörd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade.

BRO-CÁDE', *n.* [It. *broccare*, to figure, to stitch.] Silk or other stuff, variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers, &c.

BRO-CÁDE', *a.* Woven as brocade.

BRO-CÁGE, } *n.* Brokerage.

BRO-KÁGE, }

BRO'CA-TÉL', *n.* [Sp.] A kind of coarse brocade, commonly made of silk and cotton.

BRO'CO-LI, *n.* [It., pl. of *broccolo*, cabbage sprout.] A variety of the common cabbage.

BROCHURE (bro-shür'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *brocher*, to stitch.] A pamphlet.

BROCK, *n.* [A.-S. *brac*.] A badger.

BRO'GAN, or **BRO-GÁN'**, *n.* A stout, coarse shoe.

BROGUE (brög), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bróg*.] 1. A stout, coarse shoe. 2. A corrupt manner of pronunciation.

BROIL, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] A noisy quarrel.

STR. — Affray; tumult; altercation.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dress or cook over coals. — *v. i.* To be subjected to the action of heat.

BROIL'ER, *n.* 1. One who excites broils. 2. A gridiron.

BROKE (20), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Break*.

BROK'EN (brök'n, 20), *p. a.* [From *break*.] 1. Parted by violence. 2. Made weak; infirm. 3. Subdued; contrite.

BROK'EN-HEÁRT'ED, *a.* Crushed by grief or despair.

BROK'EN-LY, *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner.

BROK'EN-WIND'ED, *a.* Having short breath, as a horse.

BROK'ER, *n.* One who transacts business for another for a certain compensation.

BROK'ER-ÁGE, *n.* 1. Business of a broker. 2. Fee or commission for transacting business as a broker.

BRO'MÁ, *n.* [Gr. *βρώμα*, food.] A chocolate preparation from the seeds of the cocoa.

BRO'MÍNE, *n.* [Gr. *βρώμιος*, bad smell.] One of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine.

BRÖN'CHI, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *βρόγχια*,
BRÖN'CHI-Á, } *βρόγχος*, windpipe.]
BRÖN'CHI-ZE, } The ramifications
of the windpipe in the lungs.

BRÖN'CHI-ÁL (82), *a.* Belonging to **BRÖN'CHIE** (the bronchiæ, or ramifications of the windpipe).

BRÖN-CH'ITIS, *n.* Inflammation of any part of the bronchial membrane.

BRÖN'CHO-CÉLE, *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe, and *κύλη*, tumor.] A morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; goiter.

BRÖN-CHÖT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe, and *τομή*, a cutting.] An incision into the windpipe.

BRONZE (brönz or brönz), *n.* [Prob. fr. It. *bruno*, brown.] 1. An alloy of copper with tin. 2. A work or art cast in bronze. 3. A brown color.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give the appearance or bronze. 2. To make hard or unfeeling.

BROÖCH, *n.* [See **BROACH**.] A bosom-pin.

BROÖD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *bröd*. See **BREED**.] 1. To sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl.

2. To remain in anxious thought; to muse. — *v. t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish. — *n.* 1. Offspring; progeny. 2. That which is bred or produced.

BROÖK (27), *n.* [A.-S. *bróc*.] A small natural stream. — *v. t.* [A.-S. *brücan*, to eat, enjoy, use, bear.] To endure; to be contented with.

BROÖM (28), *n.* [A.-S. *bröm*.] 1. A genus of plants. 2. A brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, &c.

BROÖM-CÖRN, *n.* A plant bearing a head of which brooms are made.

BROÖM'STICK, *n.* Handle of a broom.

BROÖM'Y, *a.* Full of broom; consisting of broom.

BROTH (21), *n.* [A.-S. *broth*, from

brootan, to brew.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BRÖTH'EL, *n.* [A form of *brödel*, orig. a little hut.] A house of ill-fame.

BRÖTH'ER (bröth'er, 152), *n.* [A.-S. *bröthor*, *bröthar*.] 1. He who is born of the same father and mother. 2. One closely united to another by some common tie. 3. One who resembles another.

BRÖTH'ER-HÖÖD (27), *n.* 1. State of being a brother. 2. An association; a fraternity. 3. A class of individuals of the same profession.

BRÖTH'ER-IN-LÁW, *n.* Brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

BRÖTH'ER-LY, *a.* Pertaining to brothers; kind; affectionate.

BROW, *n.* [A.-S. *brav*, *bræva*, Skr. *bhru*.] 1. The ridge and hair over the eye. 2. The forehead. 3. Edge of a steep place.

BROW'BEAT, *v. t.* [*imp.* **BROWBEAT**; *p. p.* **BROWBEATEN**.] To bear down with haughty, stern looks or arrogant assertions.

BROWN, *n.* A dark color inclining to red or yellow. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *brūn*.]

BEORN, *n.* [A.-S. *brav*, *bræva*, Skr. *bhru*.] 1. The ridge and hair over the eye. 2. The forehead. 3. Edge of a steep place.

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Á, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Å, Æ, Ý, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÅSK, ÅLL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÉRM; PÝQUE, FIRM; SÓN,

BRŪSH'-WOOD, *n.* 1. A thickset. 2. Small branches cut from trees.

BRŪSH'Y, *a.* Resembling a brush.

BRŪ'TAL (32), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a brute. 2. Savage; inhuman.

BRŪ-TĀL'TY, *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; cruelty.

BRŪ'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make brutal.

BRŪ'TAL-LY, *adv.* In a brutal manner.

BRŪ'TE (32), *a.* [Lat. *brutus*.] 1. Senseless; unconscious. 2. Irrational. 3. Unintelligent; animal.

— *n.* 1. A beast; an animal destitute of reason. 2. A low-bred, unfeeling person.

BRŪ'TI-FY, *v. t.* [Law. *brutus*, brute, and *facere*, to make.] [-IED; -ING, 42.] To make a brute of.

BRŪ'TISH, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a brute.

SVN. — Ignorant; insensible; stupid; savage; cruel; brutal.

BRŪ'TISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of a brute.

BRŪ'TISH-NESS, *n.* Stupidity; brutishness.

BRŪ'TISM, *n.* Nature or characteristic qualities of a brute.

BRŪ'YO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *βρῦνία*.] A genus of climbing plants.

BŪ'B'BLE, *n.* [D. *bobbel*.] 1. A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air. 2. Any thing that wants solidity; a delusive scheme. — *v. i.*

[-ED; -ING.] 1. To rise in bubbles. 2. To run with a gurgling noise. — *v. t.* To impose on.

BŪ'B'BLY, *a.* Abounding in bubbles.

BŪ'B'BY, *n.* A woman's breast.

BŪ'BO, *n.*; *pl.* **BŪ'BOES**. [Gr. *βουβών*.] 1. The groin. 2. An inflammation, with enlargement, of a gland in the groin.

BŪ-BŌN'O-CĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *βουβών*, groin, and *κύλη*, tumor.] A tumor in the groin.

BŪ'CAL, *a.* [Lat. *bucca*, cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.

BŪ'CA-NEER', *n.* [A word of Amer. origin.] A pirate;

BŪ'CA-NIER', *n.* [A word of Amer. origin.] A pirate; a freebooter.

BŪ-CĒNTAUR, *n.* [Gr. *βούς*, ox and *κένταυρος*, a centaur.] 1. A fabulous monster, half ox and half man. 2. The state barge of Venice.

BŪ'CHU, *n.* A plant used for diseases of the bladder.

BŪCK, *n.* [L. Ger. *büke*, prob. fr. *böke*, book, beech, because formerly lye was made of the ashes of this tree.] 1. Lye in which cloth is soaked in bleaching; also, the liquor in which clothes are washed. 2. The clothes soaked or washed. 3. [A.-S. *bucca*, *buc*, W. *bvch*.] 4. Male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare. 5. A gav, dashing young fellow. — *v. t.* To soak or steep in lye.

BŪCK-BĀS'RET, *n.* A basket to carry clothes in to the wash.

BŪCK'ET, *n.* [A.-S. *buc*.] A vessel

for drawing or carrying water or other liquids. [gay; foppish.]

BŪCK'TISH, *a.* Pertaining to a buck; dim.

BŪCK'LE (bŭk'l), *n.* [Lat. *buccula*, dim. of *bucca*, cheek.] An instrument attached to a strap. — *v. t.*

[-ED; -ING.] 1. To fasten with a buckle. 2. To prepare for action. — *v. i.* 1. To bend; to bow. 2. To struggle. [of shield.]

BŪCK'LER, *n.* [See BUCKLE.] A kind of buck.

BŪCK'-MAST, *n.* [For *beech-mast*.] Fruit of the beech-tree.

BŪCK'RAM, *n.* [Fr. *bougran*, fr. *bou-tuau*, &c., by transposing the *r*.] A coarse linen cloth, stiffened with glue.

BŪCK'SKIN, *n.* 1. Leather of a buck. 2. *pl.* Breaches made of buckskin.

BŪCK'THŌRN, *n.* A genus of plants.

BŪCK'WHEAT, *n.* [Scot. *buck*, beech, and *wheat*.] A plant, the seed of which is used as a grain.

BU-CŌL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *βουκολικός*, fr. *βουκόλος*, cowherd, herdsman.] Relating to shepherds; pastoral; rustic. — *n.* A pastoral poem.

BŪD, *n.* [H. Ger. *butze*, *butz*, core of a fruit, bud.] An undeveloped branch or flower. — *v. i.* [-DED; -DING.] 1. To put forth buds. 2. To begin to grow, as a horn. 3. To be in bloom. — *v. t.* To insert, as the bud of a plant, under the bark of another tree, to raise a different fruit.

BŪD'DHISM (bŭd'dizm), *n.* The doctrine taught by the Hindoo sage, sur-named Buddha, in the 6th century B. C.

[of Buddhism.]

BŪD'DHIST (bŭd'dhist), *n.* A votary

of Buddhism. { *a.* Relating to, or

BŪD'-DHIST'IC, { connected with, Buddhism, or its founder.

BŪDE'-LIGHT (-lit), *n.* [From *Bude*, the residence of the inventor.] An intense white light, produced by burning purified coal-gas in a lamp of peculiar construction.

BŪDGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *bou-ger*, to stir; move.] To move off; to stir. — *n.* [Lat. *bulga*, a leathern bag or knapsack.] Lamb-skin fur.

BŪDGE'ET, *n.* [See BUDGE, *n.*] 1. A sack, with its contents; hence, a stock or store. 2. Annual financial statement made in the House of Commons.

BŪD'LET, *n.* A little bud or shoot.

BŪFF, *n.* [Fr. *beuf*, beef.] 1. A sort of leather, prepared in oil. 2. A color between light pink and light yellow.

BŪFF, *a.* 1. Made of buff leather. 2. Between light pink and light yellow.

BŪFF'A-LO, *n.*; *pl.* **BŪFF'A-LOES**.

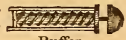
[Gr. *βούβαλος*, a wild ox.] 1. A kind of wild ox found in warm countries of the East.

The name is erroneously applied to the Bison of North America. See BISON.

BŪFF'A-LO-RŌBE, *n.* The skin of the

bison, or so-called *buffalo*, prepared with the hair on.

BŪFF'FER, *n.* A cushion or apparatus, to deaden concussion.



BŪFF'ET, *n.* [Fr. *buffet*, It. *buffetto*, orig. a wineskin, and then a table where wine in skins was placed and sold.] 1. A cupboard or sideboard at one side of a room. 2. [O. Fr., fr. *bufe*, blow.] 3. A blow with the hand; a cuff. 4. Violent force or resistance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To box; to beat; to cuff. 2. To contend against. [actor in an opera.]

BŪFF'FO, *n.* [It. See *uffa*.] The comic

BŪF'FOON, *n.* [It. *buffone*, *buffo*.] A droll; a harlequin; a clown.

BŪF'FOON'ER-Y, *n.* Low jests; vulgar tricks and postures.

BŪFF'Y, *a.* Resembling buff.

BŪG, *n.* [Cf. W. *bug*, hobgoblin, scare-crow.] An insect of many species.

BŪG, *n.* [W. *bug*, *bugan*, *bug*, *beär*, from *bu*, a terrifying

BŪG'A-BOÖ, { object.] Something

frightful, as a specter.

BŪG'GY, *a.* Abounding with bugs. — *n.* 1. A light one-horse chaise. 2. A light one-horse, four-wheel vehicle.

BŪ'GLE, *n.* [From *bugle*

BŪ'GLE-HŌRN.] (Lat. *buculus*, a young bullock, dim.

of *bos*, ox), a sort of wild ox, buffalo.] A musical wind instrument.

BŪ'GLE (bŭ'gl), *n.* 1. Bugle-horn.

[Ger. *bügel*, a bent piece of metal or wood.] An elongated glass bead. 2. [Lat. *bugillo*.] A plant used in medicine.

BŪ'GLOSS, *n.* [Gr. *βουγλωσσοσ*, ox tongue, from *βούς*, ox, and *γλωσσα*, tongue; — from its long, rough leaves.] A plant used in dyeing.

BŪHL (bŭl), *n.* [From A. Ch. *Boule*, a French carver in wood.] A figure of brass, unburnished gold, &c., set into surfaces of ebony, &c.

BŪHR'-STONE (bŭr'stŏn), *n.* [O. Eng. *bur*, a whetstone for scythes.] A variety of flinty quartz.

BŪILD, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **BŪILT**.] [A.-S. *byldan*, to build, from *bold*, house, hall.] 1. To construct, as an edifice. 2. To raise on any foundation. 3. To increase and strengthen. — *v. i.* 1. To practice building. 2. To depend, as on a foundation. — *n.* Form of construction.

BŪILD'ER, *n.* One who builds.

BŪILD'ING, *n.* A thing built, as a house, church, &c.; an edifice.

BŪLB, *n.* [Gr. *βολβός*.] 1. A cluster of partially developed leaves (usually below the ground), producing a stem above, and roots below. 2. A protuberance as of a thermometer.

BŪLB'OUS, *a.* Having or containing bulbs; bulb-like in shape.

BŪLB'GE, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *bālg*, *bālig*, Eng. *belly*.] Protuberant part of a cask; protuberance. — *v. i.* To swell or jut out.



Buck.



Buffalo.

BULK, *n.* [Icel. *bulka*, to swell, *W. bulg*, *bulk*.] 1. Dimensions; size; mass. 2. Largest or principal portion.

BULK-HEAD, *n.* A partition in a ship, to form separate apartments.

BULKY-NESS, *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature. [Sions; large.]

BULKY, *a.* Of great bulk or dimension.

BULL, *n.* [The root is *A.-S. bellan*, to bellow.] 1. The male of any bovine quadruped. 2. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac. 3. One who is interested in raising the value of stocks. 4. [Lat. *bullo*.] Any thing rounded by art. 5. The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the pope. 6. An edict, or rescript of the pope. 7. An apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas, suddenly discovered.

BULL-BAITING, *n.* Practice of exciting bulls with dogs.

BULL-CALF (-kaf), *n.* A male calf; a stupid fellow.

BULL-DOG, *n.* A kind of dog, of remarkable ferocity and courage.

Bull-dog.

BULLET, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, ball.] A small ball for a gun.

BULLETIN, *n.* [Fr. *bulletin*. See **BULL**.] Any public announcement, especially of news recently received.

BULL-FIGHT (-fit), *n.* A combat with a bull.

BULL-FINCH (66), *n.* A singing-bird.

BULL-FROG, *n.* A large, noisy species of frog, found in North America.

BULLION (bōōl'yun), *n.* [Lat. *bullo*, any thing rounded by art.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

BULLOCK, *n.* 1. A young bull. 2. An ox, or castrated bull.

BULL'S-EYE, *n.* A thick piece of glass inserted in a deck, roof, &c., to let in light.

BULLY, *n.* A noisy, blustering fellow; a quarrelsome person. — *a.* Jovial; merry. [Low.] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To insult with noise and blustering menaces.

BULLRUSH, *n.* [*Bull*, in the sense of large, and *rush*.] A large kind of rush.

BULLWARK, *n.* 1. An outlook for defense. 2. Any means of defense. 3. *pl.* Sides of a ship above the upper deck. — *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart; to protect.

BUMBAILIFF, *n.* [A corruption of *bound-bailiff*.] An under bailiff.

BUMBLE-BEE, *n.* [O. Eng. *bumble*, to make a humming noise, and *bee*.] A large bee.

BUMBOAT, *n.* A clumsy boat, for conveying provisions, &c. to vessels lying off shore.

BUMKIN, *n.* [From *boom*, and the dim. termination *kin*.] Pieces of timber projecting from each bow of a vessel, to haul the foretack to.

BUMMER, *n.* 1. A houseless vagrant. 2. A forager.

BÜMP, *n.* [From *bump*, to strike, thump.] 1. A thump; a blow. 2. A swelling or protuberance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid. — *v. i.* To make a loud, heavy noise, as the bittern.

BÜMPER, *n.* [A corrupt of *bombard*, a large drinking vessel.] A cup or glass filled to the brim.

BÜMPKIN (84), *n.* [Perh. fr. *bump*, a swelling.] An awkward, heavy rustic; a clown, or country lout.

BÜN, } *n.* [Cf. O. H. Ger. *bungo*, bulb.]

BÜN, } A kind of small sweet-cake.

BÜNCH, *n.* [Icel. *bünki*, heap, pile, *W. pung*, cluster.] 1. A protuberance; a knob or lump. 2. A collection, cluster, or tuft. — *v. t.* To swell out, as into a bunch. — *v. i.* To form or tie in a bunch.

BÜNCHY, *a.* 1. Swelling out in bunches. 2. Growing in bunches.

BÜN'DLE, *n.* [A.-S. *byndel*, from the root of *bind*.] A number of things bound together; a parcel; a roll. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To tie or bind in a bundle or roll.

BÜNG, *n.* 1. Stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. 2. The orifice itself. — *v. t.* To stop with a bung.

BÜNGALÖW, *n.* [Bengalee *bānglā*.] A house or cottage, of a single floor. [India.]

BÜNGLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner. [workman.]

BÜNGLER, *n.* A clumsy, awkward bungler.

BÜNGLING, *a.* Unskillful; awkward.

BÜN'ION (bün'yun), *n.* See **BUNYON**.

BÜN'K, *n.* A wooden case, which serves for a seat in the day-time and for a bed at night.

BÜN'YON, } *n.* [O. Eng. *bunny*, a swelling.]

BÜN'YON, } A small swelling. Cf. **BÜN**.] An enlargement and inflammation of the joint of the great toe.

BÜN'TING, *n.* [Perh. from Ger. *bunt*, variegated, as it is covered with a great many small black spots.] A bird of different species.

BÜN'TING, } *n.* [Prob. from Ger. *bunt*,

BÜN'TING, } variegated, streaked.] A thin woolen stuff, of which flags are made.

BUOY (bwōy or bwōy), *n.* [D. *boey*, *boei*, buoy, fetter, O. Fr. *buie*, a fetter, Lat. *boja*.] A floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To keep afloat. 2. To fix buoys to; to mark by buoys.

BUOYAN-CY (bwōy'- or bwōy'-), *n.* 1. Quality of floating; specific lightness. 2. Cheerfulness; vivacity.

BUOYANT (bwōy'- or bwōy'-), *a.* 1. Having the quality of floating in a fluid. 2. Bearing up, as a fluid. 3. Vivacious.

BUOYANT-LY, *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

BÜR, } *n.* [D. *burre*, O. Sw. *borra*,

BÜR, } burdock, thistle, Ger. *burre*,

hair, feathers, straw.] Prickly envelope of seeds.

BÜR'DEN, *n.* [A.-S. *byrthen*, fr. the root of *bear*.] 1. That which is borne; a load. 2. That which is grievous or oppressive. 3. Capacity of a ship. 4. [Fr. *bourdon*, great bell, drone, humble-bee.] Verse repeated in a song; chorus; refrain; main topic. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay a heavy load upon. 2. To oppress.

BÜR'DEN-SÖME, *a.* Grievous to be borne; oppressive.

BÜR'DÖCK, *n.* A genus of plants having a rough, bristly fruit.

BÜR'EAU (bü'ro, 114), *n.*; *pl.* **BÜR'EAUX** (bü'rōz) or **BÜR'EAUS** (bü'rōz). [Fr., from O. Fr. *bur*, drugget, with which, orig. a writing table was covered.] 1. A desk with drawers for papers. 2. An office where business is transacted. 3. A department for the transaction of public business. 4. A chest of drawers for clothes, &c.

BÜR'EAU-CRACY (bu-rō'-), *n.* [*Bureau* and Gr. *κρατία*, to govern.] A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments.

BÜR'G, *n.* [A.-S. form of *borough*.] A borough.

BÜR'GA-MÖT, *n.* 1. A variety of pear. 2. A perfume. See **BERGAMOT**. [GEOIS.]

BÜR-GEOIS' (bur-jois'), *n.* See **BOURBÜR'GESS**, *n.* [Fr. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, borough.] 1. A citizen, or freeman of a borough. 2. A representative or a magistrate of a borough. [BOROUGH.]

BÜR'GH (bürg), *n.* See **BURG** and **BÜR'GH'ER** (bürg'er), *n.* [From *burgh*.] A freeman of a burgh or borough.

BÜR'GLAR, *n.* [From *burgh*, borough, town, and O. Fr. *laire*, thief, fr. Lat. *latro*.] One who breaks into a dwelling-house, in the night-time, to commit a felony. [burglary.]

BÜR-GLÄ'RIOUS, *a.* Pertaining to **BÜR-GLÄ'RIOUS-LY**, *adv.* With intent to commit burglary.

BÜR'GLA-RY, *n.* Act of entering a dwelling-house, in the night, with intent to commit a felony therein.

BÜR'G'O-MÄSTER, *n.* [Lat. *burgus* (equiv. to *burg*, *burgh*), and Eng. *master*.] A chief magistrate of some municipal towns.

BÜR'GUN-DY, *n.* A superior kind of wine; — from *Burgundy*, in France.

BÜR'RIAL (bēr'i-al), *n.* Act of burying; sepulture; interment.

BÜR'IN, *n.* [Prob. from O. H. Ger. *borra*, borer.] 1. An engraver's tool. 2. Style of execution of an engraver.

BÜRKE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From an Irishman who committed the crime in 1829.] 1. To murder, so as to obtain a body for dissection. 2. To dispose of quietly or indirectly.

BÜR'L, *n. t.* [Cf. Fr. *bourlet*, *bourrelet*, pad.] To pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

BÜR'LAP, *a.* A coarse linen fabric.

BÜR-LÉSQUE' (-lěšk'), *a.* [It. *burlesco*, fr. *buria*, sneer, mockery.] Tend-

ing to excite laughter by ludicrous images. — *n.* 1. Exaggerated parody; satire. 2. A ludicrous imitation; a caricature. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To turn into ridicule.

BUR-LETTA, *n.* [It., dim. of *burla*, mockery.] A comic opera.

BUR'LY, *a.* [O. Eng. *boorely*, equiv. to *boorlike*, clownish.] 1. Of great bulk; stout. 2. Coarse and rough.

BURN, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BURNED or BURNT.] [A.-S. *beornan*, *byrnan*, Goth. *brinnan*.] 1. To consume with fire. 2. To injure by fire or heat. 3. To submit to the action of fire or heat. 4. To produce a sensation akin to that of heat. — *v. i.* 1. To be on fire. 2. To be injured by heat. 3. To be hot or in a passion. — *n.* Injury caused by the action of fire.

BURN'ER, *n.* 1. One who sets on fire. 2. An appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture.

BURN'ING-GLASS, *n.* A convex lens used for producing an intense heat by converging the sun's rays.

BUR'NISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *brunir*, It. *brunire*, to make brown, bright, or glossy.] 1. To polish by rubbing. 2. To render bright. — *n.* Effect of burnishing; gloss; luster.

BUR'NISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who burnishes. 2. A tool for burnishing.

BURN'T-OFF'ER-ING, *n.* Something offered and burnt on an altar.

BURR, *n.* See BUR.

BUR'RÖW, *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, *beorh*, hill, burrow, fr. *beorgan*, to be prominent, to protect.] A hole in the ground made by certain animals. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To excavate a hole to lodge in; to lodge in a hole. 2. To hide; to take refuge in.

BUR'SAR, *n.* [L. Lat. *barsarius*, from *barsa*, *byrsa*, purse.] 1. A treasurer; a purser. 2. A student to whom a stipend is paid.

BUR'SA-RY, *n.* 1. Treasury of a college or monastery. 2. A charitable foundation in a university.

BURSE, *n.* [L. Lat. *bursea*. See BOURSE.] A public edifice for the meeting of merchants; an exchange.

BURST, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. BURST.] [A.-S. *berstan*.] 1. To fly or break open with force. 2. To make any sudden change to an opposite or different state. — *v. t.* To rend by violence; to open suddenly. — *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a violent rending.

BUR'THEN, *n.* & *v.* See BURDEN.

BUR'Y (bēr'y), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [A.-S. *byrgan*, allied to *beorgan*, to keep, cover, hide.] 1. To cover out of sight, as in a grave. 2. To hide in oblivion.

BUR'Y-ING-GROUND } (bēr'y-), *n.* A
BUR'Y-ING-PLACE } grave-yard; a
church-yard. [skin.]

BUR'BY, *n.* A military cap of bear-bush. [O. H. Ger *busc*, Fr. *bois*.]

1. A place abounding in trees or shrubs. 2. A thick shrub; also, a cluster of shrubs. 3. A tavern sign. 4. A lining of metal let into an orifice.

— *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy. — *v. t.* To furnish with a bush.

BUSH'EL, *n.* [Low Lat. *boissel*, *boissellus*, fr. *bustia*, *buxis*, equiv. to Fr. *bois*, box.] A dry measure of four pecks or eight gallons.

BUSH'EL-AGE, *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel. [Eng.]

BUSH'Y-NESS, *n.* Quality of being bushy.

BUSH'-WHACK'ER, *n.* 1. A raw countryman. 2. One engaged in predatory excursions against an enemy.

BUSH'Y, *a.* 1. Full of bushes. 2. Thick and spreading, like a bush.

BUS'I-LY (büz'l-y), *adv.* In a busy manner.

BUS'I-NESS (büz'nes), *n.* 1. Employment; occupation. 2. Traffic in general. 3. Concern. 4. Affair; transaction.

BÜSK, *n.* [Fr. *busc*, *busque*, from *bois*, *bos*, wood.] A piece of metal, whalebone, or wood, worn in corsets. — *v. t.* or *v. i.* [L. Lat. *buscus*, *boscus*; orig. to go through a bush; hence, to hunt.] To prepare, make ready, array.

BÜSK'IN, *n.* [Contr. fr. O. Fr. *brossequin*; prob. fr. Gr. *βίβρα*, skin, hide.] 1. A covering for the foot and leg, formerly worn by actors in tragedy. 2. Tragedy, as distinguished from comedy. [2. Tragic.]

BÜSK'INED, *a.* 1. Dressed in buskins.

BÜSS, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *basium*, *kiss*.] A rude or playful kiss. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To kiss.

BÜST, *n.* [Ger. *brust*, *breast*.] 1. Statuary representing the upper part of the human figure. 2. The trunk of the body.

BÜSTARD, *n.* [Lat. *avis tarda*.] A bird of the ostrich family.

BÜSTLE (büs'l), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. fr. A.-S. *bysig*, *bysig*, *byssig-ian*, to busy, and the termination *le*.] To stir quickly; to be very active. — *n.* 1. Great stir; hurried activity. 2. A cushion worn by ladies to expand the skirts behind.

BÜSTLER (büs'ler), *n.* An active, stirring person.

BÜS'Y (büz'y), *a.* [A.-S. *bysig*.] 1. Engaged in business. 2. Constantly in motion; restless. 3. Officious. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To make or keep busy; to employ; to occupy.

BÜS'Y-BÖD'Y (büz'y-), *n.* A meddling person.

BÜT, *prep. & conj.* [A.-S. *butan*, from *but*, *be* and *utan*, outward, without, fr. *üt*, *üte*, out, without.] 1. Except; besides; unless; save. 2. Otherwise than that; that not. 3. Only; solely; merely. 4. On the contrary; yet; still; nevertheless.

BÜT, *n.* See BUTT.

BUTCH'ER, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*, orig. a 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. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To slaughter, as animals, for food. 2. To slay inhumanly.

BUTCH'ER-LY, *a.* Grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody.

BUTCH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Business of a butcher. 2. Carnage; massacre.

BÜT'-END, } *n.* Largest or blunt end
BÜT'-END, } of a thing.

BÜT'LER, *n.* [Fr. *boutillier*, *boutillier*, a bottle-bearer.] A servant who takes charge of the liquors, &c.

BÜT'LER-SHIP, *n.* Office of a butler.

BÜTT, } *n.* [Fr. *but*, butt, aim, O. Fr.
BÜT, } *bot*, end, extremity.] 1. The larger end of a thing. 2. A mark to be shot at. 3. Object of ridicule. 4. A thrust in fencing or by the head of an animal. 5. A large cask or vessel. 6. Thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides. 7. A kind of hinge. — *v. i.* 1. To be bounded; to abut. 2. To thrust the head forward. — *v. t.* To strike by thrusting the head against.

BÜT'TER, *n.* [Gr. *βούτρον*, fr. *βοῦς*, ox, cow, and *τροπός*, cheese.] 1. A substance obtained from cream. 2. Any substance resembling butter in degree of consistence, or other qualities. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover or spread with butter.

BÜT'TER-CÜP, *n.* A plant having bright yellow flowers.

BÜT'TER-FLY, *n.* [From the color of a yellow species.] A lepidopterous insect of different species.

BÜT'TER-MILK, *n.* The milk that remains after the butter is separated from it. [fruit.]

BÜT'TER-NÜT, *n.* A tree and its oily **BÜT'TER-Y**, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of butter. — *n.* An apartment where butter, provisions, &c., are kept.

BÜT'TOCK, *n.* [From *butt*, end.] 1. The rump. 2. The convexity of a ship behind, under the stern.

BÜT'TON (bü'tn), *n.* [Fr. *bouton*, fr. *bout*, end, extremity.] 1. A small ball; a knob. 2. A catch to fasten parts of dress. 3. A bud; a germ. 4. A piece of wood or metal to fasten doors, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten with a button.

BÜT'TON-HÖLE, *n.* The hole in which a button is caught. — *v. t.* To detain in conversation to weariness; to bore.

BÜT'TON-WÖÖD (27), *n.* A large tree growing in North America.

BÜT'TRESS, *n.* [Fr. *boutter*, to push, butt, put.] A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop. — *v. t.* To support by a buttress; to prop.

BÜT'Y-RÄ'CEOÜS, } *a.*
BÜT'Y-ROÜS, } [See BUTTER.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

BÜX'OM, *a.* [A.-S. *bocsum*, fr. *bögan*, *bögan*, to bow, bend, and the term *sum*, equiv. to Eng. *some*.] Brisk; jolly; frolicsome.



Buttress.

BŪX'OM-LY, *adv.* In a buxom manner; briskly.
BUȲ, *v. i.* [*imp. & p. p.* BOUGHT (bawt).] [A.-S. *byrgan, byrgan.*] 1. To purchase; to obtain for a price. 2. To procure by a consideration.
BUȲ'ER, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.
BŪZZ, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [An onomatopœia.] To make a low, continuous, humming sound, as bees.—*v. t.* To spread, as report, by whispers.—*n.* 1. A continuous humming noise, as of bees. 2. A whisper; a report.
BŪZ'ZARD, *n.* [Lat. *buteo.*] 1. A bird of prey, of the Falcon family. 2. A dunce.

BȲ (35), *prep.* [A.-S. *be, bi, big.*] 1. Near or next to. 2. Near to in notion; hence, from one to the other side of. 3. With, as instrument, means, way, &c.; through.
By-and-by.—(a.) Immediately; at once. [Obs.] (b.) Presently; pretty soon; before long.
—*adv.* 1. Near; present. 2. Passing near.
BȲ, } *n.* A thing not directly aimed
BȲE, } at; an object by the way.
By the bye, in passing; by way of digression; apropos to the matter in hand.
BȲ'ĒND, *n.* Private end or interest.
BȲ'ĠONE (21), *a.* Past; gone by.—*n.* A past event.
BȲ'ĠAW, *n.* A local or subordinate law; a private law or regulation.

BȲ'NĀME, *n.* A nickname; a sobriquet.
BȲ'PĀTH, *n.* A private path.
BȲ'PLAY, *n.* A scene which is carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds. [spectator.]
BȲ'STĀND'ER, *n.* A looker-on; a BȲ'WĀY, *n.* A private or secluded way.
BȲ'WORD (bȲ'wŭrd), *n.* A common saying; a proverb.
BȲZ'ANT, } *n.* A gold coin worth
BȲZ'AN-TĪNE, } £15 sterling, so called from being coined at Byzantium.
BY-ZĀN'TĪNE, or **BȲZ'AN-TĪNE**, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Byzantium.

C.

C (ce), the third letter in the English alphabet. See §§ 63-69.
ĊĀB, *n.* [An abbrev. of *cabriolet.*] A covered carriage drawn by one horse.
ĊĀ-BĀL', *n.* [Heb. *gabālāh*, fr. *gābal*, to take or receive.] 1. A number of persons united to promote their private views by intrigue; a junto. 2. 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 or less openly to change or break down the existing order of things.—*v. i.* [-LED; -LING, 136.] To unite in secret artifices; to plot.
ĊĀB'A-LĀ, *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A mysterious science among Jewish rabbins. 2. Mystery. [cabalists.]
ĊĀB'A-LĪSM, *n.* Secret science of the **ĊĀB'A-LĪST**, *n.* A Jewish doctor conversant with the cabala.
ĊĀB'A-LĪST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
ĊĀB'A-LĪST'IC-AL, } the cabala; containing an occult meaning.
ĊĀ-BĀL'LER, *n.* One who cabals.
ĊĀB'BAĠE, *n.* [O. Eng. *cabbish*, from Lat. *capitatus*, having a head, from *caput*, head.] A common garden vegetable.—*v. i.* To form a head in growing.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Orig. to cut off the heads of cabbages, esp. such as belong to others.] To purloin, as pieces of cloth, after cutting out a garment.
ĊĀB'IN, *n.* [W. *caban*, dim. of *cab*, cot, tent.] 1. A cottage; a hut. 2. An apartment in a ship for officers, &c.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To live in a cabin; to lodge.—*v. t.* To confine in a cabin.
ĊĀB'IN-BOY, *n.* A boy who waits on the officers and passengers in a ship.
ĊĀB'IN-ET, *n.* [Dim. of *cabin*.] 1. A small room. 2. A room in which consultations are held. 3. Select council of a prince or executive government. 4. A piece of furniture with drawers, &c.

ĊĀ'BLE, *n.* [L. Lat. *capulum, capulum*, a rope, from *capere*, to take.] A large, strong rope or chain.
ĊĀ-BOOSE', *n.* A house on deck, where the cooking is done.
ĊĀB'RI-O-LET' (-lā'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *cabriole*, a goat-leap, *caper.*] A one-horse pleasure-carriage with two seats.
ĊĀ-ĊĀ'O (or *kā'ko*), *n.* [Mexican *cacaual*.] The chocolate tree.
ĊĀĊ'H'A-LŌT (kāsh'-), *n.* [Greenland *kigutlik*.] The sperm whale.
CACHE (kāsh), *n.* [Fr., fr. *cachier*, to hide.] A hiding-place for provisions.
ĊĀ-ĊĤĤ'E'T'IC, } *a.* Having, or
ĊĀ-ĊĤĤ'E'T'IC-AL, } pertaining to, a bad state of body.
CACHET (kāsh'ā), *n.* [Fr., fr. *cachier*, to conceal.] A seal, cs of a letter.
Lettre de cachet, a sealed letter of state, formerly much used in France for imprisoning obnoxious persons.
ĊĀ-ĊĤĤ'Y, *n.* [Gr. *καχέτις*, fr. *κακός*, bad, and *ἔτις*, state.] A depraved condition of the system.
ĊĀĊ'H'IN-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *cachinnatio*.] Loud or immoderate laughter.
ĊĀĊ'LE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [II. Ger. *gackeln, garkern*.] 1. To make a noise like a goose or hen. 2. To giggle.—*n.* 1. Noise of a goose or hen. 2. Silly prattle.
ĊĀĊ'O-Ċ'THĤĤES, *n.* [Gr. *τὸ κακόνθηδες*, from *κακός*, bad, and *θηδες*, custom, habit.] 1. A bad custom or habit. 2. An incurable ulcer.
ĊĀ-ĊŌĠ'RA-PH'Y, *n.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, and *γραφή*, writing.] Bad spelling or writing. [ing.]
ĊĀ-ĊŌPH'O-NOŪS, *a.* Harsh-sounding.
ĊĀ-ĊŌPH'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *κακοφωνία*, fr. *κακός*, bad, and *φωνή*, sound.] A disagreeable sound of words. 2. A bad voice.
ĊĀĊ'TUS, *n.*; *pl.* **ĊĀĊ'TUS-ES**, or **ĊĀĊ'TĪ**. [Gr. *κάκτος*, a prickly plant.] A genus of tropical American plants.

ĊĀD, *n.* [Abbrev. of *calet*.] One who stands at the door of an omnibus to open and shut it, &c.
ĊĀ-DĀV'ER-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *cadaverosus*, fr. *cadaver*, a corpse.] Resembling a corpse; pale; wan; ghastly.
ĊĀD'DICE, } *n.* The larva of the cat'
ĊĀD'DIS, } dice-fly.
ĊĀD'DICE-FLY, *n.* A species of insect, frequenting marshy places.
ĊĀD'DY, } [Dim. of *cade*, cask.] A
} small box for tea. [or cask.]
ĊĀDE, *n.* [Gr. *κάδος*, jar.] A barrel
ĊĀ'DENCE, *n.* [L. Lat. *calentia*, fr. Lat. *cadere*, to fall.] 1. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking. 2. A uniform time and pace in marching.
ĊĀ-DĤĤ', *n.* [O. Fr. *capdet*, as if from N. Lat. *capitettum*, dim. of *caput*, head, top.] A young man in a military school.
ĊĀ'DI, *n.*; *pl.* **ĊĀ'DĪS**. [Turk.] The judge of a town or village among the Turks. [zinc.]
ĊĀD'MI-UM, *n.* A metal related to **ĊĀ-DŪ'ĊE-ŪS**, *n.* [Lat.] Mercury's rod or wand.
ĊĀ-DŪ'ĊI-TY, *n.* [L. Lat. *caductus*, from Lat. *caducus*.] Tendency to fall.
ĊĀ-DŪ'ĊŪS, *a.* [Lat. *caducus*, from *cadere*, to fall.] Falling off quickly or early.
ĊĤĤ-SŪ'RĀ, or **ĊĤĤ-SŪ'RĀ**, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* **ĊĤĤ-SŪ'RĀS** (or *-sŭ-*); *Lat. pl.* **ĊĤĤ-SŪ'RĀS**. [Lat., from *cadere*, *cæssum*, to cut off.] A pause or division in a verse.
ĊĤĤ-SŪ'RĀL, or **ĊĤĤ-SŪ'RĀL**, *a.* Pertaining to the *cæsura*.
CĀFĤ (kāf'ā), *n.* [Fr. See **COFFEE**.] A coffee-house.
ĊĀF-FĤ'IC, *a.* [See **COFFEE**.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, coffee.
ĊĀF-FĤ'INE, *a.* A white, bitter substance, obtained from coffee. [keg.]
ĊĀĠ, *n.* [Icel. *kaggi*.] A small cask; a **ĊĀĠE**, *n.* [Lat. *caeva*, cavity.] A box



Caduceus.

or inclosure for confining birds or other animals. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To confine in a cage.

CAL'MAN, n. See **CAYMAN**.

CAL'IQUE, or CA-IQUE', n. [Turk. *çâiq*, boat.] A kind of Turkish skiff or light boat.

CAL'RN, n. [W. *car'n*, heap.] A rounded or conical pile of stones.

CAL'SON, n. [Fr., from *caisse*, case, chest.] A chest containing ammunition.

CAL'TIFF, n. [Lat. *captivus*, captive, fr. *capere*, to take.] A mean, despicable person.

CAL'VE-PÛT, n. [Of Malayan origin, fr. *kayá*, tree, and *pâtiá*, white.] An essential oil from the East Indies.

CA-JOLE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *cajoler*, to flatter, orig. to allure one into a cage like a bird, fr. *gêcle*, dim. of *cage*.] To deceive by flattery.

SYN. — To flatter; wheedle; deceive; delude; coax; entrap.

CA-JÖL'ER, n. One who cajoles; a flatterer; a wheedler.

CA-JÖL'ER-Y, n. A wheedling; coaxing language; flattery.

CAKE, n. [From Lat. *coquere*, to cook, bake.] 1. A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked in a small mass. 2. Any mass of matter flat and concrete. — *v. t.* To form into a cake, or mass. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To concrete or form into a hard mass.

CAL'A-BÄSH, n. [Ar. *garah*, f., a kind of gourd, and *aihas*, f. *aihasah*, dry, i. e., a dry gourd scooped out.] 1. Fruit of the calabash-tree. 2. A vessel made from the gourd, or the gourd itself.

CAL'A-BÖÖSE', n. [A corruption of Sp. *calabozo*, dungson.] A prison; a jail.

CAL'A-MÄN'CO (S2), n. [L. Lat. *calamancus*, *camelaucus*, a head covering made of camel's hair, whence the name.] A woolen stuff, of a fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain.

CAL'A-MÏ'ER-OÜS, a. [Lat. *calamus*, reed, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing reeds; reedy.

CAL'A-MÏNE, n. [Lat. *calmia*, d having been, as it often is, changed into *l*.] The silicate of zinc.

CA-LÄM'I-TÖÜS, a. 1. Suffering calamity; miserable. 2. Producing calamity; making wretched.

SYN. — Deplorable; distressful; afflictive; wretched; sad; grievous; baleful; disastrous; adverse; unhappy.

CA-LÄM'I-TÖÜS-NESS, a. Wretchedness; distress.

CA-LÄM'I-TY, n. [Lat. *calamitas*, orig. injury of crops, fr. *calamus*, reed, straw of grain.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery.

SYN. — Disaster; misfortune; mishap; mischance. — *Calamity* is either private or public, and is a somewhat continuous state; *disaster* (*lit.*, ill-starred) is a sudden and distressing event or stroke, as if from some hostile planet. *Misfortune*, *mishap*, *mischance*, are words which diminish in force according to the order in which they stand.

CAL'A-MUS, n.; pl. CAL'A-MÏ. [Gr. *κάλαμος*.] The Indian cane; a plant of the palm family.

CAL-LÄSHI', n. [Of Slavonic origin.] 1. A light carriage having a top that can be raised or lowered. 2. Top of a carriage which can be thrown back at pleasure. 3. A kind of hood.

CAL-CÄ'RE-OÜS, a. [Lat. *calx*, lime.] Of the nature of limestone.

CAL'CE-ÄTED, a. [Lat. *calceatus*, from *calceus*, shoe.] Wearing shoes.

CAL-CÏ'ER-OÜS, a. [Lat. *calx*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing carbonate of lime.

CAL'CI-FÖRM, a. [Lat. *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of chalk or lime.

CAL-CIN'A-BLE, a. Capable of being calcined. [calculing.]

CAL'CI-NÄTION, n. Operation of **CAL-CINE**, or **CAL'CYNE, v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *calx*, lime.] To reduce, or to be reduced to a powder, or to a friable state, by heat.

CAL'CI-UM, n. Metallic basis of lime.

CAL'CU-LÄ-BLE, a. Capable of being calculated.

CAL'CU-LÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *calculari*, *calculus*, fr. *calculus*, pebble.] To ascertain by arithmetical or mathematical processes. — *v. i.* To make a calculation.

SYN. — To compute; reckon; count; estimate; rate. — *Calculate* is generic, referring to the operation as a whole; *compute* relates to the obtaining of a gross sum or amount; *reckon* and *count* to the details in so doing.

EXP. — In the U. S., *calculate* is often improperly used for *intend* or *purpose*; as, a man *calculates* to go a journey.

CAL'CU-LÄTION, n. Computation; reckoning. [calculating.]

CAL'CU-LÄ'TIVE, a. Pertaining to calculation.

CAL'CU-LÄTOR, n. One who computes or reckons.

CAL'CU-LÖÜS, a. 1. Like stone; gritty. 2. Affected with the gravel or stone.

CAL'CU-LUS, n.; pl. CAL'CU-LÏ. [Lat. See **CALCULATE**.] 1. A concretion in any part of the body; the stone in the bladder. 2. One of the branches of mathematics.

CAL'DRON (kaw'l-), n. [Lat. *caldarium*, from *caldus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] A large kettle or boiler.

CAL'E-FÄCIENT, a. [Lat. *calefacere*, *calefaciens*.] Making warm; heating. — *n.* A substance that excites warmth in the parts to which it is applied. [or heating.]

CAL'E-FÄCTION, n. Act of warming.

CAL'E-FÄCTIVE, } a. Making warm

CAL'E-FÄCTÖ-RY, } or hot.

CAL'E-FÏ, v. t. [Lat. *calefieri*, from *calefacere*.] To grow hot or warm. — *v. t.* To make warm or hot.

CAL'EN-DÄR, n. [Lat. *calendarium*, an interest or account book. See **CALENDS**.] 1. An arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, &c. 2. An almanac. — *v. t.* To write in a calendar.

CAL'EN-DER, n. [A modif. of *cylind-*

der.] A hot press, to make cloths, paper, &c., smooth, even, and glossy, or to give them a wavy appearance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To press between rollers so as to make smooth, glossy, or wavy.

CAL'ENDS, n. pl. [Lat. *calendæ*, from *calare*, to call, proclaim.] First day of each month among the Romans.

CAL'EN-TÛRE (S3), n. [From Lat. *calere*, to be warm.] A furious delirium caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea.

CA-LËS'ÇENÇE, n. [Lat. *calescere*, *calescens*, to grow warm.] Growing warmth.

CÄLF (käf), n.; pl. CÄLVES (kävz). [A-S. *cealf*.] 1. Young of the cow. 2. Thick, fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

CÄL'I-BER, } n. [Lat. *qua libra*, of

CÄL'I-BRE, } what pound or weight?

1. Diameter of a round body. 2. Diameter of the bore of any tube. 3. Mental capacity.

CÄL'I-CO, n.; pl. CÄL'I-CÖES. [First imported from *Calicut*, in the E. I.]

1. Plain white cotton cloth. [Eng.]

2. Printed cotton cloth. [Amer.]

CÄL'I-DÛCT, n. [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *ductus*, lead.] A pipe used to convey heat.

CÄL'IE, n. See **CALIPH**.

CA-LIG'I-NOÜS, a. [Lat. *caliginosus*, from *caligo*, mist, darkness.] Dark.

CÄL'I-PÄSH, n. Part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shell.

CÄL'I-PEE, n. Part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shell.

CÄL'I-PERG, n. pl. Compasses with curved legs for measuring the diameter of round bodies.

CÄL'IPH, n. [Ar. *khalîfah*, fr. *khalâfa*, to succeed.] One of the successors of Mohammed.

CÄL'IPH-ÄTE, } n. Office or dignity

CÄL'IP-ÄTE, } of a caliph.

CÄL'IS-THËN'IC, a. Pertaining to calisthenes.

CÄL'IS-THËN'ICS, n. sing. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.] Exercise of the body and limbs, to promote strength and grace.

CÄL'IX, n. A cup. See **CALYX**.

CÄLK (kawk), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. [Prob. fr. *fr. calfatier*, fr. *Ar. galafit*, to fill up crevices with fibers of palm-trees, or with moss.] To drive oak-

um into the seams of, to prevent leaking. 2. [See *trufa*.] To furnish the shoes of with sharp points; —

said of a horse or ox. — *n.* [A-S. *calc*, shoe, hoof, Lat. *calx*, heel.] A sharp-pointed piece of iron on a shoe for a horse or an ox. [calks.]

CÄLK'ER (kawk'er), n. One who

CÄLK'ING-ÏRON (kaw'ing-Ïurn), n.

An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

CÄLL, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *kal-la*, Gr. *καλέω*.] 1. To invite or command to be present; to summon; to bid. 2. To name. 3. To designate,



Calipers.

as for an office, duty, &c. 4. To utter in a loud voice. — *v. i.* 1. To cry out. 2. To make a brief stay or visit. — *n.* 1. A summons or invitation. 2. Public claim or demand. 3. A short visit.

CALL'ER, *n.* One who calls.
 CAL/LI-GRÁP'HIC, } *a.* Of or
 CAL/LI-GRÁP'HIC-AL, } pertaining to, calligraphy. [penman]

CAL-LIG'RA-PHIST, *n.* An elegant
 CAL-LIG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *καλλιγραφία*, from *καλός*, beautiful, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Elegant penmanship.

CALL'ING, *n.* 1. A summons or invitation. 2. Occupation; vocation; business. [of skin.]

CAL-LÓS'I-TY, *n.* A horny hardness
 CAL'LOUS, *a.* [Lat. *callosus*, fr. *calum*, *callus*.] 1. Hardened; indurated. 2. Hardened in mind.

CAL'LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a callous or hardened manner. [callous.]

CAL'LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being
 CAL'LOW, *a.* [A.-S. *calo*.] Destitute of feathers; unfeigned.

CAL'LUS, *n.* [Lat. *l.*] 1. A preternatural hardness of the skin. 2. New growth of bony matter between the extremities of fractured bones.

CÁLM (kám), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Not stormy. 2. Undisturbed by passion.
 SYN.— Still; quiet; tranquil; serene. — *n.* Freedom from motion or disturbance.

— *SYN.*— Tranquillity; stillness; quiet. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To render still or quiet.

— *SYN.*— To appease; allay; tranquillize.
 CÁLM'LY (kám'-), *adv.* In a calm or quiet manner. [calm.]

CÁLM'NESS (kám'-), *n.* State of being
 CÁL'O-MÉL, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *μέλας*, black, in allusion to its color.] Mild chloride of mercury.

CÁ-LÓR'IC, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat.] The principle of heat and combustion.

CÁL'O-RÍF'IC, *a.* [Lat. *calorificus*, fr. *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make.] Causing heat; heating.

CÁL'O-RÍM'E-TER, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Apparatus for measuring heat in bodies.

CÁ-LÓR'I-MÓ'TOR, *n.* [Lat. *calor*, heat, and *motor*, a mover.] A galvanic battery, producing powerful effects.

CÁ-LOY'ER, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, and *γέρων*, an old man.] One of a set of monks of the Greek church.

CÁL'TRAP, } *n.* [It.
 CÁL'TROP, } *cal-*
treppolo, star-thistle, fr. *calcare*, to tread, and *tribolo*, star-thistle, steel-trap.] 1. A plant having a prickly fruit. 2. An instrument with four iron points, so arranged that, three of them being on the ground, and the other projects upward.

CÁL'U-MÉT, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, reed.]



Caltrap.

A kind of pipe, used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco, and as a symbol of peace and war.

CÁ-LŪM'NI-ÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *calumniari*.] To accuse falsely and knowingly.

— *SYN.*— To asperse; slander; defame; vilify; traduce; libel.

CÁ-LŪM'NI-ÁTION, *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense; slander.

CÁ-LŪM'NI-ÁTOR, *n.* One who calumniates.

CÁ-LŪM'NI-OŪS, *a.* Slandorous; defamatory. [ously.]

CÁ-LŪM'NI-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Slander-
 CÁL'UM-NY, *n.* [Lat. *calumniā*.] False accusation of a crime or offense.

— *SYN.*— Slander; defamation; libel. — *Calumny* properly denotes the *originating* or *first* uttering of such a charge; the remaining words apply to this, and also to the *circulation* of the charge when originated by others.

CÁL'VA-RY, *n.* [Lat. *calvarium*, *calvaria*, skull.] The place of Christ's crucifixion. [calf.]

CÁLVE (káv), *v. i.* To bring forth a
 CÁL'VIN-ISM, *n.* Doctrines of Calvin and his followers. [Calvinism.]

CÁL'VIN-IST, *n.* One who adheres to
 CÁL'VIN-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
 CÁL'VIN-IST'IC-AL, } to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

CÁLX, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* CÁLX'ES; *Lat. pl.* CÁL'CES. [Lat. *calx*, limestone.] Earthy residuum remaining after the calcination of a metal or mineral.

CÁLYX, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* CÁ-
 LYX-ES; *Lat. pl.* CÁ-
 LYX-ES. [Gr. *κάλυξ*, fr. *καλύπτειν*, to cover.] The leaf-like envelope of a flower.



Calyx.

CÁM, *n.* [W. *cam*, crooked, bent.] A projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece, to produce an alternating or variable motion.

CÁM'BER, *n.* [Lat. *camera*, vault, arch.] A convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture.

CÁM'BIST, *n.* [Lat. *cambire*, to exchange.] A banker.

CÁM-BOOSE', *n.* See CABOOSE.

CÁM'BRIC, *n.* [From *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made.] A fine, white fabric of flax, linen, or cotton.

CÁME, *imp. of Come.*

CÁM'EL, *n.* [Gr. *κάμηλος*, Hebrew *gāmál*.] 1. A large ruminant quadruped of Asia and Africa. 2. A contrivance for lifting ships over shoals.



Camel.

CÁM'EL'O-PARD, or CÁM'EL-O-PÁRD', *n.* [Gr. *καμηλοπάρδαλις*, fr. *κάμηλος*, a camel, and *πάρδαλις*, pard, leopard; so named because he has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard.] A ruminant quadruped, inhabiting the deserts of Africa; the giraffe.

CÁM'E-O (147), *n.* [It. from *Lat. gemma*, gem, jewel.] A precious stone, or a shell, carved in relief.

CÁM'E-RÁ, *n.* [It.] 1. An arched or vaulted roof. 2. Form of the *camera obscura* used by photographers.

CÁM'E-RÁ-LÍST'ICS, *n. sing.* [Lat. *camera*, vault, arch, Low Lat. *treasury*.] Science of finance or public revenue.

CÁM'E-RÁ OB-SCŪ'RÁ. [Lat., lit. dark chamber.] An apparatus in which the images of external objects are thrown upon a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a darkened chamber or box.

CÁM'I-SÁDE', } *n.* [O. Fr. *camise*,
 CÁM'I-SÁ'DO, } shirt.] An attack by surprise at night.

CÁM'LET, *n.* A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now frequently of hair and silk, or of wool and thread.

CÁM'O-MILE, *n.* [Gr. *χομαί-μηλον*, strictly earth-apple.] A bitter plant used in medicine.

CÁMP, *n.* [Lat. *campus*.] 1. Ground on which tents, huts, &c., are erected for shelter. 2. Arrangement of such tents, huts, &c. 3. Whole company encamped in the same spot. — *v. i.* To rest or lodge; to pitch tents, &c.

CÁM-PÁIGN' (-pán'), *n.* [Lat. *Campania*, the country about Naples, so called from its being level (*campes tris*).] 1. A large, open plain. 2. Time that an army keeps the field — *v. i.* To serve in a campaign.

CÁM-PÁIGN'ER (-pán'-), *n.* An old soldier; a veteran.

CÁM-PÁN'I-FÓRM, *a.* [Low Lat. *campana*, bell, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a bell.

CÁM'PA-NÓL'O-GY, *n.* [Low Lat. *campana*, bell, and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse.] Art of ringing bells.

CÁM-PÁN'U-LÁTE (45), *n.* [Low Lat. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, bell.] Bell-shaped.

CÁM-PÉS'TRAL, } *a.* [Lat. *campes*,
 CÁM-PÉS'TRI-AN, } *ter*, *campestris*, from *campus*, field.] Pertaining to a field, or open ground.

CÁM-PHÈNE', *n.* [A contraction of *camphogen*.] Pure oil of turpentine.

CÁM'PHOR, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *káphur*, Skr. *karpūra*.] The solidified sap of an East Indian tree.

CÁM'PHOR-ÁTE, *v. t.* To impregnate with camphor. [phor.]

CÁM-PHÓR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cam-
 CÁM'P-STÓOL, *n.* A stool with cross-
 licks to fold up.

CÁN, *n.* [Lat. *canna*, reed, a small vessel, Gr. *kánva*.] A metal cup or vessel for liquors. — *v. i.* [*imp. COULD*.] [A.-S. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*.] To be able; to have power, either physical or moral.

— *SYN.*— *Can but*, *can not but*. — "*I can but* perish if I try," means it is the utmost that can befall me: "*I can not but* think," &c., means, "I can not (morally) but do it" — that is, can not help it. This latter idea of *constraint* is a very common one, and should always be ex-

pressed by the words *can not but*. *Can* but is properly used (as above) only where we refer to the *can* that can happen.

CANAILLE (ka-nā' or kă'nā'y'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *canis*, dog.] The rabble; the vulgar.

CANĀL, *n.* [Lat. *canalis*, fr. *canna*, reed, pipe.] 1. An artificial water-course. 2. A duct for the passage of liquids or solids. [COAL.

CĀNAL-CŌAL, *n.* See **CANĒL-CANĀRD** (ka-nā' or ka-nārd'), *n.* [Fr., a duck, in allusion to a certain absurd story about some ducks.] An extravagant and ridiculous fabrication.

CĀ-NĀRY-BĪRD (18), *n.* A small singing-bird of the finch family, a native of the Canary Islands.

CĀNĒL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 137.] [Lat. *cancelare*, from *canceli*, dim. of *cancel*, lattice.] 1. To cross and deface the lines of. 2. To annul, or destroy. — *n.* Suppression and reprinting of a page or more of a work, or the part thus altered.

CĀNĒL-LĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of canceling. 2. Operation of striking out common factors.

CĀNĒR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. The crab. 2. A sign in the zodiac. 3. (*Med.*) A kind of tumor, usually terminating in an ulcer. [cancerous.]

CĀNĒR-ĀTION, *n.* A growing **CĀNĒR-OŪS**, *a.* Like, or consisting of, a cancer.

CĀNĒ-LĀBRUM, *n.*; *Lat. pl. CĀNĒ-DE-LĀBRĀ*; *Eng. pl. CĀNĒ-LĀBRUMS*. [Lat., fr. *candelā*, candle.] A branched, highly ornamented candlestick.

CĀNĒNT, *a.* [Lat. *canens*, -entis.] Heated to whiteness.

CĀNĒDĪD, *a.* [Lat. *candidus*, fr. *candere*, to be of a glowing white.] Free from undue bias.

SYN — Fair; open; ingenuous; frank. — A man is *fair* when he puts things on a just or equitable footing; he is *candid* when he looks impartially on both sides of a subject, doing justice especially to the motives and conduct of an opponent; he is *open* and *frank* when he declares his sentiments without reserve; he is *ingenuous* when he does this from a noble regard for truth.

CĀNĒDĪ-DA-CY, *n.* The position of a candidate.

CĀNĒDĪ-DATE, *n.* [Lat. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white, because those who sought offices in Rome were clothed in a white toga.] One who seeks, or is selected for some office.

CĀNĒDĪ-LY, *adv.* Openly; frankly.

CĀNĒDĪ-NESS, *n.* Frankness; candor.

CĀNĒLE, *n.* [Lat. *candela*, from *candere*, to be white.] A cylinder of tallow, wax, spermaceti, &c., used to furnish light. [candle.]

CĀNĒLE-LĪGHT (-līt), *n.* Light of a **CĀNĒLE-MĀS** (143). The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, Feb. 2; — so called from the great number of lights used on that occasion.

CĀNĒLE-STĪCK, *n.* A utensil to hold a candle.

CĀN'DOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *candere*, to be white.] Freedom from prejudice or disguise; fairness; impartiality.

CĀN'DY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To conserve in sugar. 2. To form into crystals, as sugar. — *v. i.* 1. To change into sugar. 2. To be formed into congelations or crystals. — *n.* [Skr. *khandā*, a piece, sugar in lumps, sugar-cane, treacle, fr. *khand*, *khad*, to break.] A preparation of sugar or sirup.

CĀNE, *n.* [Lat. *canna*.] 1. A plant of several species belonging to different genera. 2. A walking-stick; a staff. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beat with a cane.

CĀNE'-BRAKE, *n.* A thicket of canes.

CĀNĒ'U-LĀR, *a.* [Lat. *canicula*, a little dog.] Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog-star.

CĀ-NĒNĒ', *a.* [Lat. *caninus*, fr. *canis*, dog.] Pertaining to dogs.

Canine teeth, the sharp teeth, on each side, between the incisors and grinders.

CĀNĒS-TER, *n.* [Gr. *kávaστρον*, from *kávη*, *kávva*, reed.] A small box or case for tea, coffee, &c.

CĀNĒKER (82), *n.* [Lat. *cancer*.] 1. An ulcer in the mouth. 2. Any thing which corrodes, corrupts, or destroys. 3. A kind of wild, worthless rose; dog-rose. 4. A caterpillar. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To eat; corrode; corrupt; consume. 2. To infect or pollute. — *v. i.* 1. To become venomous. 2. To waste away or grow rusty. [canker.]

CĀNĒKER-OŪS, *a.* Corroding like a **CĀNĒKER-RĀSH**, *n.* A variety of the scarlet fever.

CĀNĒKER-WORM (-wŭrm), *n.* A worm destructive to certain trees and plants.

CĀNĒL-CŌAL, *n.* [A corruption of *candle-coal*.] A kind of hard black coal. It burns readily, with a clear, yellow flame.

CĀNĒNI-BĀL, *n.* [Sp. *Caribales* (equiv. to Eng. *Caribbees*), afterward changed into *N. Lat. Canibales*, to express their *canine* appetite for human flesh.] A human being that eats human flesh.

CĀNĒNI-BĀL-YSM, *n.* Act or practice of eating human flesh by mankind.

CĀNĒNON, *n.* [Lat. *canna*, reed, pipe, tube.] A large metal cylinder for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder.

CĀNĒNON-ĀDE', *n.* Act of discharging cannon and throwing balls. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attack with heavy artillery.

CĀNĒNON-BĀLL, *n.* A ball to be thrown from cannon.

CĀNĒNON-EER', *n.* A man who manages cannon.

CĀNĒNON-ĪER', *n.* 1. A ball for cannon. 2. The distance a cannon will throw balls. [able.]

CĀNĒNOT. [*can* and *not*.] To be un-

CĀNĒNU-LĀR (kĀn'u-lar), *a.* [Lat. *cannula*, dim. of *canna*, reed, tube.] Having the form of a tube; tubular.

CĀ-NŌE' (ka-nŌe'), *n.* A boat formed of the trunk of a tree, excavated, or of bark or skins.

CĀNŌN, *n.* [Gr. *κανόν*.] 1. A law or rule. 2.

Gen u i e
A catalogue of the Scriptures. 3. A catalogue of saints. 4. An ecclesiastical dignitary. 5. The largest size of type having a specific name.

CĀNŌN-ESS, *n.* A woman who enjoys a prebend.

CĀ-NŌN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a

CĀ-NŌN'IC-ĀL, } canon; according to rule. [nonical manner.]

CĀ-NŌN'IC-ĀL-LY, *adv.* In a **CĀ-NŌN'IC-ĀL-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being canonical.

CĀ-NŌN'IC-ĀLS, *n. pl.* Full official dress of the clergy.

CĀ-NŌN'IC-ĀTE, *n.* Office of a canon.

CĀNŌN-ĪC'Ī-TY, *n.* State of belonging to the canon, or genuine books of Scripture.

CĀNŌN-ĪST, *n.* A professor of canon law. [a canonist.]

CĀNŌN-ĪST'IC, *a.* Of, or relating to, **CĀNŌN-I-ZĀ'TION**, *n.* 1. Ceremony of placing the name of a deceased person in the catalogue of saints. 2. State of being canonized.

CĀNŌN-ĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place upon the catalogue of saints.

CĀNŌN-LĀW, *n.* The law sanctioned by the church of Rome.

CĀNŌN-RY, } *n.* A benefice, in a

CĀNŌN-SHĪP, } cathedral or collegiate church, having a prebend annexed.

CĀNŌ-PY, *n.* [Gr. *κωνοπέριον*, a net over a bed to keep off gnats, from *κωνοψ*, gnat.] 1. A covering over the head. 2. An ornamental projection over doors, windows, arches, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To cover with a canopy.

CĀNT, *v. t.* To place on the edge, as a cask. — *n.* [Icel. *kantr*, edge, angle, Gr. *κανθός*, corner of the eye, felly of a wheel.] 1. An inclination from a horizontal line. 2. A thrust or push, with a sudden jerk. 3. [Lat. *cantus*, chant.] A sing-song mode of speaking. 4. Affected religious phraseology. 5. Secret language of gypsies, thieves, &c. — *a.* Affected, inelegant, or vulgar. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To speak in an affected, singing tone. 2. To make whining pretensions to goodness.

CĀN'TĀ-LEUP, } *n.* [From *Castalu-*

CĀN'TĀ-LOŪPE, } *po*, a castle in Italy.] A delicate variety of muskmelon.

CĀN'TĀ-LĒVĒR, } *n.* [From *cant*, an

CĀN'TĪ-LĒVĒR, } external angle, and *lever*, a supporter of the roof-timber of a house.] A bracket for



Cannon.

supporting a balcony, the eaves of a house, &c.
ĀN-TĀ-TĀ, or **ĀN-TĀ-TĀ**, *n.* [It.] A poem set to music.

ĀN-TEEN', *n.* [Sp. *cantina*.] A vessel for carrying liquor for drink.

ĀN'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To move in a moderate gallop.—*v. t.* To ride upon a canter.—*n.* [From pilgrims riding to *Canterbury* at this pace.] A moderate gallop.

ĀN'TER-BURY (-bĕr'ry), *n.* A receptacle for music, porticoes, &c., being a stand with divisions in it.

ĀN'TER-BURY-TĀLE, *n.* A fabulous story;—*fr.* the tales of Chaucer.

ĀN-THĀR'I-DĒG, *n. pl.* [Lat. & Gr.] Spanish flies used for blistering.

ĀN'TI-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *canticum*, dim. of *canticum*, song.] 1. A little song. 2. *pl.* The Song of Solomon.

ĀN'TIL-LĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *cantillare*, from *cantare*, to sing.] To chant.

ĀN'TIL-LĀ'TION, *n.* A chanting.

ĀN-TINE', *n.* See **CANTEEN**.

ĀN'T'LET, *n.* A piece.

ĀN'TO, *n.*; *pl.* **ĀN'TŌS**. [It. *canto*, from Lat. *cantus*, singing, song.] 1. A chief division of a poem. 2. (*Mus.*) The soprano, or highest part.

ĀN'TON, *n.* [L. Lat. *cantonus*, corner district. See **CANT**, *n.*] A small district constituting a distinct state or government.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To divide into distinct portions. 2. To allot separate quarters to, as to troops. [*cantonus*.]

ĀN'TON-IZE, *v. t.* To divide into

ĀN'TON-MENT, *n.* Part of a town or village, assigned to a particular regiment of troops.

ĀN-TOON', *n.* A kind of strong stuff.

ĀN'VĀS, *n.* [Gr. *kánvaβos*, *kánvaβos*, hemp.] 1. A coarse cloth of hemp or flax. 2. The sails of a vessel.

ĀN'VĀS-BĀCK, *n.* A kind of sea-duck.

ĀN'VASS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *canvas*, in O. Eng. a sieve.] 1. To sift; to examine thoroughly. 2. To debate. 3. To go through in the way of solicitation.—*v. i.* To solicit votes or interest.—*n.* 1. Close inspection. 2. Discussion. 3. Solicitation, or effort to obtain something.

ĀN'VASS-ER, *n.* 1. One who solicits votes or subscriptions. 2. One who examines the returns of votes.

ĀN-ZŌ'NE, *n.* [It.] A song or air in two or three parts, with passages of fugue and imitation.

ĀN'ZO-NĒT', *n.* [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*.] A short song, in one, two, or three parts.

ĀQUT'CHQUC (kōō'chōōk), *n.* [A South American word.] An elastic substance, obtained from the milky juice of several tropical plants;—called also India rubber.

ĀP, *n.* [A.-S. *cappe*.] 1. A covering for the head. 2. Any thing resembling a cap.—*v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To cover the top or end of. 2. To render complete. 3. To provide with a cap. [*capable*.]

Ā'PA-BL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being

Ā'PA-BLE, *a.* [L. Lat. *capabilis*, fr. Lat. *capere*, to take.] 1. Possessing ability or qualification. 2. Possessing intellectual power.

SYN.—Able; competent; efficient.

Ā'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Capacity; capability; competence

Ā-PĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *capax*.] Having capacity; able to contain.

SYN.—Large; spacious; broad; comprehensive.

Ā-PĀ'C'I-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render capable; to qualify.

Ā-PĀ'C'I-TY, *n.* 1. Extent of room or space. 2. Power of the mind to receive ideas, &c. 3. Solid contents of a body.

SYN.—Ability; faculty; talent; capability; skill; efficiency.

CAP-Ā-PIE (kăp'a-pee'). [O. Fr.] From head to foot.

Ā-PĀR'I-SON, *n.* [Sp. *caparazon*, cover for a saddle, coach, &c., *fr. capa*, cloak, cover, and *arzon*, bows of a saddle.] 1. A covering for a saddle or harness; trappings. 2. Gay or rich clothing.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with a caparison. 2. To dress richly.

ĀPE, *n.* 1. [Lat. *caput*, head, extremity.] A headland. 2. [Fr. *capet*.] Neck-piece of a coat or other garment.

ĀP'ER, *v. i.* [Lat. *capere*, to he-goat.] To leap or jump about; to spring.—*n.* 1. A frolicsome leap or spring. 2. [Gr. *kánpapis*, *kánpapi*, Ar. *al-kabar*.] Flower-bud of the caper-bush.

Ā'PI-AS, *n.* [Lat., thou mayest take.] A writ commanding the officer to arrest the person named in it.

ĀP'IL-LĀ'CEOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *capillaceus*, hairy.] Having long filaments.

Ā-PĪL-LĀ-MĒNT, *n.* [Lat. *capillamentum*, from *capillus*, hair.] A filament; a fine hair-like thread or fiber.

ĀP'IL-LĀ-RY, or **Ā-PĪL-LĀ-RY**, *a.* 1. Resembling a hair; long and very slender. 2. Pertaining to capillary tubes.—*n.* A fine vessel or canal.

ĀP'IT-TAL, *a.* [Lat. *capitulis*, *fr. caput*, head.] 1. Pertaining to the head or to forfeiture of the head or life. 2. First in importance.

SYN.—Chief; principal; leading.

—*n.* 1. Upper part of a column. 2. Chief city or town; metropolis. 3. Stock employed in trade, &c. 4. Means of increasing one's power. 5. A letter of greater size than those ordinarily used in the body of the page. [*property*.]

ĀP'IT-TAL-ĪST, *n.* A man of large

ĀP'IT-TAL-IZE, *v. t.* 1. To convert into capital. 2. To print in capital letters. [*ner*.]

ĀP'IT-TAL-LY, *adv.* In a capital manner.

ĀP'IT-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *capitatio*, *fr. caput*, head.] 1. A numbering of persons. 2. A tax upon each head; a poll-tax.

ĀP'IT-TĒ, *n.* [Lat., ablative case of *caput*, head.] A tenure of land.

ĀP'IT-TOL, *n.* [Lat. *capitolium*, *fr. caput*, head.] 1. Temple of Jupiter, in Rome. 2. A government house.

Ā-PĪT'U-LAR, } *n.* [Lat. *capitula*, *Ā-PĪT'U-LĀ-RY*, } *lum*, dim. of *caput*, head, chapter.] 1. An act passed in a chapter of knights, canons, &c. 2. A collection of laws or statutes. 3. Member of a chapter.

Ā-PĪT'U-LĀ-RY (44), *a.* Relating to the chapter of a cathedral.

Ā-PĪT'U-LĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To surrender on stipulated terms.

Ā-PĪT'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act or instrument of capitulation. [*pitulates*.]

Ā-PĪT'U-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who *Ā-PĪVĪ* (-pĭ've), *n.* [See **COPIABA**.] A balsam.

Ā-PŌCH' (ka-pŏtsh'), *n.* [L. Lat. *capnicium*, *fr. capa*, *cappa*, *cape*, cloak.] A monk's hood.

Ā'PON (kăp'un or kă'pun), *n.* [Gr. *kápon*.] A cock gelded to improve his flesh for the table.

ĀP'Ō-NĪERE', *n.* [Fr. *caponnière*.] A work placed in a ditch for its defense by fire-arms.

Ā-PŌTE', *n.* [Fr. See **CAP**.] 1. A long cloak worn by women. 2. A coat with a hood, worn by soldiers, &c. [*paper*.]

ĀP-PĀ'PER, *n.* A coarse wrapping

ĀP'RE-O-LĀTE, *a.* [Lat. *capriobis*, wild goat, tendril, *fr. caper*, he-goat.] Having tendrils, or spiral claspers.

Ā-PRĪ'Ē' (ka-press'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *capere*, *capra*, goat; orig. a fantastical goat-leap.] Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humor.

SYN.—Freak; whim; fancy; vagary.

Ā-PRĪ'Ē'OUS (-prish'us), *a.* Governed by caprice.

SYN.—Arbitrary; freakish; whimsical; unsteady.

Ā-PRĪ'Ē'OUS-LY (-prish'us-), *adv.* In a capricious manner.

ĀP'RI-CŌRN (25), *n.* [Lat. *capricornus*, *fr. caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn.] Tenth sign of the zodiac.

ĀP'RI-FLĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *caprificatio*, from *caprificus*, wild fig.] A process of accelerating the ripening of fruit.

ĀP'RI-ŌLE, *n.* [Lat. *caper*, *capra*, goat.] A leap that a horse makes without advancing.

ĀP-SHĒAT, *n.* Top sheaf of a stack of grain.

ĀP'SI-CUM, *n.* [N. Lat., from *capsa*, box, because it is contained in pods.] A plant producing red or Cayenne pepper.

ĀP-SIZE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. from *cap*, top, head, and *seize*.] To upset or overturn.

ĀP'STAN, *n.* [Lat. *capistrum*, halter.] A machine for weighing anchors, or drawing up any great weight.

ĀP'SU-LAR, } *a.* Hollow, like a cap-
ĀP'SU-LĀ-RY, } *sule*.

ĀP'SU-LĀTE, } *a.* Inclosed in }
ĀP'SU-LĀ'TED, } *capsule*.

ĀP'SŪLE, *n.* [Lat. *capsula*, a little box, from *capsa*, chest, case.] 1. A seed-pod or pericarp. 2. A small, shallow saucer or dish. 3. A metallic cover for closing a bottle.

ĀP'TAIN (42), *n.* [Lat. *caput*, the

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ū, Ȳ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHAT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

head.] 1. Commander of a company or troop; — also, the commander of a ship. 2. A military leader.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΑΙΝ-ΕΥ, *n.* Rank, post, or commission of a captain.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΑΙΝ-ΡΥ, *n.* Chieftainship.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΑΙΝ-ΣΗΠ, *n.* 1. Rank or authority of a captain. 2. Skill in military affairs.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* [Lat. *captio*, fr. *capere*, to take.] That part of a legal instrument which shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΙΟΥΣ, *a.* [Lat. *captivus*. See *supra*.] Apt to find fault.

SYN. — Caviling; petulant; fretful. — One who is *captivus* is ready to catch at the slightest faults; one who is *caviling* does it on trivial or imaginary grounds; one who is *petulant* is apt, from irritability, to make hasty but slight attacks; *fretfulness* is complaining impatience.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΙΟΥΣ-ΛΥ, *adv.* In a captious manner. [find fault.]

ΕΑΡ'ΤΙΟΥΣ-ΝΕΣΣ, *n.* Disposition to ΕΑΡ'ΤΙ-ΥΑΤΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *captivare*, from *captivus*, captive.] To overpower with excellence or beauty.

SYN. — To enslave; subdue; charm; enchant; fascinate.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΙ-ΥΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* Act of taking a prisoner.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΙΥΕ, *n.* [Lat. *captivus*, fr. *capere*, to take.] 1. A prisoner taken in war. 2. One charmed by beauty or affection. — *a.* 1. Made prisoner. 2. Serving to confine.

ΕΑΡ-ΤΙΥ'Ι-ΤΥ, *n.* State of being a prisoner or under control.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΟΡ, *n.* One who takes, as a prisoner or a prize.

ΕΑΡ'ΤΥΡΕ, *n.* 1. A seizing by force; seizure. 2. Thing taken. — *v. t.* To take by force, surprise, or stratagem.

ΕΑΡ'Υ-ΧΙΝ'Ν, *n.* [Fr. *capucine*, fr. *capuce*, *capuchon*, hood, cowl.] 1. A monk of the order of St. Francis. 2. A cloak with a hood.

ΕΑΡ, *n.* [W. *câr*, allied to Ger. *karre*, *karrén*.] 1. A small vehicle on wheels. 2. A railway carriage. [Amer.] 3. A chariot of war.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΕΪΛΕ, *n.* 1. A half turn made by a horseman. 2. A spiral staircase.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΓΗΕΕΝ, *n.* See CARRAGEEN.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΜΙΕΛ, *n.* [Lat. *canna*, reed, and *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] A black, porous substance, obtained by heating sugar to about 40°.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΡΑΨΕ, *n.* Upper shell of the ΕΑΡ'Α-ΡΑΨ, } crab, or other crustacean animal.

ΕΑΡ'ΑΤ, *n.* [Ar. *qirràt*, *qirràt*, fr. Gr. *κεράτιον*, a little horn, a weight,carat.] 1. The weight of four grains, used for precious stones and pearls. 2. A twenty-fourth part; — used of the fineness of gold.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΥΑΝ, or ΕΑΡ'Α-ΥΑ'Ν, *n.* [Per. *kârûân*, *qirwân*, traveling through many regions.] 1. A company traveling together for security. 2. A close carriage, or a train of such carriages, for conveying wild beasts, &c.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΥΑ'Ν'ΣΑ-ΡΥ, *n.* [Per. *kâr-ΕΑΡ'Α-ΥΑ'Ν'ΣΕ-ΡΑΙ*, } *wân-sarâi*, fr. *kârûân*, caravan, and *sarâi*, palace, inn.] A kind of inn, in the East.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΥΕΛ, *n.* [Gr. *κάραβος*, a kind of light ship.] A small boat used for the herring-fishery, on the coast of France.

ΕΑΡ'Α-ΥΑΥ, *n.* [Ar. *karveina*, *karawiya*, fr. Gr. *κάρον*, *κάπος*.] 1. Aromatic plant, and its seed. 2. A sweetmeat containing caraway seeds.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΙΝΕ, *n.* [L. Lat. *carbaga*, *cabulus*, for *cadabulus*, engine of war, fr. Gr. *καταβολή*, a throwing down.] A kind of fire-arm used by mounted troops.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΙ-ΝΕΕΡ', *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΝ, *n.* [Lat. *carbo*, coal.] An elementary substance, forming the base of charcoal. [carbon.]

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟ-ΝΑ'ΕΟΨΟΣ, *a.* Pertaining to ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΝ-ΑΤΕ, *n.* A salt formed by union of carbonic acid with a base.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΝ'ΙΕ, *a.* Pertaining to carbon.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΝ-Ι'ΕΡ-ΟΨ, *a.* [Lat. *carbo*, coal, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing carbon.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΝ-Ι-ΕΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* Act or process of carbonizing.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΝ-ΙΖΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert into carbon.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΥ, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *carb*, basket.] A large, globular glass bottle, inclosed in basket-work.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΥ-ΕΛΕ (-bun-k-, 82), *n.* [Lat. *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, coal.] 1. A beautiful gem, of a deep red color. 2. A malignant boil of long continuance, having no central core.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΥ'ΕΥ-ΛΑΡ, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a carbuncle.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΥ-ΡΕΤ, *n.* A combination of carbon with some other substance.

ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΥ-ΡΕΤ'ΕΔ, *n.* Combined ΕΑΡ'ΒΟΥ-ΡΕΤ'ΕΔ, *n.* with carbon in the manner of a carburet.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΑ-ΝΕΤ, *n.* [Allied to O. H. Ger. *querca*, throat.] A collar of jewels.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΑΣΣ, *n.* [Lat. *caro*, flesh, and *capsa*, chest, box.] 1. A dead body; a corpse. 2. Decaying remains of a thing. 3. A kind of bomb.

ΕΑΡ'Ε, *n.* [Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper.] 1. A piece of pasteboard or thick paper. 2. A published note. 3. A paper on which the points of the compass are marked. 4. [Lat. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle.] An instrument for combing wool, flax, or the hair of animals. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To play at cards. — *v. t.* To comb with a card.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΑ-ΜΟΜ, *n.* [Gr. *καρδάμμον*, from *ἀμμον*, an Indian spice-plant, and *καρδ*, for *σκαρδ*, fr. Skr. *tskhland*, to vomit; lit. enemy to vomiting.] An aromatic plant of the E. Indies.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΡ, *n.* One who cards wool.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΛΕ, *n.* [Gr. *καρδιακός*, ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ'ΑΕ-ΑΛ, } fr. *καρδία*, heart.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the heart. 2. Pertaining to the upper orifice of the stomach.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΑΛ'ΕΥ, *n.* [Gr. *καρδιαλύγία*,

from *καρδία*, heart, and *ἀλγος*, pain.] Heartburn.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΝΑΛ, *a.* [Lat. *cardinalis*, fr. *cardo*, hinge of a door, that on which a thing depends.] Of fundamental importance; superior; chief; principal.

Cardinal numbers, the numbers one, two, three, &c., in distinction from *first*, *second*, *third*, &c. — *Cardinal points*, north and south, east and west. — *Cardinal virtues*, prudence, justice, temperance, and fortitude.

— *n.* 1. One of the pope's council.

2. A woman's short cloak.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΝΑΛ'ΑΤΕ, *n.* Office, rank, ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΝΑΛ-ΣΗΠ, } or dignity of a cardinal.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΟΙΔ, *n.* [Gr. *καρδιο-ειδής*, heart-shaped.] An algebraic curve.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΟΨ'Ο-ΕΥ, *n.* [Gr. *καρδία*, heart, and *λόγος*, speech.] A discourse or treatise on the heart.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΟΨ'ΟΝ, *n.* [Lat. *carduus*, *cardus*, thistle.] A plant used as salad.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΙ-ΤΑ'ΒΛΕ, *n.* A table having a leaf which folds over upon the other, used for playing cards on.

ΕΑΡΕ (4), *n.* [A.-S. *caru*, Goth. *kara*, allied to Lat. *cura*, care.] 1. Charge or oversight. 2. Attention or heed; watchfulness. 3. A burdensome sense of responsibility. 4. Object of watchful attention.

SYN. — Anxiety; solicitude; concern; trouble. — *Care* belongs primarily to the intellect, and becomes painful from overburdening thought; *anxiety* is a state of painful uneasiness from the dread of evil; *solicitude* and *concern* express the same feeling in diminished degrees.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be anxious. 2. To be inclined.

ΕΑΡΕΕΝ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *carina*, the keel.] To heave on one side, as a ship, for repairing, cleansing, &c. — *v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship.

ΕΑΡΕΕΡ', *n.* [Lat. *carrus*, wagon.] 1. A race-course. 2. Rapidity of motion. 3. General course of proceeding. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To move or run rapidly.

ΕΑΡΕΨΛ (4), *a.* 1. Giving good heed. 2. Full of care or solicitude.

SYN. — Anxious; solicitous; provident; thoughtful; cautious; circumspect; heedful; watchful; vigilant.

ΕΑΡΕΨΛ-ΛΥ, *adv.* With care.

ΕΑΡΕΨΛ-ΝΕΣΣ, *n.* Quality or state of being careful.

ΕΑΡΕΨΛΕΣ, *a.* 1. Having no care; inattentive. 2. Done or said without care. [manner.]

ΕΑΡΕΨΛΕΣ-ΛΥ, *adv.* In a careless

ΕΑΡΕΨΛΕΣ-ΝΕΣΣ, *n.* State of being careless.

ΕΑΡΕΨΣ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *caritia*, *carress*, fr. Lat. *carus*, dear.] To treat with affection or kindness; to fondle. — *n.* Act of endearment.

ΕΑΡΕΤ, *n.* [Lat. there is wanting.] A mark [A] used in writing which shows that something is omitted.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΟ, *n.*; *pl.* ΕΑΡ'ΕΟΕΣ. [Sp. *carra*, to load, charge.] Lading or freight of a ship.

ΕΑΡ'ΕΑ-ΤΥΡΕ (53), *n.* [It. *carica-*

tura, fr. *caricare*, to charge, exaggerate.] A figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear ridiculous. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a caricature of.

ĈAR'I-CA-TÛR'IST, *n.* One who makes caricatures.

ĈAR'R-ĒS, *n.* [Lat., rottenness.] Ulceration of bone.

ĈAR'I-NĀTE, } *a.* [Lat. *carinatus*, ĈAR'I-NĀTED, } from *carina*, keel.] Shaped like the keel of a ship.

ĈAR'I-ŌLE, *n.* [It. *carriola*, dim. fr. Lat. *carrus*.] A small, open carriage, somewhat resembling a calash.

ĈAR'I-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Ulceration of a bone.

ĈAR'I-ŌŭS, *a.* Affected with caries.

ĈAR'L, *n.* [A.-S. *carl*, Icel. *kari*, man.] A rude, rustic, rough man.

ĈAR'MAN (150), *n.* A man who drives a cart.

ĈAR-MĪN'A-TĪVE, *a.* [From Lat. *carminare*, to card, hence to cleanse.] Expelling wind from the body. — *n.* A medicine to expel wind.

ĈAR'MĪNE, *n.* [Contr. fr. L. Lat. *carmesinus*, purple color, Eng. *crimson*.] A beautiful pigment, of a rich red or crimson color.

ĈAR'NĀGE (45), *n.* [Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1. Flesh of slain animals. 2. Slaughter; massacre; havoc.

ĈAR'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *carnalis*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1. Pertaining to flesh; sensual. 2. Lustful; libidinous.

ĈAR'NAL-ĪST, *n.* One given to sensuality. [nal; sensuality.]

ĈAR'NAL'I-TY, *n.* State of being carnal.

ĈAR'NAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make carnal. [flesh.]

ĈAR'NAL-LY, *adv.* According to the

ĈAR-NĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *carnatio*, fleshiness, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] 1. Flesh-color. 2. A kind of clove-pink.

ĈAR-NĒL'IAN (-yan), *n.* [N. Lat. *carneolus*, fr. *carneus*, fleshy.] A variety of chaledony, of a reddish-white color.

ĈAR'NE-ŌŭS, *a.* [Lat. *carneus*.] Consisting of, or like, flesh. [flesh.]

ĈAR'NI-FI-CĀTION, *n.* A turning to

ĈAR'NI-FY, *v. i.* [Lat. *carnificare*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *facere*, to make.] To form flesh.

ĈAR'NI-VAL, *n.* [It. *carnevalé*, farewell to meat.] A festival celebrated in Roman Catholic countries for a number of days before Lent.

ĈAR-NĪVO-ROŭS, *a.* [Lat. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on flesh.

ĈAR-NŌS'I-TY, *n.* 1. A fleshy excrecence. 2. Fleshiness. [tree.]

ĈAR'ŌB, *n.* A leguminous evergreen

ĈAR'OL, *n.* [L. Lat. *carola*, dim. of Lat. *chorus*, a choral dance.] A song of joy or of mirth; a lay. — *v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To praise or celebrate in song. — *v. i.* To sing; to warble.

ĈA-RŌT'ID, *n.* [Gr. pl. *καρωτίδες*, *κάρα*, head.] A large artery conveying blood from the neck to the head.

ĈA-RŌT'ID, } *a.* Pertaining to the ĈA-RŌT'ID-AL, } two great arteries of the neck that carry blood to the head. [festival.]

ĈA-ROUS'AL, *n.* A jovial feast or *SYN.* — Feast; banquet. — *Feast* is generic; a *banquet* is a sumptuous feast; a *carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and wine.

ĈA-ROUSE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *garais*, end, entire emptying of the cup.] To drink freely and in a jovial manner. — *n.* A drinking match.

ĈA-ROUSE'R, *n.* One who carouses.

ĈĀRP, *v. i.* [Lat. *carpere*, to seize.] To encure, cavil, or find fault petulantly. — *n.* [L. Lat. *carpio*, *carpo*, *carpa*, prob. from *carpere*, to seize.] A soft-finned, fresh-water fish.

ĈĀR'PAL, *a.* [N. Lat. *carpus*, wrist.] Pertaining to the wrist.

ĈĀR'PEL, *n.* [Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] A simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil.

ĈĀR'PEN-TER, *n.* [L. Lat. *carpentarius*, from Lat. *carpentum*, wagon, carriage.] An artificer who works in timber.

ĈĀR'PEN-TRY, *n.* Art of cutting, framing, and joining timber. [fler.]

ĈĀR'PER, *n.* One who carps; a car-

ĈĀR'PET, *n.* [L. Lat. *carpete*, woolly cloths, from Lat. *carpete*, to pluck.] A covering for a floor. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with a carpet.

ĈĀR'PET-BĀG, *n.* A traveling-bag.

ĈĀR'PET-ING, *n.* Cloth or materials for carpets.

ĈĀR'RA-ĜEEN', } *n.* A kind of sen- ĈĀR'RI-ĜEEN', } wood, used for jellies, &c.; — called also *Irish moss*.

ĈĀR'RĀGE, *n.* [See *CARRY*.] 1. Act of carrying. 2. A vehicle, especially one for pleasure or for passengers. 3. Personal demeanor.

SYN. — Conveyance; behavior; conduct.

ĈĀR'RĪ-ER, *n.* One who, or that which, carries.

ĈĀR'RĪ-ON, *n.* [L. Lat. *caronia*, from Lat. *caro*, flesh.] Dead and putrefying flesh — *a.* Relating to carcases; feeding on carrion.

ĈĀR'ROOM, *n.* Act of hitting two billiard balls at once with another.

ĈĀR'RON-ĀDE', *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland.] A kind of short cannon.

ĈĀR'ROT, *n.* [Lat. *carota*.] A plant having an esculent root.

ĈĀR'ROT-Y, *a.* Like a carrot in color; reddish-yellow.

ĈĀR'RY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr. *charrier*, to cart, from *car*, *char*, car.] 1. To convey; to bear. 2. To urge; to impel. 3. To exhibit; to imply. 4. To behave; to demean; — reflexively. — *v. i.* To convey or propel.

ĈĀR'RY-ĀLL, *n.* [Corrupt fr. *cariole*.] A four-wheeled one horse vehicle.

ĈĀRT, *n.* [L. Lat. *carreta*, from Lat. *carrus*, car.] A two-wheeled carriage, for heavy commodities. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To carry in a cart.

ĈĀRT'ĀGE, *n.* Act or cost of carting.

CARTE-BLANCHE (kärt'blönsh'), *n.*

[Fr.] 1. A blank paper, signed at the bottom with a person's name, to be filled up as another pleases. 2. Unconditional terms.

CARTE-DE-VISITE (kärt'dü-ve-'zeet'), *n.* [Fr.] A small photographic picture fastened upon a card.

ĈAR'TĒL, or ĈĀR'TĒL, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, dim. *chartula*.] A writing or agreement, between states at war, as for the exchange of prisoners.

ĈĀR'TER, *n.* A man who drives a cart.

ĈAR-TĒ'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy.

ĈĀR'TI-LĀGE (45), *n.* [Lat. *cartilago*.] A smooth, whitish, elastic substance; gristle.

ĈĀR'TI-LĀG'I-NOŭS, *a.* Pertaining to, or like a cartilage; gristly.

ĈAR-TŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *χάρτη*, a leaf of paper, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of forming charts or maps.

ĈĀR'TON, *n.* [See *in/ra*.] 1. Pasteboard. 2. A pasteboard box.

ĈAR'TŌON', *n.* [Fr. *carton*, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] 1. A design on paper, to be painted in fresco. 2. A design colored for working in tapestry, &c.

ĈAR-TOUCH' (kär-töuch'), *n.* [Fr. fr. *carte*, paper.] 1. A modillon. 2. A case holding a charge for a fire-arm.

ĈĀR'TRIDGE, *n.* [Formerly *carriage*, as if fr. a N. Lat. *chartaragium*, from Lat. *charta*, paper.] A case of paper, pasteboard, &c., containing a charge for a fire-arm. [tridges.]

ĈĀR'TRIDGE-BŌX, *n.* A case for cart-

ĈĀRT-WRIGHT (-rit), *n.* A maker of carts.

ĈAR'UN-GLE (82), *n.* [Lat. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] A small, fleshy excrescence on the head of a bird.

ĈĀRVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *ceorfan*.] 1. To cut, as wood, stone, &c., in an artistic manner. 2. To make or shape by cutting. 3. To cut into small pieces or slices. — *v. i.* 1. To exercise the trade of a carver. 2. To cut up meat. [small ship.]

ĈĀR'VEL, *n.* [Contr. from *caravel*.] A

ĈĀR'VER, *n.* One who carves.

ĈĀRY-Ā'TĒS, } *n. pl.* [Gr. *Καρυ- ĈĀRY-Ā'TI-DEŒS,* } *αρίδες*, priestesses of *Carye* serving in the temple of Diana.] Figures of women, serving to support entablatures.

ĈĀRY-ĀTID, *n.* A female figure supporting an entablature.

ĈĀS'CA-BEL, *n.* [Lat. *scabillum*, *scabellum*, an instrument resembling the castanet.] That part of a cannon in rear of the base-ring.

ĈĀS-CĀDE', *n.* [Lat. *casare*, to be ready to fall, from *cadere*, to fall.] A water-fall less than a cataract.

ĈĀS'CA-RĪLLA, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cas-cara*, peel, bark.] A plant, the bark of which is used as a tonic.

ĈĀSE, *n.* [Lat. *capsa*.] 1. A covering, box, or sheath. 2. Quantity contained in a box. 3. A frame containing boxes for holding type. 4. [Lat. *casus*, fr. *cadere*, to fall, to happen.] An event; a circumstance. 5. A par-

tiacular instance. 6. A question for discussion or decision. 7. Form of a noun, showing its relation to other parts of the sentence.

SYN.—Situation; condition; state; plight; predicament.
—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with, or put in, a case.

ÉASE'HÁRD-ÉN, *v. t.* To harden by converting the surface into steel.

ÉASE'-KNÍFE (-níf), *n.* A large table-knife.

ÉASE'MÁTE, *n.* [It. *casamatta*, from *casa*, house, and *matta*, *matta*, mad, weak, feeble.] A bomb-proof chamber, in which cannon may be placed, to be fired through embrasures.

ÉASE'MENT, *n.* [From *case*, frame.] A glazed frame or sash, opening on hinges.

ÉÁSE'-ÖS, *a.* [Lat. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to, or like, cheese.

ÉÁ'SERN, *n.* [Lat. *casa*, shed, house.] A lodging for soldiers in garrison towns; barracks.

ÉÁSE'-SHÖT, *n.* Small projectiles, inclosed in a case or envelope.

ÉÁSH, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*. See CASE, a box.] Coin or specie; —sometimes, bank-notes, drafts, bonds, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To turn into cash; to exchange for money.

ÉÁSH'-BÖÖK (27), *n.* A book in which is kept an account of money received or paid.

ÉA-SHÉW' (ka-shéw'), *n.* [A corrupt. of *acajon*, the Fr. form of the native name, *acajiba*, *a.*] A tropical tree of the same family with the sumac.

ÉASH-ÍER', *n.* One who has charge of money in a bank, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *casare*, equiv. to *casum reddere*, to annul.] To dismiss from an office or place of trust, by annulling the commission of

ÉÁSH'MÉRE, *n.* A rich and costly kind of shawl.

ÉÁ'SING, *n.* 1. Act of covering with a thin substance. 2. An outside covering.

ÉÁSK, *n.* [Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask, Fr. *casque*.] A close wooden vessel for liquors.

ÉÁSK'ÉT, *n.* [Dim. of *casck*.] A small chest or box, for jewels.

ÉÁSKUÉ, *n.* [See CASK, *n.*] A helmet.

ÉÁ'SA-DÁ, *n.* Same as CASSAVA.

ÉÁS-Á'TION, *n.* [L. Lat. *casatio*, fr. *casare*, to annul.] Act of annulling.

ÉÁ'SA-VÁ, *n.* [Haytian *kasabi*.] A plant from which tapioca is obtained.

ÉÁ'SE'-PÁ'PER, *n.* [Fr. *papier cassé*.] Broken paper; two outside quires of a ream.

ÉÁ'SÍÁ (kísh'á), *n.* [Heb. *qes'áh*, fr. *qash'*, to cut or peel off.] The cheaper kinds of cinnamon.

ÉÁ'SI-MÉRE, *n.* [Perh. of the same origin as *casimere*.] A thin, twilled, woolen cloth.

ÉÁS-ÍNO, *n.* [It. *casino*, a small house.] A game at cards, generally played by four persons.

ÉÁ'SOCK, *n.* [Fr. *casaque*, from Lat. *casa*, cottage.] A close fitting ecle-

siastical garment, worn under the surplice or gown.

ÉÁ'S'OS-WA-RY, *n.* [Hindost. *kasuwaris*.] A large bird, resembling the ostrich.

ÉÁST (6), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CAST.] [Icel. *kasta*.] 1. To send or drive from, by force; to throw. 2. To direct, as the sight. 3. To throw on the ground, as in wrestling. 4. To shed. 5. To compute; to reckon. 6. To form from liquid metal; to found.—*v. i.* 1. To receive form or shape. 2. To warp.—*n.* 1. A throw. 2. A chance or venture. 3. Act of casting in a mold. 4. Form into which any thing is cast. 5. Assignment of parts in a play to the actors. 6. Look; glance; squirt.

ÉÁST'Á-NÉY', *n.* [Lat. *castanea*, a chestnut.] A small concave shell of ivory or hard wood, fastened with another jo the thumb, and beat with the middle finger.

ÉÁST'Á-WÁY, *n.* An abandoned person; a reprobate.

ÉÁSTE (6), *n.* [From Lat. *castus*, pure, chaste.] A separate and fixed class of society, as in India.

ÉÁST'ÉL-LÁN, *n.* [Lat. *castellanus*, from *castellum*, castle.] A governor of a castle [longing to a castle.

ÉÁST'ÉL-LÁ-NY (44), *n.* Lordship belonging to a castle.

ÉÁST'ÉL-LÁ'TED, *a.* Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

ÉÁST'ÉR, *n.* 1. One who casts. 2. A stand to contain phials with condiments.

ÉÁST'ÉR-GÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *castigare*, fr. *castus*, pure, chaste, and *agere*, to move, drive.] To punish by stripes; to chastise.

ÉÁST'ÉR-GÁ'TION, *n.* Punishment by whipping.

ÉÁST'ÉR-GÁ'TOR, *n.* One who castigates.

ÉÁST'ÉR-GÁ-TÓ-RY (50), *a.* Tending to correction; punitive.

ÉÁST'ÉLÉ SOAP. [From *Castile*, whence it originally came.] A kind of fine, hard, white, or mottled soap.

ÉÁST'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who casts. 2. That which is cast in a mold.

ÉÁST'ING-NÉT, *n.* A net which is cast and drawn.

ÉÁST'ING-VÖTE, *n.* Vote of a presiding officer, when the votes of the assembly are equally divided.

ÉÁST'ÉLÉ (kás'á), *n.* [Lat. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a fortified place.] A fortified residence; a fortress.—*v. t.* In chess, to cover with a castle; —said of the king.

Castle in the air, a visionary project.

ÉÁST'ÉLÉ-BU'YLD'ÉR (kás'á-), *n.* One who builds castles in the air.

ÉÁST'ÓR, *n.* [Gr. *καστωρ*, akin to Skr. *kastūri*, musk.] 1. A genus of animals, in which the beaver is included. 2. A hat, esp. one made of the fur of the beaver. 3. A heavy quality of broadcloth. 4. [See CASTER.] A small wheel for supporting furniture.

ÉÁST'ÓR-OIL, *n.* [A corruption of *Castus-oil*, the plant producing it

having formerly been called *Agema castus*.] The mild cathartic oil of a plant found in the West Indies.

ÉÁST'RA-MÉ-TÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *castrametari*, to measure a camp.] Art of laying out a camp.

ÉÁST'RATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *castrare*.] To deprive of the testicles; to geld.

ÉÁS'U-ÁL (káz'h'á-l), *a.* [Lat. *casualis*, from *casus*, fall, accident, from *cadere*, to fall.] 1. Happening without design, and without being foreseen. 2. Coming without regularity.

SYN.—Accidental; fortuitous; incidental; occasional.—*Casual* and *fortuitous* are substantially the same; a thing is *accidental* when not planned or sought, as a *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.

ÉÁS'U-ÁL-LY (káz'h'á-l), *adv.* By chance; accidentally.

ÉÁS'U-ÁL-TY (káz'h'á-l), *n.* 1. An accident. 2. An accidental injury; hence, death; misfortune.

ÉÁS'U-ÍST (káz'h'á-íst), *n.* [Lat. *casus*, fall, case.] One who studies and resolves cases of conscience.

ÉÁS'U-ÍST'IC, } *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.

ÉÁS'U-ÍST'IC-ÁL, } of conscience.

ÉÁS'U-ÍST-RY, *n.* Science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions of doubtful propriety

ÉÁT, *n.* [A-S. *cat*, W. *cath*, Late Lat. *catina*, *Ar. qita*.] 1. A well-known domestic animal. 2. A kind of ship. 3. A double tripod. 4. A kind of whip.

ÉÁT'Á-CHRE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *κατάχρησις*, misuse.] A harsh or far-fetched metaphor.

ÉÁT'Á-CHRE'S'TIC, } *a.* Forced;

ÉÁT'Á-CHRE'S'TIC-ÁL, } far-fetched.

ÉÁT'Á-GLÝSM, } [Gr. *κατακλύσις*, to inundate.] A deluge; a flood; an inundation.

ÉÁT'Á-CÓMB (-kóm), *n.* [Gr. *κατά*, downward, and *κρηνη*, cavity.] A cave, or subterraneous place for the burial of the dead.

ÉÁT'Á-COUS'TICS, *n. sing.* [Gr. *κατά*, against, and Eng. *acoustics*.] That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

ÉÁT'Á-DÍ-ÖP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *κατά*,

ÉÁT'Á-DÍ-ÖP'TRIC-ÁL, } against, and

διόπτρα, a geometrical instrument.] Pertaining to the reflection and refraction of light.

ÉÁT'Á-FÁLQUE', *n.* [O. Sp. *catar*, to see, to view, and It. *falco*, for *paleo*, scaffold, stage.] A temporary structure, use in funeral solemnities.

ÉÁT'Á-LÉG'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *καταληκτικός*, fr. *καταλήγειν*, to leave off.] Wanting a syllable at the end.

ÉÁT'Á-LÉ'P'SY, *n.* [Gr. *κατάληψις*, *s.* grasping.] Sudden suspension of the action of the senses and of volition.

ÉÁT'Á-LÉP'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to catalepsy.

ÉÁT'Á-LÖGUE (-lög), *n.* [Gr. *κατάλογος*, from *κατά*, down, cor. pletely, and *λέγειν*, to say.] A list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles.

ÖR, DÖ, WÖLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÜE, PÜLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, É, soft; C, G, hard; ÄS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

Catalogue raisonné (rā'zo-nā') (*Bibliography*), a catalogue of books classed according to their subjects.

— *v. t.* To make a list of.

- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΜΑ-ΡΑΝ', *n.* [*Cūthā-mārān*, floating trees, the native name in Ceylon.] A raft moved by a large sail.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΜΕ'ΝΙ-Α, *n.* [Gr.] The monthly courses of females.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΜΕ'ΝΙ-ΑΛ, *a.* [Gr. *καταμήνιος*, monthly.] Pertaining to menstrual discharges.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΜΟΥΝΤ, *n.* [Cat of the mountain.] The North American tiger; the cougar, or puma.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΠΗΡΑΚΤ, *n.* [Gr. *καταφράκτης*, fr. *κατά*, down, quite, and *φράσσειν*, to inclose.] Heavy, defensive armor, anciently used by horsemen.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΠΛΑΣΜ, *n.* [Gr. *κατάπλασμα*, fr. *κατά*, down, quite, and *πλάσσειν*, to form, mold.] A poultice.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΠΥΛΤ, *n.* [Lat. *catapulta*, Gr. *καταπέλτης*.] An ancient engine used for throwing stones, arrows, &c.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΡΑΚΤ, *n.* [Gr. *καταράκτης*, fr. *κατά*, down, and *ρήγνυμι*, to break.] 1. A great cascade or waterfall. 2. Opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule.
- ΕΑ-ΤΑΡΗ' (tār'), *n.* [Gr. *κατάρροος*, fr. *κατά*, down, and *ρέω*, to flow.] Inflammation of the air passages, attended with a discharge of a watery or glairy fluid.
- ΕΑ-ΤΑΡΗ'ΑΛ, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
ΕΑ-ΤΑΡΗ'ΟΨ, } attending, catarrh.
- ΕΑ-ΤΑΣ'ΤΡΟ-ΡΗΕ, *n.* [Gr. *καστροφή*, fr. *κατά*, down, and *σπρέφω*, to turn.] 1. A final event, usually calamitous. 2. The unfolding and winding up of the plot of a play.
- ΕΑΤ'-ΕΑΛΛ, *n.* A squeaking instrument, used to condemn plays.
- ΕΑΤCH, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* CAUGHT.] [O. Eng. *catche*, perh. akin to A.-S. *ceac*, fetter, or from Lat. *captiare*, fr. *capere*, to take.] 1. To seize, especially with the hand. 2. To ensnare. 3. To take by sympathy, contagion, or infection. — *v. i.* 1. To be held or impeded. 2. To spread by infecting. — *n.* 1. Act of seizing; seizure. 2. That which is caught. 3. A humorous round, in which the singers catch up each other's sentences.
- ΕΑΤCH'ΠΕΝ-ΝΥ, *n.* Something worthless, intended to gain money.
- ΕΑΤCH'ΠΟΛΛ, *n.* [From *catch* and *poll*, the head.] A ballif's assistant.
- ΕΑΤCH'UP, } *n.* [Chin. *kitap*.] Sauce
ΕΑΤ'SUP, } made from mushrooms, tomatoes, &c.
- ΕΑΤCH'-WORD (-wŭrd), *n.* 1. Last word of an actor; cue. 2. First word of every page of a book put at the right-hand bottom corner of the preceding page to assist the reader.
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΤ'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *κατη-*
ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΤ'IC-ΑΛ, } *χρης*, an instructor.] Consisting in asking questions and receiving answers.
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΣΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *κατηέσειν*, from *κατά*, down, again,

and *ἔχειν*, to sound.] 1. To instruct by questions and answers. 2. To question. [chises.]

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΣ'ER, *n.* One who catechizes.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΣ'ISM, *n.* A system of instruction by means of questions and answers.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΣ'T, *n.* One who catechises.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΣ'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining
ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΣ'TIC-ΑΛ, } to a catechist, or to catechism.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΪ, *n.* A brown, astringent, vegetable extract, from India.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΧΗΪ'MEN, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχούμενος*, instructed, fr. *κατηχέω*, to instruct.] One who is receiving instruction in the elements of Christianity.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΓΟΡ'IC-ΑΛ, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a category. 2. Absolute; positive; express.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΓΟΡ'IC-ΑΛ-ΛΥ, *adv.* Absolutely; directly; expressly.

ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΓΟ-ΡΥ (ō), *n.* [Gr. *κατηγορία*, from *κατά*, down, against, and *ἀγορεύω*, to harangue, assert.] 1. One of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, as quantity, quality, relation, &c. 2. State; condition.

SYN.—Predicament.—*Category* and *predicament* are both popularly used to express the idea of *condition* or *situation*, but with this difference, that *predicament* supposes it to be a bad or unfortunate one. Hence to say, "I am in the same *category* with you," is not of necessity to say, "I am in the same *predicament*."

- ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΝΑ'ΡΙ-ΑΝ, } *a.* [Lat. *cate-*
ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΝΑ-ΡΥ (44), } *narius*; *catena*, chain.] Relating to, or like, a chain.
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΝΑΤΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *catenare*, fr. *catena*, chain.] To connect by links. [as in a chain.]
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-ΝΑ'TION, *n.* Union of parts.
- ΕΑ'Τ'ΕΡ, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *captare*, to strive, to lay hold of, intrans. form of *capere*, to take.] To provide food; to purvey. [provider.]
- ΕΑ'Τ'ΕΡ-ΕΡ, *n.* One who caters; a caterer.
- ΕΑ'Τ'ΕΡ-ΕSS, *n.* A woman who caters.
- ΕΑΤ'ΕΡ-ΠΙ'ΛΑΡ, *n.* [O. Eng. *caterpillar*, prob. fr. *cate*, *cates*, food, and O. Eng. *pillor*, plunderer, because it eats up leaves and fruits.] The larva or larval state of a butterfly or any lepidopterous insect.
- ΕΑΤ'ΕΡ-ΨΑΥΛ, *v. i.* [From *cat* and *vaul*, to cry as a cat.] To cry as cats in rutting time.
- ΕΑΤΕS, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *acat*, buying, purchase.] Luxurious food; delicacies; dainties.
- ΕΑΤ'-FISH, *n.* 1. A large and voracious fish of the shark kind. 2. A fresh-water fish of different species.
- ΕΑΤ'GŪT, *n.* 1. A cord made from the intestines of animals. 2. A coarse sort of linen or canvas.
- ΕΑΤ'Α-ΚΙΣΤ, *n.* [Gr. *καθαρός*, clean, pure.] One who pretends to be purer than others.
- ΕΑΤ'-HÁRP-IN, } *n.* A rope to brace
ΕΑΤ'-HÁRP-ING, } in the shrouds of the lower masts.

- ΕΑ-ΤΗÁR'TIC, } *a.* [Gr. *καθαρι-*
ΕΑ-ΤΗÁR'TIC-ΑΛ, } *κός*, fr. *καθαρός*, pure.] Cleansing the bowels; purgative. [cine.]
- ΕΑ-ΤΗÁR'TIC, *n.* A purgative medicine.
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-HEAD, *n.* A projecting timber through which the ropes pass by which a ship's anchor is raised.
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-DRÁ, or ΕΑ-ΤΗ'Ε-DRÁ, *n.* [Gr. *καθέδρα*, seat.] A chair; seat of a person in authority.
- ΕΑ-ΤΗ'Ε'DRAL, *n.* The principal church in a diocese. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to the head church of a diocese. 2. Official; authoritative.
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-TER, *n.* [Gr. *καθετήρ*, a thing put in, from *κατά*, down, and *τίναμι*, to send.] A tubular instrument to draw off the urine.
- ΕΑΤ'Ε-TOLE, *n.* A small hole astern, through which a hawser may be passed.
- ΕΑΤ'ΙΠ'Ο-ΛIC (123), *a.* [Gr. *καθολικός*, fr. *καθός*, whole.] 1. Universal or general. 2. Liberal. 3. Pertaining to the Roman Catholics. — *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic church.
- ΕΑ-ΤΗΟΛ'Ι-ÇISM, *n.* 1. The faith of the whole Christian church. 2. The Roman Catholic faith. 3. Liberality of sentiment.
- ΕΑΤ'Η-ΟΛ'ΙÇ'ITY, *n.* 1. System of doctrine held by all parts of the orthodox Christian church. 2. Doctrines of the church of Rome. 3. Liberality of sentiments.
- ΕΑ-ΤΗΟΛ'Ι-ÇIZE, *v. i.* To become catholic or a Roman Catholic.
- ΕΑ-ΤΗΟΛ'Ι-CON, *n.* A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.
- ΕΑΤ'IKIN, *n.* [Dim. of *cat*, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] A kind of inflorescence, consisting of overlapping scales.
- ΕΑΤ'MINT, } *n.* A well-known plant,
ΕΑΤ'NIP, } having a strong scent; — so called because cats have a peculiar fondness for it. [with nine lashes.]
- ΕΑΤ'-Ο'-NINE'-TAILS, *n.* A whip.
- ΕΑ-ΤÓP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *κατοπτρ-*
ΕΑ-ΤÓP'TRIC-ΑΛ, } *κός*, fr. *κάπτρον*, mirror.] Relating to catoptrics.
- ΕΑ-ΤÓP'TRICS, *n. sing.* That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light.
- ΕΑΤ'-PÁW, *n.* A dupe; the tool of another; — from the fable of the monkey who used the paw of the cat to draw roasting chestnuts out of the fire. [Kitchup.]
- ΕΑΤ'SUP, *n.* Same as *Catchup*, or ΕΑΤ'TLE, *n. pl.* [Lat. *capitalis*, chief, because in early ages beasts were the chief part of a man's property.] Domestic quadrupeds collectively, esp. those of the bovine genus.
- ΕΑΤ'TLE-SHOW, *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, &c.
- ΕΑΥ ΕÁ'SIAN, *n.* Any one belonging to the Indo-European race, or the race originating near Mt. Caucasus.



Catkin.

CAUCUS, *n.* [A corrupt. of *calkers*, alluding to an association of *calkers* in Boston, Mass., in the time of the American Revolution.] A preparatory meeting for political purposes.

CAUDAL, *a.* [Lat. *cauda*, tail.] Pertaining to a tail.

CAUDATE, } *a.* Having a tail, or
CAUDATE-TED, } tail-like appendage.

CAUDLE, *n.* [Lat. *calidus*, warm.] A kind of warm drink for sick persons.

CAUF, *n.* A chest with holes for keeping fish alive in water.

CAUFLE, *n.* A gang or drove of captured negroes. [Catch.]

CAUGHT (kawt), *imp.* & *p. p.* of CAUL, *n.* [Prob. a modif. of *cowl*.] 1. A membrane covering the lower intestines. 2. A part of the membrane enveloping the fetus.

CAULÉS-CENT, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, stalk, stem.] Having a perfect stem.

CAULIFER-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *caulis*, stalk, and *ferre*, to bear.] Caulicent.

CAULIFLOWER, *n.* [Lat. *caulis*, *cólis*, stalk, stem, cabbage, and *flower*.] A variety of cabbage.

CAUSAL, *a.* Relating to a cause or causes. [Cause.]

CAUSALITY, *n.* The agency of a CAUSATION, *n.* Act of causing.

CAUSATIVE, *a.* 1. Expressing a cause or reason. 2. Effecting, as a cause or agent.

CAUSE (kawz), *n.* [Lat. *causa*.] 1. That which produces a result, or is the occasion of an action. 2. A legal process; case. 3. One side of a question or controversy.

SYN.—Agency; motive; inducement. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To effect by agency, power, or influence; produce.

CAUSELESS, *a.* 1. Uncaused or uncreated. 2. Without just cause, reason, or motive.

CAUSER, *n.* One who causes.

CAUSEWAY, *n.* [L. Lat. *calciata*, CAUSEY, } *calciata*, via *calciata*, fr. Lat. *calceare*, *calciare*, to pave with limestone.] A raised way over wet or marshy ground.

CAUSTIC, } *a.* [Gr. *καυστικός*, fr. CAUSTICAL, } *καίω*, to burn.] 1. Burning; corrosive. 2. Severe; satirical; sharp.

CAUSTIC, *n.* Any substance which, applied to animal substances, burns or destroys the texture.

CAUSTICITY, *n.* 1. Property which characterizes caustic bodies. 2. Severity of language; sarcasm.

CAUTER, *n.* A hot, searing iron.

CAUTERISM, *n.* Application of caustics; cautery.

CAUTERIZATION, *n.* A burning or searing some morbid part by the application of fire.

CAUTERIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh.

CAUTERY, *n.* [See CAUTER.] A burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

CAUTION, *n.* [Lat. *cautio*, fr. *cavere*, to take care.] 1. Prudence in re-

gard to danger; wariness. 2. Exhortation to wariness.

SYN.—Forethought; forecast; prudence; vigilance; circumspection. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give notice of danger to; to warn.

CAUTIONARY (44), *a.* 1. Containing caution. 2. Given as a pledge.

CAUTIOUS, *a.* Prudent; watchful.

SYN.—Wary; circumspect.—A man is cautious chiefly as the result of timidity; one may be wary, *i. e.*, watchful in a high degree against danger, and yet bold and active; a circumspect man looks around him to weigh and deliberate.

CAUTIOUSLY, *adv.* With caution.

CAUTIOUSNESS, *n.* Watchfulness; provident care.

CAVALCADE, *n.* [Lat. *caballus*, Gr. *καβάλλης*, an inferior horse.] A procession of persons on horseback.

CAVALIER, *n.* [See CAVALCADE.] 1. A horseman; a knight. 2. One of the leaders of the court party in the time of King Charles I.—*a.* 1. Gay; sprightly. 2. Brave; warlike. 3. Haughty; disdainful.

CAVALIERLY, *adv.* In a haughty manner. [horseback.]

CAVALRY, *n.* Troops that serve on CAVALRY, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) An air of one movement, with little repetition of the words.

CAVE, *n.* [Lat. *cavus*, hollow, *cavea*, cavity.] A hollow place in the earth; a den.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make hollow.—*v. i.* 1. To dwell in a cave. 2. To fall and leave a hollow.

CAVEAT, *n.* [Lat., let him beware.] 1. A notice to some officer not to do a certain act until the party is heard in opposition. 2. A description of some invention, lodged in the patent-office before the patent right is taken out, operating as a bar to other applications respecting the same invention. 3. Warning. [and pressed.]

CAVERN-DISH, *n.* Tobacco softened

CAVERN, *n.* [Lat. *caverna*, fr. *cavus*, hollow.] A large cave. [hollow.]

CAVERN-OUS, *a.* Full of caverns; CAVIARE' (ka-veer'), *n.* [Turk. *hac* CAVIAR' (käv'e-är), } *viâr*.] Roes of certain large fish, prepared and salted.

CAVIL, *v. i.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] [Lat. *cavillari*, fr. *cavilla*, bantering jests.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.—*n.* A frivolous objection.

CAVIL-ER, } *n.* A captious disputant.
CAVIL-LER, } [Hollowness.]

CAVITY, *n.* 1 A hollow place. 2 CAW, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the sound.] To cry like a crow, or raven.

1. The noise made by the crow or raven.

CAYENNE PEPPER. [From *Cayenne*, in South America.] A very pungent red pepper.

CAYMAN (150), *n.* An alligator.

CAZIQUE' (ka-zeek'), *n.* [From the language of Hayti.] A chief among some tribes of Indians.

CEASE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *cessare*, *intens.* form of *cedere*, to with-

draw.] 1. To come to an end. 2. To be wanting.

SYN.—To desist; forbear; fail. — *v. t.* To put a stop to. [incessant.]

CEASELESS, *a.* Without cessation; CEDAR, *n.* [Gr. *κέδρος*.] An evergreen tree of different species.

CEDE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *cedere*.] To yield or surrender; to give up.

CE-DIL'LA, *n.* [It. *zedighia*, dim. of *zeta*, Gr. name of *z*, which letter was formerly written after *c*, and then below it, to give it the pronunciation of *s*.] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, *c̄*], to show that it is to be sounded like *s*.

CEDRINE, *a.* Belonging to cedar.

CEIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *celare*, to cover, arch, Lat. *calum*, heaven, vault, arch.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of.

CEILING, *n.* Upper, interior surface of an apartment, opposite the floor.

CEL'AN-DINE, *n.* A genus of plants belonging to the poppy family.

CEL'E-BRATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *celebrare*, *celebratus*; *celeber*, famous.] 1. To mention with praise. 2. To honor by appropriate ceremonies; to solemnize.

SYN.—To praise; extol; commemorate.—*Extol* is stronger than *praise*; we commemorate events which we desire to cherish in affectionate remembrance by appropriate rites, as the death of our Saviour, we celebrate by demonstrations of public joy, processions, &c., as the birthday of our independence.

CEL'E-BRATED, *a.* Having celebrity.

SYN.—Distinguished; famous; renowned; illustrious.

CEL'E-BRATION, *n.* Act of celebrating. [brates.]

CEL'E-BRATOR, *n.* One who celebrates.

CELEBRITY, *n.* 1. Condition of being celebrated. 2. A person of distinction.

SYN.—Renown; honor; repute; fame.

CELEBRITY, *n.* [Lat. *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion.

SYN.—Swiftness; speed; velocity; quickness.

CELEBRY, *n.* [Gr. *σέλινον*.] A plant of the parsley family.

CELESTIAL (l'est'yal), *a.* [Lat. *caelestis*, *caelestis*, from *caelum*, *caelum*, heaven.] Heavenly.—*n.* An inhabitant of heaven.

CELLIAC, *a.* [Gr. *κοιλιακός*, fr. *κοιλία*, belly.] Pertaining to the belly.

CELLIACY, or CELL'IA-CY, *n.* [Lat. *cellhiatus*, from *caelebs*, unmarried.] Bachelorship. [bachelor.]

CELLI-BATE, *n.* 1. Celibacy. 2. A CELL, *n.* [Lat. *cella*, akin to *celare*, to conceal.] 1. A very small and close apartment. 2. Any small, closed cavity; a minute sac.

CELLAR, *n.* [Lat. *cellarium*, a pantry.] A room under a building.

CELLAR-AGE, *n.* 1. Excavation for a cellar; a cellar, or a series of cellars. 2. Charge for storage in a cellar.

CELLULAR, *a.* [Lat. *cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of, or containing, cells.

CELL'ULE, *n.* A small cell.
 CELL'U-LOID, *n.* [Eng. *cellulose*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A compound in imitation of coral, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc.; — made chiefly from gun-cotton and camphor.
 CELL'U-LOSE', *n.* One of the substances constituting the cellular tissue of plants.
 CĒLT, *n.* [W. *Celliad*, Celt, from *cell*, covert, shelter.] One of an ancient race of people, who inhabited Central and Western Europe, and from whom are descended the Irish, Welsh, &c.
 CĒLT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the Celts, or to their language. — *n.* The language of the Celts.
 CĒM'ENT, or CĒ-MĒNT' (115), *n.* [Lat. *caementum*, chips of marble, from which mortar was made.] 1. Any adhesive substance used to unite bodies. 2. Bond of union.
 CĒ-MĒNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To unite by the use of cement. 2. To unite firmly and closely. — *v. i.* To unite and cohere.
 CĒM'EN-TĀ'T'ION, *n.* 1. Act of cementing. 2. The process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, &c.
 CĒM'Ē-TER'Y, *n.* [Gr. *κοιμητήριον*, fr. *κοιμάω*, to sleep.] A grave-yard.
 CĒN'O-BĪTE, *n.* [Gr. *κυνός*, common, and *βίος*, life.] One of a religious order, dwelling in a convent.
 CĒN'O-BĪT'IC, } *a.* Living in com-
 CĒN'O-BĪT'IC-AL, } munity, as monks
 CĒN'O-TĀPH, *n.* [Gr. *κενοτάφον*, fr. *κενός*, empty, and *τάφος*, tomb.] A monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.
 CĒNSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. from *incense*.] To perfume with odors from burning substances.
 CĒNS'ER, *n.* A pan in which incense is burned.
 CĒNS'OR, *n.* [Lat., from *censere*, to value, to tax.] 1. One empowered to examine manuscripts and books, before publication. 2. A harsh critic.
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-AL (89), *a.* Belonging to a censor.
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS (89), *a.* 1. Apt to blame or condemn. 2. Implying or expressing censure.
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a censorious manner. [being censorious].
 CĒN-SŌ'RĪ-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of CĒNS'OR-SHIP.
 CĒNS'OR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a censor.
 CĒN-SUR-A-BLE (sĕn'shur-), *a.* Worthy of censure; blamable.
 CĒN-SUR-A-BLY, *adv.* In a censurable manner.
 CĒN-SUR'ER (sĕn'shur), *n.* [Lat. *sensura*.] Act of blaming or finding fault; blame; reproof. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To find fault with and condemn.
 SYN. — To blame; reprove; condemn; reprehend; reprimand.
 CĒNSUS, *n.* [Lat. See CĒNSOR.] An official enumeration of the people, registration of the value of their estates, &c.
 CĒNT, *n.* [Lat. *centum*.] 1. A hundred. 2. An American coin of cop-

per, or of copper and nickel, worth the 100th part of a dollar.
 CĒNT'YĀGE, *n.* Rate by the hundred.
 CĒNT'AUR, *n.* [Gr. *Κένταυρος*, orig. a herdsmen.] A fabulous being, half man and half horse.
 CĒN'TĒ-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* [See CĒNT.] A person a hundred years old.
 CĒN'TĒ-NA-RY (44), *n.* A hundred; a century. — *a. i.* Relating to a hundred. 2. Occurring once in a hundred years.
 CĒN-TĒN'NI-AL, *a. i.* Belonging to the hundredth anniversary. 2. Happening once in a hundred years.
 CĒN'TĒR, } *n.* [Lat. *centrum*, Gr.
 CĒN'TĒRĒ, } *κέντρον*, fr. *κεντέω*, to prick.] 1. Exact middle point of any thing. 2. Middle portion; the midst. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be placed in a center. 2. To be collected to a point. — *v. t. i.* 1. To place on a center. 2. To collect to a point.
 CĒN'TĒR-EĪT, } *n.* An instrument for
 CĒN'TĒRĒ-BĪT, } boring holes.
 CĒN'TĒR-ING, } *n.* Temporary fram-
 CĒN'TĒR-ING, } ework on which any
 CĒN'TĒS'Ī-MĀL, *a.* Hundredth; by the hundred. — *n.* A hundredth part.
 CĒN'TĪ-FŌ'LĪ-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *centifolius*, fr. *centum*, hundred, and *folium*, leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.
 CĒN'TĪ-GRĀDE, *a.* [Lat. *centum*, hundred, and *gradus*, degree.] Divided into a hundred degrees, as a thermometer between the freezing point and the boiling point of water.
 CĒNTĪME (sŏng'teem'), *n.* [Fr.] The 100th part of a franc.
 CĒN'TĪ-PĒD (165), *n.* [Lat. *centipeda*, fr. *centum*, hundred, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A species of land arthropods, having a great number of feet.
 CĒN'TŌ, *n.*; *pl.* CĒN'TŌS. [Lat.] A composition formed by passages from different authors.
 CĒN'TRAL, *a.* Relating to, placed in, or containing, the center.
 CĒN'TRĀL'I-TY, *n.* State of being central. [trailing].
 CĒN'TRAL-I-ZĀ'T'ION, *n.* Act of centralizing.
 CĒN'TRAL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To draw to a central point. [manner].
 CĒN'TRAL-LY, *adv.* In a central position.
 CĒN'TRE (sĕn'ter), *n.* See CĒN'TER.
 CĒN'TRIC, } *a.* Placed in the
 CĒN'TRIC-AL, } center; central.
 CĒN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a central position. [being centric].
 CĒN'TRĪC'I-TY (-tris'-), *n.* State of CĒN'TRĪF'U-GĀL, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, center, and *figere*, to flee.] Tending to recede from the center.
 CĒN'TRĪF'E-TĀL, *a.* [Lat. *centrum*, center, and *petere*, to move toward.] Tending toward the center.
 CĒN-TŪM'VI-R, *n.*; *pl.* CĒN-TŪM'VI-RĪ. [Lat., fr. *centum*, hundred, and *vīr*, man.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A judge appointed to decide common causes among the people.
 CĒN-TŪM'VI-RĀL, *a.* Pertaining to a centumvir.

CĒN'TU-PLE, *a.* [Lat. *centuplex*, fr. *centum*, hundred, and *plicare*, to fold.] Hundred-fold. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To increase a hundred-fold.
 CĒN-TŪ'RĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to a century.
 CĒN-TŪ'RĪ-ON, *n.* [Lat. *centurio*.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A military officer over a hundred foot-soldiers.
 CĒN'TU-RY, *n.* [Lat. *centuria*, fr. *centum*, hundred.] 1. A hundred. 2. A period of a hundred years.
 CĒ-PHĀL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλικός*, from *κεφαλή*, head.] Pertaining to the head. — *n.* A medicine for a disorder in the head.
 CĒPH'A-LO-PŌD', or CĒ-PHĀL'O-POD, *n.* [Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, and *ποδός*, *πόδος*, foot.] A molluscous animal, having a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms.
 CĒ-RĀ'CEŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] Of the nature of wax.
 CĒ-RĀM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *κεραμικός*, from *κέραμος*, earthenware.] Pertaining to pottery. [oil, &c.]
 CĒ'RĀTE, *n.* An ointment of wax.
 CĒ'RĀ-TĒD, *a.* Covered with wax.
 CĒ'RE, *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.] Naked wax-like skin covering the base of the bill in some birds. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To wax, or cover with wax.
 CĒ'RE-AL (89), *a.* [Pertaining to *Ceres*, or to grain.] Pertaining to edible grain. — *n.* Any edible grain.
 CĒR'E-BĒ'L'UUM, *n.* [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, brain.] Hinder and lower division of the brain.
 CĒR'E-BRĀL, *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum, or brain.
 CĒR'E-BRĀM, *n.* [Lat.] Superior and larger division of the brain.
 CĒR'E-CLŌTH, } *n.* [Lat. *cera*, wax.]
 CĒR'ĒMENT, } A cloth dipped in melted wax, used for embalming.
 CĒR'E-MŌNĪ-AL, *a.* Relating to ceremony; ritual. — *n.* A system of rules and ceremonies.
 CĒR'E-MŌNĪ-OŪS, *a. i.* According to prescribed rules and forms. 2. Precise; formal.
 CĒR'E-MŌNĪ-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a ceremonious manner.
 CĒR'E-MŌ-NY (50), *n.* [Lat. *carimonia*.] 1. External form in religion. 2. Forms of civility.
 CĒRO-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
 CĒRO-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } to cerography.
 CĒRŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, wax, and *γράφω*, to write.] Engraving on wax, from which a stereotype plate is taken.
 CĒ-ROON', *n.* [Sp. *seron*, augmentative of *sera*, a large basket.] A bale or package of skins.
 CĒRTĀIN, *a.* [Lat. *certus*, orig. p. p. of *certare*, to perceive, decide.] 1. Having no doubts. 2. Not to be doubted or denied. 3. Fixed or stated. 4. Indeterminate; one or some.
 SYN. — Sure; undeniable; indubitable; indisputable; undoubting.
 CĒRTĀIN-LY, *adv.* Without failure.
 CĒRTĀIN-TY, *n.* 1. Exemption from

A, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ŏ, Ū, Ȳ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒEM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

CHĂM'OIS (shăm'mŷ or sham-ol'), *n.* [Sp. *camuza*, from O. Ger. *gamz.*] 1. A species of antelope. 2. A kind of soft leather.

CHĂM'O-MILE, *n.* See CAMOMILE.

CHĂMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *campus*, field.] To chew; to bite.—*v. i.* To bite frequently.

CHĂM-PĂGNE' (sham-păn'), *n.* A brisk, sparkling wine, from Champagne, in France.

CHĂM-PĂIGN' (sham-păn'), *n.* [See CAMPAIGN.] A flat, open country.—*a.* Flat or open, as a country.

CHĂM'PER-TY, *n.* [O. Fr. *champart*, field-rent; *champ*, Lat. *campus*, field, and *part*, Lat. *pars*, share.] Maintenance of a lawsuit, with an agreement to divide the thing in suit in case of success.

CHĂM'PI-ON, *n.* [Lat. *campus*, field.] One who engages in any contest for another or for a cause.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with, or to attend as, a champion.

CHĂNCE, *n.* [Fr., from *cheoir*, Lat. *cadere*, to fall, as dice.] 1. Absence of any recognized cause. 2. An event happening without assigned cause.

SYN.—Luck; accident; casualty; hazard; fortune; opportunity.

—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To happen.—*a.* Happening by chance; casual; fortuitous.

CHĂN'CEL, *n.* [Lat. *cancelli*, lattices, cross-bars, inclosing the place.] That part of a church where the altar is placed.

CHĂN'CEL-LOR, *n.* A high officer of state, or chief judge of a court of chancery. [chancellor.

CHĂN'CEL-LOR-SHĪP, *n.* Office of a CHĂN'CEL-MĒD/LEX, *n.* [See CHANCE and MEDLEY.] Unpremeditated killing of another in self-defense.

CHĂN'GER-Y, *n.* [See CHANCEL.] A high court of equity.

CHĂN'GRE (shăŋk'er, 67, 160), *n.* [Fr. See CANKER and CANCER.] An ulcer, especially a venereal sore.

CHĂY'GROŪS (shăŋk'rus), *a.* Like a chancre; ulcerous.

CHĂN'DE-LĪER' (shăn'-), *n.* [Lat. *candela*, candle.] A frame with branches for lights.

CHĂN'DLER, *n.* [Fr. *chandelier*, candlestick, tallow-chandler.] 1. A manufacturer of, or dealer in candles. 2. A dealer in other commodities. [by a Chandler.

CHĂN'DLER-Y, *n.* Commodities sold

CHĂNGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *cambire*.] 1. To alter or make different. 2. To substitute another thing for; to exchange.—*v. i.* 1. To be altered. 2. To become acid or tainted.—*n.* 1. Any variation or alteration. 2. That which makes a variety. 3. Small pieces of money.

SYN.—Variety; mutation; transition; vicissitude; innovation; novelty; transmutation; revolution; reverse.

CHĂNGE'A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Changeableness; mutability.

CHĂNGE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of

change. 2. Appearing different under different circumstances.

SYN.—Mutable; variable; fickle; inconstant; unstable; unsteady; unsettle; versatile; wavering; erratic; volatile.

CHĂNGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy. [ble manner.

CHĂNGE'A-BLY, *adv.* In a change-CHĂNGE'FUL, *a.* Full of change; inconstant.

CHĂNGE'LESS, *n.* Not admitting alteration; constant.

CHĂNGE'LING, *n.* 1. A child left or taken in the place of another, as by fairies. 2. One apt to change.

CHĂNG'ER, *n.* One who changes.

CHĂN'NEL, *n.* [A different spelling of canal.] 1. Bed of a stream of water. 2. A strait or narrow sea. 3. That through which any thing passes. 4. A furrow, as in a column.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To form a channel or channels in.

CHĂNT, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *cantare*, *v. intens.* of *canere*, to sing.]

1. To sing; to warble. 2. To sing after the manner of a chant.—*n.* 1. Song; melody. 2. Words recited to musical tones without musical measure.

CHĂNT'ER, *n.* One who chants.

CHĂNT'I-CLEER, *n.* [From *chant* and *clear*.] A cock, so called from the clearness of his voice in crowing.

CHĂNT'RY, *n.* An endowed chapel where masses for the souls of the donors are celebrated.

CHĂOS' (kă'os), *n.* [Lat. *chaos*, Gr. *χάος*, from *χαίω*, to open widely.] 1. Unorganized condition of matter before the creation of the universe.

2. Confusion; disorder. [confused.

CHĂ-ŌT'IC (44), *a.* Resembling chaos;

CHĂP, or CHĂP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

To cleave; to split; to crack.—*v. i.* To crack or open in long slits.—*n.* A longitudinal cleft in the flesh.

CHĂP (chăp), *n.* [From *chap*, to open longitudinally.] The jaw;—generally in the pl.

CHĂP, *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*.] A man or boy; a youth.

CHĂP'AR-RĂL', *n.* [Sp.] A thicket of low evergreen oaks.

CHĂPE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Catch of any thing, as of a buckle. 2. A plate of metal at the end of a scabbard.

CHĂPEAU (shăp'o'), *n.*; *pl.* CHĂPEAUS (shăp'ôz'). [Fr.] A hat.

CHĂPEL, *n.* [L. Lat. *capella*, a short cloak, hood, or cowl; hence, chapel, orig., the tent in which St. Martin's cowl was preserved.] A place of worship usually connected with a church or some establishment.

CHĂPEL-RY, *n.* Bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHĂP'ER-ŌN (shăp'er-ōn), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A hood or cap. 2. One who attends a lady in public places as a guide and protector.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attend in public places as a guide and protector. [jected.

CHĂP'FĂLLEN (chăp'fawlŋ), *a.* De-

CHĂP'I-TER, *n.* [Late Lat. *capitellum*, *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] A summary in writing of such matters as are to be inquired of or presented before justices.

CHĂP'LAIN (-lîn, 42), *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel. 2. A clergyman attached to a ship of war, an army, some public institution, or a family.

CHĂP'LAIN-CY, } *n.* Office of a
CHĂP'LAIN-SHĪP, } chaplain.

CHĂP'LET, *n.* [Fr. *chapelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *chapel*, garland.] 1. A garland or wreath. 2. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers.

CHĂP'MAN, *n.*; *pl.* CHĂP'MEN. [A.-S. *ceapman*, fr. *ceapan*, to buy.] One who buys or sells.

CHĂPS, *n. pl.* The jaws. See CHAP.

CHĂP'TER, *n.* [From Lat. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.] 1. A division of a book or treatise. 2. An organized branch of some body. 3. A decretal epistle.

CHĂP'TREL, *n.* [From *chapiter*.] Capital of a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.

CHĂR, } *n.* [A.-S. *cerr*, *cyrr*, *turn*,
CHĂRE, } time, business, fr. *ceran*,
cirran, to turn.] Work done by the day; a task. See CHORE. [Eng.]

CHĂR, *v. t.* [-RED; -RING, 136.] [Cf. Ir. *caor*, brand, flame, spark of fire.] To reduce to charcoal.

CHĂR'AC-TER, *n.* [Gr. *χαρακτήρ*, fr. *χαράσσειν*, to engrave.] 1. A letter, figure, or sign. 2. Sum of distinguishing qualities. 3. Estimate put upon a person or thing; reputation. 4. A person.

CHĂR'AC-TER-IS'TIC, } *a.* Serving
CHĂR'AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL, } to constitute the character; peculiar.

CHĂR'AC-TER-IS'TIC, *n.* That which constitutes a character.

CHĂR'AC-TER-IS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a manner to distinguish character.

CHĂR'AC-TER-I-ZĂTION, *n.* Act or characterizing.

CHĂR'AC-TER-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To mark with a peculiar stamp.

2. To give an account of the personal qualities of. 3. To distinguish or express the character of.

CHĂ-RĂDE' (shă-răd'), *n.* [Fr.] A composition in which are described enigmatically the objects expressed by each syllable of a word, separately, and then by the word as a whole.

CHĂR'COAL, *n.* [See CHAR, *v. t.*] Coal made by charring wood.

CHĂRGE, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Person or thing intrusted to one's care or custody.

2. Office; commission. 3. Earnest command, or instruction. 4. Costs; expense. 5. Account of that which

is due from one party to another. 6. Imputation; accusation. 7. Quantity which any apparatus, as a gun, machine, &c., is intended to receive.

8. Attack, or signal for attack. 9. (Her.) A bearing or emblem on a field.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr.

charger, fr. L. Lat. *carriicare*, fr. Lat. *carrius*, wagon.] 1. To impose, as a load, task, duty, or trust. 2. To command, request, or exhort earnestly or authoritatively; to give instructions to. 3. To place to the account of. 4. To accuse of. 5. To load, as a gun, &c. 6. To rush upon; to fall on.—*v. i.* To make an onset.

CHARGE'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being charged. 2. Subject to be charged or accused. 3. Costly; burdensome. [being expensive.]

CHARGE'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of **CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES** (shâr'zhâ'daf'âr'). [Fr. *chargé*, p. p. of *charger*, to charge, and *affaire*, affair.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.

CHÂR'GER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, charges. 2. A large dish. 3. A horse used in battle.

CHÂR'I-LY, *adv.* In a careful, wary manner. [chary.]

CHÂR'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being **CHÂR'I-OT**, *n.* [Fr. *chariot*, fr. *char*, car.] 1. A war car or vehicle. 2. A four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage, having one seat.

CHÂR'I-OT-EER', *n.* One who drives or conducts a chariot.

CHÂR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [See **CHARITY**.] 1. Full of love and good will. 2. Liberal to the poor.

CHÂR'I-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being charitable. [manner.]

CHÂR'I-TA-BLY *adv.* In a charitable **CHÂR'I-TY** (88), *n.* [Lat. *caritas*, fr. *carus*, dear, costly, loved.] 1. Disposition to think favorably of others, and to do them good. 2. Liberality to the poor. 3. Alms. 4. Any act of kindness or benevolence.

Syn.—Love; benevolence; affection; tenderness; liberality.

CHARIVARI (shâ-ree'vâ-ree'), *n.* [Fr.]

A mock serenade.

CHÂR'LA-TAN, *n.* [Sp. *charlar*, It. *ciarlare*, to chatter, prate.] A quack; an empiric.

CHÂR'LA-TAN-ISM, } *n.* Undue pre-

CHÂR'LA-TAN-RY, } tensions to skill; quackery; empiricism.

CHÂR'LES'S WAIN (châr'lez'ez wân.) [A.-S. *carles-wæn*, or *ceorles-wæn*, the churl's or farmer's wain.] The cluster of seven stars, commonly called the *Dipper*.

CHÂRM, *n.* [Lat. *carmen*, song, incantation, for *carmen*, Skr. *çasman*, a laudatory song, fr. *çans*, to praise.]

1. Something possessing, or imagined to possess, occult power or influence. 2. Enchantment; fascination.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To subdue or control by occult influence. 2. To attract irresistibly; to fascinate.

CHÂRM'ER, *n.* One who charms.

CHÂRM'ING, *p. a.* Pleasing in the highest degree.

Syn.—Enchanting; bewitching; fascinating; enrapturing; alluring; fascinating; delightful; pleasurable.

CHÂRM'ING-LY, *adv.* Delightfully.

CHÂR'NEL, *a.* [Lat. *carnalis*, fr. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Containing the remains of dead men or animals.

CHÂR'NEL-HOUSE, *n.* A place under or near a church, for the bones of the dead.

CHÂR'RY, *a.* [See **CHAR**.] Pertaining to, or like, charcoal.

CHÂRT, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper.] 1. A sheet of paper containing information arranged methodically. 2. A map representing a portion of water and land.

CHÂR-TÂ'CEOUS, *a.* Resembling paper or parchment.

CHÂR'TER, *n.* [Lat. *charta*, paper.] 1. An instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation. 2. A special privilege or immunity.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To establish by charter. 2. To hire or let, as a ship.

CHÂR'TER-PÂR'TY, *n.* [Fr. *chartre partie*, or *charte partie*, a divided charter, from the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors.]

A conditional agreement respecting the hire of a vessel.

CHÂR'TISM, *n.* [Fr. *charte*, charter. Cf. **CHART**.] The principles of a political party in England.

CHÂRT'IST, *n.* A supporter of chartism. [Eng.]

CHÂR'Y, *a.* [A.-S. *cearig*; *cear*, *ceart*, care.] Careful; close; cautious.

CHÂSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *captiare*, for *captare*, to strive to seize, intens. form of *capere*, to take.]

1. To pursue, as game; to hunt. 2. To urge onward; to persecute. 3. [A contr. of *enchase*.] To engrave, as plate.—*n.* 1. Hunting, as of an enemy, game, &c. 2. That which is hunted. 3. A private hunting-ground.

4. [Lat. *capsa*, box, case.] An iron frame used by printers to confine type.

CHÂS'ER, *n.* 1. One who chases. 2. A gun at the head or stern of a vessel for firing when in chase.

CHÂSM (kâzm), *n.* [Gr. *χάσμα*, from *χαίρειν*, to gape, to open wide.] 1. A deep opening; a cleft; a fissure. 2. A gap or break.

CHÂS'SEUR (shâs'sûr), *n.* [Fr., a huntsman, fr. *chasser*, to hunt.] One of a body of cavalry trained for rapid movements.

CHÂSTE, *a.* [Lat. *castus*.] 1. Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous. 2. Pure from obscenity, from barbarous words, or the like.

CHÂSTE'LY, *adv.* In a chaste manner.

CHÂS'TEN (châs'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *castigare*, to punish, fr. *castus*, pure, and *agere*, to lead, drive.] 1. To correct by punishment; to chastise. 2. To purify from errors or faults.

CHÂS'TEN-ER (châs'n-er), *n.* One who chastens. [chastisement.]

CHAS-TIS'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving of **CHAS-TISE'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *castigare*.] See **CHASTEN**. 1. To

infect pain upon, in any manner, for the purpose of correction. 2. To free from faults or excesses.

Syn.—To punish; chasten.—*Punish* and *chastise* differ in the object aimed at. The former is designed to uphold law by the infliction of penalty; the latter to prevent the repetition of faults and reclaim the offender. In a rarer and somewhat irregular sense, *chastise* denotes to disgrace publicly by stripes.

CHÂS'TISE-MENT, *n.* Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

CHAS-TIS'ER, *n.* One who chastises.

CHÂS'TI-TY, *n.* 1. Purity from unlawful sexual intercourse. 2. Freedom from corrupt or extravagant thought.

CHÂS'Û-BLE, *n.* [L. Lat. *casubula*, a hooded garment, covering the person like a little house; from Lat. *casa*, house.] A vestment worn by the priest in saying mass.

CHÂT, *v. i.* [-TED; -TING, 136.] [Cf. A.-S. *cwædan*, Goth. *gviðan*, to speak. See **CHATTER**.] To talk in a light and familiar manner.—*n.* Light familiar talk.

CHATEAU (sha-tô'), *n.*; *pl.* **CHATEAUX** (sha-tôz') [Fr.] 1. A castle. [France.] 2. A country-seat.

CHÂT'EL-LA-NY, *n.* [See **CASTELLANY**.] Lordship or jurisdiction of the governor of a castle.

CHÂT'TEL (chât'tel), *n.* [See **CATTLE**.] Any kind of property except the freehold, or things parcel of it.

CHÂT'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. *D. koeteren*, to jabber.] 1. To utter inarticulate and indistinct sounds. 2. To talk idly and rapidly; to jabber; to prate.—*n.* Sounds like those of a magpie; idle talk.

CHÂT'TER-BÔX, *n.* One who talks **CHÂT'TER-ER**, } incessantly.

CHÂT'TY, *a.* Given to conversation; talkative.

CHAUD-MÉD'LEY (shôd'méd'lî'), *n.* [Fr. *chaude melle*, fr. *chaud*, hot, and *mesler*, *meler*, to mingle.] The killing of a person in an affray, while under the influence of passion.

CHAUNT, *n.* & *v.* See **CHANT**.

CHAW, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To chew.—*n.* As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew. [Low.]

CHÉAP, *a.* [An abbrev. of *good cheap*, a good bargain; A.-S. *ceap*, bargain, price.] 1. Of small cost. 2. Being of small value.

CHÉAP'EN (chêp'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *ceapian*, *ceapian*, to buy, sell, Goth. *kaupôn*.] 1. To attempt to buy. 2. To beat down the price of.

CHÉAP'EN-ER, *n.* One who cheapens.

CHÉAP'LY, *adv.* At a low rate.

CHÉAP'NESS, *n.* Lowness in price.

CHÉAT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deceive and defraud in any way.—*n.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *escheat*, because fraudulent measures were often taken in procuring escheats.] 1. An act of deception; a fraud; a trick; imposition. 2. A person who cheats.

CHÉAT'ER, *n.* One who cheats.

CHÉCK, *n.* [Fr. *écheq*, check (No. 5).]

See CHESS.] 1. Restraint, physical or moral; hindrance; obstruction. 2. [From the *Exchequer Chamber*, where the king's accounts were settled on a checkered cloth.] A mark put against items in going over a list. 3. A token given to identify a thing or person. 4. An order on a bank for money. 5. (*Chess*.) Exposure of the king to the attack of an adversary. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To hinder; to repress; to curb. 2. To rebuke, chide, or reprove. 3. To make a mark against in going over a list. 4. To provide with checks, as luggage. CHECK'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See CHECK.] 1. To form into little squares. 2. To diversify. — *n.* 1. One who checks. 2. A piece in the game of draughts. CHECK'ER-BOARD, *n.* A board for playing checkers, or draughts. CHECK'ERS, *n. pl.* A common game, called also draughts. CHECK'MATE, *n.* [Ger. *schachmatt*, fr. Per. *shah mât*, checkmate, lit. the king is conquered or dead, from Ar. *mâta*, is dead; because, when the king is made prisoner, the game is finished.] 1. The movement in chess which ends the game. 2. A complete check or defeat. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To defeat by checkmate. 2. To arrest or defeat completely. CHEEK, *n.* [A.-S. *cear*, fr. *ceowan*, to chew.] Either side of the face below the eyes. [To chirp. CHEEP, *v. i.* [A modification of *chirp*.] CHEER, *n.* [Gr. *kâpa*, head, face.] 1. A state of feeling or spirits. 2. A state of gaiety or mirth. 3. Entertainment. 4. Applause; encouragement. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cause to rejoice. 2. To infuse life, courage, or hope, into. 3. To urge or salute by cheers. — *v. i.* To utter cheers. CHEER'FUL, *a.* Having, promoting, or expressing, good spirits or joy. CHEER'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a cheerful manner. CHEER'FUL-NESS, *n.* Good spirits; moderate joy or gaiety. SYN. — Gaiety; mirth; merriment. — *Cheerfulness* is a habit of mind; *gaiety* is an occasional excitement of animal spirits; *mirth* or *merriment* is noisy gaiety. CHEER'LY, *adv.* With cheerfulness. CHEER'LESS, *a.* Gloomy; comfortless; dreary. CHEER'LY, *a.* Gay; cheerful. — *adv.* In a cheerful manner. CHEER'Y, *a.* 1. In good spirits; cheerful. 2. Promoting cheerfulness. CHEESE, *n.* [Lat. *caseus*.] Curd of milk, separated from the whey, and pressed. CHEESE'-CAKE, *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter. CHEESE'-MÓN'GER (-mŭng'ger, 82), *n.* One who deals in cheese. CHEESE'-PRÉSS, *n.* A press for expelling whey from curd. CHEES'Y, *a.* Having the qualities or taste of cheese.

CHEP-D'ŒUVRE (shĕ'dŏŏvr'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE. [Fr.] A master-piece in art, literature, &c. CHÈG'RE, } *n.* See CHIGOE. CHÈG'ŒE, } CHEL'Á-FŌRM, *a.* [Gr. *χηλή*, claw, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Having a movable joint closing against a preceding joint or a projecting part of it, as in the claw of a crab. CHE-LŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to animals of the tortoise kind. CHEM'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to chem- CHEM'IC-AL, } istry. CHEM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to chemical principles. CHEM'IC-ALS, *n. pl.* Substances for producing chemical effects. CHE-MISE' (she-meez'), *n.* [Fr., from Ar. *kamis*, shirt, linen under-garment.] An under-garment worn by females. CHEM'I-SËTTE' (shĕm'e-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *chemise*.] An under-garment worn over the chemise. [chemistry. CHEM'IST, *n.* A person versed in CHEM'IS-TRY (kĕm'is-trĕ), *n.* [See ALCHEMY.] That branch of science which treats of the composition of substances, and of the changes which they undergo. CHE-NILLE' (she-neel'), *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar.] Tufted cord, used in ladies' dresses. CHEQUE (chĕk), *n.* See CHECK. CHEQUER (chĕk'er), *n.* & *v.* See CHECKER. CHER'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *chĕrir*, fr. *cher*, dear, Lat. *carus*.] 1. To treat with tenderness and affection. 2. To hold dear. SYN. — To nourish; foster; nurse; entertain; encourage; comfort; support. CHER'ISH-ER, *n.* One who cherishes. CHE-RŌŌT', *n.* A kind of cigar. CHÉR'RY, *n.* [Lat. *cerasus*, fr. *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus, whence the tree was imported into Italy.] 1. A tree and its fruit. 2. A cordial of cherry-juice and spirit, sweetened. — *a.* Like a red cherry in color; ruddy. CHÉR'SO-NĒSE, *n.* [Gr. *χερσόνησος*, fr. *χĕρσος*, land, and *νήσος*, an isle.] A peninsula. CHÉR'UB (68, 154), *n.* [Heb. *kerûb*, from *kârâb*, to grasp.] 1. One of an order of angels. 2. A symbolical figure, used in the tabernacle and temple. 3. A beautiful child. CHE-RŪ'BIC, } *a.* Of, or pertain- CHE-RŪ'BIC-AL, } ing to, cherubs; angelic. [of *Cherub*.] CHÉR'Ū-BIM, *n.* The Hebrew plural CHÉR'ŪP, *v. t.* [Prob. from *chĕrp*.] To make a short, shrill sound; to chirp. — *n.* A short, sharp noise, as of a cricket. CHESS, *n.* [Per. *shâh*, king, as being the principal figure.] A game played by two persons, on a board containing sixty-four squares. [in chess. CHESS'-BOARD, *n.* The board used CHESS'-MÁN (150), *n.* A piece used in the game of chess. CHEST, *n.* [Lat. *cista*, Gr. *κίστη*.] 1.

A box in which articles are deposited. 2. The thorax. CHEST'NUT (chĕst'nut), *n.* [Gr. *κάστανος*, fr. *Κάστανα*, a city of Pontus.] 1. The fruit, seed, or nut of a certain tree. 2. The tree itself, or its timber. — *a.* Being of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish brown color. CHEVAL-DE-FRISE (shvâld'freez'), *n.*; *pl.* CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE (shĕv'o-de-freez; Fr. *mon*, shvôd'freez'). [Fr., fr. *cheval*, horse, and *Frise*, Friesland.] A piece of timber traversed with pointed spikes. CHEVA-LIER' (shĕv'-), *n.* [Fr., from *cheval*, horse.] 1. A horseman; hence, a knight. 2. A member of certain orders of knighthood. CHEV'I-SANCE (shĕv'-), *n.* [O. Fr., fr. *chevir*, to come to an end, to perform.] 1. A making of contracts; a bargain. 2. An unlawful agreement. CHEVRON, *n.* [Fr., rafter, *chevron*, equiv. to Lat. *capriolus*, a support of timber, from *capre*, goat.] 1. An honorable ordinary, representing two rafters meeting at the top. 2. Distinguishing marks on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers' coats. CHEW (chĕw), *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *ceowan*.] 1. To bite and grind with the teeth. 2. To ruminate mentally; to meditate. — *n.* That which is chewed; a cud. [Low.] CHI-Ā'RO-ŌS-E'ŪRO, } the same as CHI-ĀR'-OS-E'ŪRO, } CLARE-OBSCURE, *q. v.* CHI-BOUQUE' (che-bŏŏk'), *n.* CHI-BOŪK' } [Turkish.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe. CHĪ-CĀNE' (shi-kān'), *n.* [Fr., orig. a crumb, a small part.] An artful subtlety; cavil; sophistry. CHĪ-CĀN'ER-Y, *n.* Mean or unfair artifice to perplex a cause; chicanery. SYN. — Trick; sophistry; quibble; fetch; stratagem. CHĪ'Ō-RY, *n.* [Lat. *cichorium*, Gr. *κικώριον*.] A plant used for adulterating coffee; succory; endive. CHICK, } *n.* [A.-S. *cicēn*, D. *kicken*, CHICK'EN, } *kauken*.] 1. The young of fowls. 2. A young person. CHICK'A-DEE', *n.* A bird of North America; — named from its note. CHICK'EN-HEARTED, *a.* Timid; fearful; cowardly. CHICK'EN-PŌX, *n.* A mild, contagious, eruptive disease. [cant weed. CHICK'-WEED, *n.* A kind of insignificant. CHĪDE, *v. t.* [imp. CHĪD; *n. p.* CHĪD, CHĪDDEN.] [A.-S. *cidan*, *cidan*.] To rebuke; to reproach; to blame. — *v. i.* 1. To find fault. 2. To make a clamorous, roaring noise. CHĪEF, *a.* [O. Fr. *chief*, *chef*, fr. Lat. *caput*, head.] 1. Highest in office or rank. 2. Principal or most eminent in any quality or action. — *n.* 1. Leader of any band or community. 2. Principal person or thing. SYN. — Chieftain; commander; leader. — A *chief* has the pre-eminence or rule in civil matters, as the *chief* of police or of a tribe; a *chieftain* and *commander*

occupy high military stations; a leader takes the direction of enterprises.

CHIEF—JÜS'ŤICE, *n.* The presiding judge of a court.

CHIEF'LY, *adv.* 1. In the first place; principally. 2. For the most part.

CHIEF'TAIN (42), *n.* [L. Lat. *capitaneus*, from Lat. *caput*, head. See CHIEF.] Head of a troop, army, or clan. [of a chieftain.]

CHIEF'TAIN-SHĪP, *n.* Rank or office
CHĪG'ŌE, } *n.* A small tropical insect
CHĪG'RE, } of the flea family.

CHĪL'BLAIN, *n.* A sore caused by cold.

CHĪLD, *n.*; *pl.* CHĪL'DREN. [A.-S. *cild*, *pl.* *cildru*, *cildra*.] 1. A son or a daughter. 2. A young person of either sex. [ducing children.]

CHĪLD-BEAR'ING, *n.* Act of producing
CHĪLD'BED, *n.* State of a woman in labor; parturition.

CHĪLD'BIRTH, *n.* Act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor.

CHĪLDE (in *Eng.* child or child), *n.* A title formerly prefixed to his name by the oldest son, until he succeeded to the titles of his ancestors, or gained new honors.

CHĪLD'HÖÖD (27), *n.* State of a child; time in which persons are children.

CHĪLD'ISH, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a child; puerile. [a child.]

CHĪLD'ISH-LY, *adv.* In the manner of
CHĪLD'ISH-NESS, *n.* State or qualities of a child; simplicity.

CHĪLD'LESS, *a.* Destitute of children.

CHĪLD-LIKE, *a.* Like or becoming a child; submissive; docile.

CHĪL'TĀD, *n.* [Gr. *χίλιας*, fr. *χίλιον*, thousand.] A thousand; especially, a thousand years.

CHĪL'TĀRCH, *n.* [Gr. *χιλιάρχης*, fr. *χίλιον*, thousand, and *ἀρχός*, leader.] Commander of a thousand men.

CHĪLL, *a.* [A.-S. *cyle*, *cele*, fr. *celan*, *calan*, to be cold.] 1. Moderately cold; cool. 2. Affected by cold. 3. Formal; distant. — *n.* A disagreeable sensation of coolness; shivering. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make chilly; to affect with cold. 2. To depress; to discourage.

CHĪLL'NESS, *n.* A sensation of coolness.

CHĪLL'NESS, *n.* Coolness; coldness.

CHĪLL'Y, *n.* Moderately cold.

CHĪMB (chim), *n.* [D. *kim*.] Edge of a cask, &c. See CHINE, 2.

CHIME, *n.* [It. *campana*, bell.] 1. Harmonious sound of bells. 2. A set of bells musically tuned to one another. 3. [See CHIMB.] Edge of a cask or tub. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sound in harmonious accord, as bells. 2. To be in harmony; to correspond. 3. To jingle, as in rhyming.

CHĪ-MĒ'RĀ, *n.* [Lat. *chimæra*, Gr. *χίμαιρα*, orig. a she-goat.] 1. A fabulous fire-spouting monster. 2. A vain or foolish fancy.

CHĪ-MĒ'RĪC-AL, *a.* Merely imaginary; existing only in thought.

CHĪ-MĒ'RĪC-AL-LY, *adv.* Wildly; vainly; fancifully.

CHĪM'NEY (148), *n.* [Fr. *cheminée*, fr.

Gr. *κάμινος*, furnace, oven.] Passage through which the smoke is carried off; a flue.

CHĪM'NEY-SWEEP, } *n.* One who
CHĪM'NEY-SWEEP'ER, } sweeps and
scrapes chimneys.

CHĪM-PĀN'ZEE, *n.* A kind of African monkey resembling man.

CHĪN, *n.* [A.-S. *cinne*, *cin*, Goth. *kin-nus*, cheek, akin to Lat. *gena*, Gr. *γένυς*, Skr. *ganḍa*.] The lower extremity of the face, below the mouth.

CHĪNĀ, *n.* A fine species of earthen ware; porcelain.

CHĪNĒ'A-PĪN, *n.* The dwarf chestnut.

CHĪN-CHĪL'LĀ, *n.* [Sp.] A small rodent animal, remarkable for its fine fur. [cough.]

CHĪN'ĈŪUGH (-kōf, 21), *n.* Hooping-
CHĪNE, *n.* [O H. Ger. *skina*, needle, prickle.] 1. Back-bone of an animal. 2. The chimb or chime of a cask.

CHĪNK, *n.* [A.-S. *cin*, fissure, chink, from *cinan*, to gape.] 1. A gap or crack. 2. [See JINGLE.] A short, sharp sound, as of metal. — *v. i.* To crack; to open; to jingle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To jingle.

CHĪNTZ (chints, 108), *n.* [Hind. *chhint*, spotted cotton cloth.] Cotton cloth, printed with flowers and colors.

CHĪP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING, 133.] [H. Ger. *kippen*, to clip, pare.] To cut into small pieces. — *v. i.* To break in small pieces. — *n.* A piece cut or broken off.

CHĪRO-GRĀPH, *n.* [Gr. *χειρόγραφος*, written with the hand; *χείρ*, hand, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A writing requiring a counterpart. It answered to what is now called a *charter-party*.

CHĪ-RŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who practices writing.

CHĪRO-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
CHĪRO-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } ing to chi-
rography. [pher.]

CHĪ-RŌG'RA-PHĪST, *n.* A chirogra-

CHĪ-RŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* 1. Art of writing. 2. A writing done with one's own hand; handwriting.

CHĪ-RŌL'O-ĜY, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, and *λόγος*, speech.] Art of communicating thoughts by signs made by the hands and fingers.

CHĪRO-MĀN'CY, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry.

CHĪ-RŌN'O-MY (kī-), *n.* [Gr. *χειρονομία*, fr. *χείρ*, hand, and *νόμος*, law, rule.] Gesture.

CHĪ-RŌP'O-DĪST, *n.* [Gr. *χείρ*, hand, and *πούς*, *ποδός*, foot.] One who removes corns, &c., from the feet.

CHĪRP (18), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *zirpen*, *tshirpen*.] To make a short, sharp sound, as is done by fowls or crickets. — *n.* A short, sharp note.

CHĪR'RP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See CHĪRP.] To quicken or animate by chirping. — *n.* Act of chirping.

CHĪ-RŪR'ĜEON (kī-rūr'jun, 34), *n.* See SURGEON.

CHĪ'SEL, *n.* [O Fr. *cisel*, Fr. *ciseau*, fr. Lat. *scicilla*, dim. of *scillus*,

sickle.] An instrument for paring, hewing, or gouging. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel.

CHĪT, *n.* [A.-S. *cidh*, shoot, sprig, fr. the root *cian*, to germinate.] 1. A shoot; a sprout. 2. A child or babe.

CHĪT'CHAT, *n.* [From *chat*, by reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk.

CHĪTTER-LĪNGS, *n. pl.* [Cf. A.-S. *cwidh* and *cwidha*, belly, womb, stomach.] The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.

CHĪVAL'RĪC (shĪv'-), *a.* Pertain-
CHĪVAL'RŌUS } ing to chivalry; gal-
lant.

CHĪVAL'RY (shĪv'-, 67), *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier*, knight.] 1. A body of cavaliers or knights serving on horseback; cavalry. 2. Dignity or system of knighthood. 3. Qualifications or character of knights.

CHĪVES, *n. pl.* [See CIVES.] 1. Slender filaments in the blossoms of plants. 2. A small species of onion.

CHĪLŌ'RATE, *n.* A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base.

CHĪLŌ'RĪC, *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or obtained from it.

CHĪLŌ'RĪDE (49), *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element.

CHĪLŌ'RĪNE, *n.* [Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green; — from its color.] A heavy gas of greenish color, which forms a constituent of common salt.

CHĪLŌ'RO-FŌRM (25), *n.* [From *chlorine* and *formyl*, it being a terchloride of formyl.] An oily, volatile liquid, used to produce insensibility.

CHŌCK, *v. t.* To stop or fasten as with a wedge. — *n.* Something to confine a cask or other body, by fitting into the space around or beneath it.

CHŌCK-FULL, *a.* Completely full.

CHŌC'O-LATE, *n.* [Mexican *cacual*, cacao.] A paste composed of the roasted and ground kernel of the cacao, or a beverage obtained from it.

CHŌICE (66), *n.* [Fr. *choix*, fr. *choisir*, to choose, fr. Goth. *kaušan*, to examine.] 1. Act of choosing; election. 2. Power of choosing; option. 3. The thing chosen. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Worthy of being chosen. 2. Selected with care.

CHOICE — Precious; costly; uncommon.

CHŌICE'LY, *adv.* With care in choosing. [choice.]

CHŌICE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being

CHŌIR (kwir) (33), *n.* [Lat. *chorus*, Gr. *χορός*.] 1. An organized company of singers. 2. That part of a church appropriated to the singers.

CHŌKE (20), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *æcēočan*, to suffocate; *ceac*, *ceac*, jaw, cheek.] 1. To stifle; to suffocate. 2. To obstruct by filling up or clogging. — *v. i.* To have the wind-pipe stopped.

CHŌKE-DAMP, *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated in wells, mines, &c.

CHŌKE-FULL, *a.* Full as possible; quite full. [chokes.]

CHŌKER, *n.* He who, or that which,

CHÖK'Y, *a.* Tending to choke.
 CHÖL'ER (kö'ler), *n.* [Gr. χολέρα, fr. χόλος, χολή, bile.] 1. The bile; — formerly supposed to be the seat of frascibility. 2. Anger; wrath.
 CHÖL'ER-Ä, *n.* A disease characterized by vomiting and purging, and also by griping and spasms in the legs and arms.

Cholera morbus, a milder and more common form of the cholera.

CHÖL'ER-Ë (123), *a.* 1. Easily irritated; irascible. 2. Angry; indicating anger.

CHÖSE (66), *v. t.* [*imp.* CHOSE; *p. p.* CHOSEN, CHOSE.] [A.-S. *ceosan*, Goth. *kisusan*.] To make choice of.

SYN. — Prefer; elect. — *Choose* is generally to prefer is to choose one thing as more desirable than another; to elect is to choose or take for some purpose, office, &c., usually by suffrage, as, to elect a president.

— *v. i.* 1. To prefer. 2. To have the power of choice.

CHÖS'ER, *n.* One who chooses; an elector.

CHÖP (33), *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [Gr. κόλαφος, buffet.] 1. To cut into pieces. 2. To sever by one or more blows. — *v. i.* 1. To come upon or seize suddenly. 2. To shift suddenly. — *n.* 1. Act of chopping. 2. A piece chopped off; a slice or small piece. 3. [Chinese.] Quality; brand.

CHÖP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where chops, &c., are sold. [which, chops.

CHÖP'PER, *n.* One who, or that

CHÖP'PING, *a.* [cf. CHUBBY.] 1. Stout or plump. 2. Coming from different directions.

CHÖP'STICK, *n.* One of two small sticks used by the Chinese to convey food to the mouth.

CHÖR'AL, *a.* [Lat. *choralis*, fr. *chorus*, Gr. χορός.] Belonging to a choir; sung in chorus. — *n.* A hymn-tune.

CHÖRD, *n.* [Lat. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή, string.] 1. String of a musical instrument. 2. An harmonious combination of tones simultaneously performed. 3. A right line, uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle.



— *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To provide with musical chords or strings.

CHÖRE, *n.* [Eng. *char*.] A small job; — commonly in the pl. [*Amer.*]

CHÖRI-ÄMB, *n.* [Gr. χοριᾶμβος, fr. χορός, trochee, and ἰαμβος, iambus.] (*Ancient Pros.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, the first and last long, and the others short.

CHÖRIST, *n.* A singer in a choir.

CHÖRIS-TER, *n.* 1. One of a choir; a singer in a concert. 2. A leader of a choir.

CHÖ-RÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who makes a map of a particular country.

CHÖ-RO-GRÄPH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

CHÖ-RÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. χωρογραφία, fr. χορός, place, and γράφειν, to describe.] Art of making a map or

description of a particular region or country.

CHÖR'US, *n.* [Lat. *chorus*, Gr. χορός.] 1. (*Gr. Drama.*) A company supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and who sing their sentiments between the acts. 2. A company of singers singing in concert. 3. What is said or sung by the chorus in a tragedy; part of a song in which the company join.

CHÖSE (shöz), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *causa*, cause.] A thing; personal property.

Chose in action, a thing of which one has not possession or actual enjoyment, but only a right to it.

CHÖSE, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Choose*.

CHÖS'EN (chöz'n), *p. p.* of *Choose*.

CHÖUGH (chüh), *n.* [A.-S. *cro*, Fr. *chousus*.] A bird of the crow family.

CHÖUSE, *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] [Turk. *chiaus*, a messenger of the Turkish emperor, one of whom, in 1099, committed a gross fraud upon the Turkish merchants resident in England.] To cheat, trick, defraud. — *n.* 1. A simpleton; a gull. 2. A trick; imposition.

CHÖW'CHÖW, *n.* [Chin.] A kind of mixed pickles.

CHÖW'DER, *n.* A dish of fresh fish, pork, onions, &c., stewed together.

CHRES-TÖM'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. χρῆστομάθεια, from χρῆστος, useful, and μαθεῖν, to learn.] A selection of passages, with notes, &c., to be used in acquiring a language.

CHRISM, *n.* [Gr. χρίσμα, fr. χρίειν, to anoint.] Oil consecrated by a bishop.

CHRIS-MÄ'TION, *n.* Act of applying consecrated oil. [the chrism.

CHRIS'MA-TO-RY (50), *n.* A vessel for

CHRIST, *n.* [Gr. χριστός, anointed, fr. χρίειν, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED; the Savior; the Messiah.

CHRIS'TEN (kris'n), *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cristian*, fr. *cristen*, *cristena*, a Christian.] 1. To baptize. 2. To give a name to.

CHRIS'TEN-DÖM (kris'n-), *n.* [A.-S. *cristendom*, from *cristen*, a Christian, and the term. *dom*.] 1. That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails. 2. Whole body of Christians.

CHRIS'TIAN (krist'yan, 63), *n.* [See CHRIST.] A believer in Christ. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to Christ or his religion. 2. Professing Christianity.

Christian name, the name given in baptism, as distinct from the family name, or surname.

CHRIS-TIÄN'I-TY (krist'yän'i-t'y), *n.* The religion taught by Christ.

CHRIS'TIAN-IZE, *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert to Christianity.

CHRIS'TIAN-LY, *adv.* In a Christian manner. [Christ.

CHRIST'LESS, *a.* Having no faith in

CHRIST'MAS (kris'mas, 146), *n.* 1. Festival of Christ's nativity; the 25th of December. 2. Christmas-day.

CHRIST'MAS-BÖX (kris'mas-), *n.* A box in which presents are put at Christmas.

CHRIS-TÖL'O-ÖY, *n.* [Gr. χριστός,

Christ, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ.

CHRO-MÄT'IC, *a.* [Gr. χρωματικός, suited for color, fr. χρώμα, color.] 1. Relating to color. 2. (*Mus.*) Proceeding by the smaller intervals (half-steps or semitones) of the scale.

CHRO-MÄT'ICS, *n.* Science of colors.

CHRÖME, *n.* [Gr. χρώμα, color.]

CHRÖM'I-M, } A hard, brittle metal of a grayish-white color.

CHRÖM'O, *n.* [Gr. χρώμα, color.] A chromo-lithograph.

CHRO-MO-LITH'O-GRÄPH, *n.* A lithograph printed in colors.

CHRÖN'IC, } *a.* [Gr. χρονικός, fr. CHRON'IC-AL, } χρόνος, time.] Continuing for a long time.

CHRÖN'IC-ELE (krön'i-kl), *n.* A register of events in the order of time. — *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To record in history; to register. [chronicle.

CHRÖN'IC-ELER, *n.* A writer of a

CHRÖN'O-GRÄM, } *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, CHRON'O-GRÄPH, } time, and γράμμα, writing, γράφειν, to write.] An inscription which includes in it the date of an event. [oger.

CHRO-NÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* A chronol-

CHRO-NÖL'O-ÖER, } *n.* One skilled

CHRO-NÖL'O-ÖIST, } in chronology.

CHRÖN'O-LÖG'IC, } *a.* Relating

CHRÖN'O-LÖG'IC-AL, } to chronology; according to the order of time.

CHRÖN'O-LÖG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a chronological manner.

CHRO-NÖL'O-ÖY, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογία, fr. χρόνος, time, and λόγος, discourse.] Science of computing time by regular divisions and which assigns to events their proper dates.

CHRO-NÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, measure.] A time-keeper; esp. a portable time-keeper of superior construction and accuracy.

CHRÖN'O-MÉT'RIC, } *a.* Pertain.

CHRÖN'O-MÉT'RIC-AL, } ing to, or measured by, a chronometer.

CHRÿS'A-LIS (kris-), *n.*; *pl.* CHRÿSÄL'I-DÉS. [Gr. χρυσάλλεις, gold-colored sheath of butterflies, from χρυσός, gold.] A form into which the caterpillar of butterflies, moths, &c., passes, and from which the perfect insect, after a while, emerges.

CHRÿS'O-PRÄSE, *n.* [Gr. χρυσόπρασος, from χρυσός, gold, and πράσιν, leek.] A kind of massive quartz.

CHÛB, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *chabot*, a chub, Lat. *capito*, a fish with a large head, *caput*, head.] A fresh-water fish of the carp family.

CHÛB'BED, } *a.* Like a chub; plump,

CHÛB'BY, } short, and thick.

CHÛCK, *v. i.* [Formed in imitation of the sound.] To make a noise like that of a hen calling her chickens. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strike gently. 2. To throw; to pitch. — *n.* 1. The call of a hen. 2. A slight blow under the chin. 3. A contrivance fixed to the mandrel of a turning-lathe for holding the material to be operated upon.

CHÛCK-FÄR'THING, *n.* A play in

which a farthing is pitched into a hole.

CHŪĖK'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *chuck*.] To call, as a hen her chickens. — *v. i.* To laugh in a suppressed or broken manner. — *n.* A short, suppressed laugh of exultation or derision.

CHŪFF, *n.* [Perhaps a modif. of *chub*.] A coarse, dull, or surly fellow.

CHŪFF'Y, *a.* Surly; clownish.

CHŪM, *n.* [Prob. a contr. from *comrade*.] A room-mate, esp. in a college.

CHŪYK, *n.* A short, thick piece of anything.

CHŪRCH (66), *n.* [Gr. *κυριακή*, *κυριακόν*, Lord's house, fr. *κύριος*, lord.] 1. A building for Christian worship. 2. An organized body of Christian believers. 3. The collective body of Christians. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To unite with in returning thanks in church, as after childbirth.

CHŪRCH'MAN (160), *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic or clergyman. 2. An Episcopalian. [a churchman.]

CHŪRCH'MAN-SHĪP, *a.* State of being

CHŪRCH'WARD'EN, *n.* An officer whose duties respect the temporal interests of a church or parish.

CHŪRCH'Y'ARD, *n.* A grave-yard adjoining to a church; a cemetery.

CHŪRL (66), *n.* [A.-S. *ceorl*.] 1. A rustic; a countryman or laborer. 2. A rough, surly, ill-bred man. 3. A niggard.

CHŪRL'ISH, *a.* Like a churl; illiberal.

CHŪRL'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rudeness of manners or temper; indisposition to kindness or courtesy.

CHŪRN (66), *n.* A vessel for making butter in. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cernan*, Icel. *kiarna*, from *kiarni*, marrow, cream.] To agitate, as cream, in order to make butter.

CHŪRN'ING, *n.* Quantity of butter made at one operation.

ĖHŪLE (kīl), *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, juice, from *χεῖν*, to pour.] A milky fluid, derived from chyme, and conveyed into the circulation.

ĖHŪL'IF'ICATION, *n.* [Gr. *χυλός*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] Process by which chyle is formed. [chyle.]

ĖHŪL'IF'ICATION, *n.* Formation of

ĖHŪL'OUS (kī'us), *a.* Consisting of chyle, or partaking of it.

ĖHŪME (kim), *n.* [Gr. *χυμός*, juice, from *χεῖν*, to pour.] Pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stomach.

ĖHŪM'IS-TRY, &c. See **CHEMISTRY**.

ĖHŪM'IF'ICATION, *n.* [Lat. *chymus*, chyme, and *facere*, to make.] Act or process of becoming or of forming chyme. [chyme.]

ĖHŪM'OUS (kim'us), *a.* Pertaining to

ĖĖA'TRĪZE, *n.* A scar remaining after a wound is healed.

ĖĖA'TRĪX, *n.*; *pl.* **ĖĖA'TRĪP'ĖĖS**. [Lat.] A scar; a cicatrice.

ĖĖA'TRĪZ'ATION, *n.* Process of forming a cicatrice.

ĖĖA'TRIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To heal and induce the formation of a

cicatrice in, as in wounded flesh. — *v. i.* To heal or be healed.

ĖĖERONE (chē-che-rō'ne or sis'e-rō'ne), *n.* [It. *Cicerone*, Cicero, the Roman orator; fr. the talkativeness of such a guide.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place.

ĖĖE-RŌ'NI-AN, *a.* Resembling Cicero in style or action.

ĖĖIS'BEO (chē'chis-bā'o or se-sis'be-o), *n.* [It.] The professed gallant of a married woman.

ĖĖDER, *n.* [Fr. *cidre*, Gr. *σίκερα*; of Oriental origin.] A drink made from the juice of apples.

ĖĖ-DEVANT (sēd'vōng'), *a.* [Fr.] Former; previous.

ĖĖ-GAR', *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*.] A small roll of tobacco, used for smoking.

ĖĖG'AR-ĖTTE', *n.* A little cigar.

ĖĖL'I-ARY (sil'ya-), *a.* Belonging to the eye-lashes.

ĖĖ-LĖCI'OUS (sī-līsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *cilicium*, a covering, orig. of Cilician goat's hair, from *Cilicia*, in Asia Minor.] Made, or consisting, of hair.

ĖĖM'VE-TER, *n.* [Biscayan *cimetarra*, with a sharp edge.] A short sword with a recurved point.

ĖĖM'VE'RI-AN (S9), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people, said to have dwelt in caves, in utter darkness. 2. Intensely dark.

ĖĖM-ĖHŌ'NA, *n.* [Named from the Countess *Cinchon*.] Peruvian bark, or the tree which produces it.

ĖĖĖT'URE (53), *n.* [Lat. *cinctura*, from *cingere*, to gird.] 1. A belt; a girdle. 2. That which encompasses; inclosure.

ĖĖN'DER, *n.* [A.-S. *sinder*, fr. *syndrian*, to separate.] 1. A particle of matter remaining after combustion. 2. A small coal with ashes; an ember.

ĖĖN'E-M'ATĪCS, *n. sing.* [Gr. *κινῆσις*, to move.] Science which treats of motions considered apart from their causes.

ĖĖN'ER-A-RY, *a.* [Lat. *cinerarius*, fr. *cinis*, ashes.] Pertaining to, or containing, ashes. [thing to ashes.]

ĖĖN'ER-ĖTION, *n.* Reducing of any

ĖĖN'ER-ĖTIOUS (-ish'us), *a.* Having the color or consistency of ashes.

ĖĖN'NA-BAR, *n.* [Gr. *κινναβάρις*, Per. *qinbār*.] Red sulphuret of mercury; vermilion.

ĖĖN'NA-MON, *n.* [Gr. *κινναμον*, *κιννάμωμον*, from a Phœnician word.] A medicinal inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon.

ĖĖNQUE (sīnk, 82), *n.* [Lat. *quinque*, five.] Five, upon dice or in cards.

ĖĖNQUE'-FOIL, *n.* [Fr. *cinque*, five, and *feuille*, leaf.] 1. A plant of different species. 2. An ornamental foliation having five points, used in windows, panels, &c.

ĖĖPON, *n.* [O. Fr. fr. Lat. *sectio*, a cutting.] A young shoot, twig, or sprout.

ĖĖPHER, *n.* [Ar. *sifrūn*, empty, cipher, zero.] 1. The character 0 in arithmetic. 2. A person of no worth or character. 3. An enigmatical character. 4. A private alphabet or

system of characters. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To practice arithmetic.

ĖĖ'CLE (18), *n.* [Lat. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*, circle.] 1. A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the center. 2. The line that bounds such a figure; a circumference. 3. A round body; a sphere. 4. A compass; circuit. 5. A company. 6. A series ending where it begins. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To move or revolve around. 2. To surround; to inclose. — *v. i.* To move circularly.

ĖĖ'CLET, *n.* A little circle.

ĖĖ'UIT (sīr'kit, 18), *n.* [Lat. *circuitus*, from *circum*, around, and *ire*, to go.] 1. Act of moving or revolving around. 2. The region over which the jurisdiction, as of a judge, &c., extends. 3. The distance around any space. — *v. t.* To move or make to go round. [circuit; indirect.]

ĖĖ-ĖŪ'I-TOŪS, *a.* Going round in a

ĖĖ-ĖŪ'I-TOŪS-LY, *adv.* In a circuit.

ĖĖ'Ė-LAR (18), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or in the form of, a circle; round. 2. Addressed to a number of persons. — *n.* A letter, or paper, copies of which are addressed to various persons.

ĖĖ'Ė-LAR'I-TY, *n.* State of being circular. [manner.]

ĖĖ'Ė-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a circular

ĖĖ'Ė-LĖTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To move or pass round. 2. To pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand. — *v. t.* To cause to pass round.

ĖĖ'Ė-LĖTION, *n.* 1. Act of circulating. 2. Currency; coin, or notes, bills, &c., current as money. 3. Extent to which any thing circulates.

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖBI-ĖNT, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *ambire*, to go round.] Surrounding; encompassing.

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖBU-LĖTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumambulare*, fr. *circum*, around, and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk round about. [walking around.]

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖBU-LĖTION, *n.* Act of

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖISE (18), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *circumcidere*, *circumcisio*, fr. *circum*, around, and *cadere*, to cut.] 1. To cut off the foreskin of. 2. To render spiritual or holy.

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖIS'ER, *n.* One who performs circumcision.

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖIS'ION (-sīzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin. 2. (*Script.*) (a.) Spiritual purification, and acceptance of the Christian faith. (b.) The Jews as distinguished from the Gentiles.

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖFER-ĖNĖ, *n.* [Lat. *circumferentia*, from *circum*, around, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. Line that encompasses a circular figure; periphery. 2. Any thing circular. 3. External surface of a sphere.

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖFER-ĖNTIAL, *a.* Pertaining to a circumference.

ĖĖ'Ė-M'ĖFER-ĖNTOR, *n.* An instru-

ment used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings.

CĪR/CUM-FLEX, *n.* [Lat. *circumflexus*, a bending round.] 1. A wave of the voice. 2. A character, denoting in Greek a rise and fall of the voice on the same long syllable [marked thus, ~ or] ; and in Latin and some other languages, denoting a long and contracted syllable [marked '].

CĪR-CŪM/FLU-ĒNT, { *a.* [Lat. *circum-*
CĪR-CŪM/FLU-OŪS, } *fluere, circum-*
fluens, from *circum*, around, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing around.

CĪR/CUM-FO-RĀ'NE-AN, { *a.* [Lat. *circum-*
CĪR/CUM-FO-RĀ'NE-OŪS, } *circum-*
foraneus, fr. *circum*, around, and *forum*, a market-place.] Going about or from house to house.

CĪR/CUM-FŪSE', *v. t.* [Lat. *circum-*
fundere, -*fusus*, fr. *circum*, around, and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour or spread round. [spreading around.]

CĪR/CUM-FŪSION, *n.* A pouring or

CĪR/CUM-ĠY-RĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and *gyrare*, to turn around.] A turning, rolling, or whirling round.

CĪR/CUM-JĀ'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *circum-*
jacere, *circumjacens*, from *circum*, around, and *jacere*, to lie.] Lying around; bordering.

CĪR/CUM-LO-CŪ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumlocutio*, fr. *circum*, around, and *loqui*, to speak.] A circuit of words; a periphrase.

CĪR/CUM-LŌCŪ-TO-RY, *a.* Relating to a circumlocution; periphrastic.

CĪR/CUM-NĀVI-GA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being sailed around.

CĪR/CUM-NĀVI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *circumnavigare*, fr. *circum*, around, and *navigare*, to navigate.] To sail around.

CĪR/CUM-NĀVI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of circumnavigating. [sails around.]

CĪR/CUM-NĀVI-GĀ'TOR, *n.* One who

CĪR/CUM-PŌLAR, *a.* [Lat. *circum*, around, and Eng. *polar*.] About or near the pole.

CĪR/CUM-RŌ'TA-RY, *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

CĪR/CUM-RŌ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *circumrotare*, from *circum*, around, and *rota*, wheel.] A rolling or revolving round, as a wheel.

CĪR/CUM-RŌ'TA-TO-RY (50), *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

CĪR/CUM-SCRĪB'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

CĪR/CUM-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *circumscribere*, from *circum*, around, and *scribere*, to write, draw.] To inclose within a certain limit.

CĪR/CUM-SCRĪP'TI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being circumscribed.

CĪR/CUM-SCRĪP'TION, *n.* Limitation by conditions, restraints, &c.; confinement; limit. [external form.]

CĪR/CUM-SCRĪP'TIVE, *a.* Defining the

CĪR/CUM-SPĒCT, *a.* [Lat. *circumspicere*, *circumspicetus*, from *circum*, around, and *spicere*, to look.] Cautious; prudent; watchful; wary; vigilant.

CĪR/CUM-SPĒCT'ION, *n.* Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case; caution; watchfulness.

CĪR/CUM-SPĒCT'IVE, *a.* Cautious; careful of consequences; wary.

CĪR/CUM-SPĒCT'LY, *adv.* With circumspection. [circumspection.]

CĪR/CUM-SPĒCT'NESS, *n.* Caution;

CĪR/CUM-STANCE (113), *n.* [Lat. *circumstantia*, fr. *circum*, around, and *stare*, to stand.] 1. Something attending on a fact, though not essential thereto. 2. *pl.* Condition in regard to property.

SYN.—Fact; event; incident.—A *fact* is a thing done; an *event* a thing which turns up or occurs; an *incident* something that falls in to some general course of events. A *circumstance* is some adjunct to an event which more or less affects it.

CĪR/CUM-STĀNTIAL, *a.* 1. Consisting in, or pertaining to, particular incidents. 2. Abounding with circumstances; minute; particular.—*n.* Something incidental, but of minor importance; — in the plural.

CĪR/CUM-STĀNTIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to circumstances. 2. In every particular.

CĪR/CUM-STĀNTI-ĀTE (-sh'āt), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To place in particular circumstances. 2. To enter into details concerning.

CĪR/CUM-VĀL'LĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvallare*, fr. *circum*, around, and *vallare*, to wall.] To surround with a rampart.

CĪR/CUM-VĀL-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of surrounding with a wall or rampart. 2. A line of field works surrounding the camp of a besieging army.

CĪR/CUM-VĒNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *circumvenire*, from *circum*, around, and *venire*, to come.] To overreach; to deceive; to delude.

CĪR/CUM-VĒNT'ION, *n.* Deception; fraud; imposture. [artifices.]

CĪR/CUM-VĒNT'IVE, *a.* Deceiving by

CĪR/CUM-VĒST', *v. t.* [Lat. *circumvestire*, fr. *circum*, around, and *vestire*, to clothe.] To cover round, as with a garment.

CĪR/CUM-VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of rolling round. 2. A thing rolled round another.

CĪR/CUM-VŌLVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *circumvolvare*, from *circum*, around, and *volveare*, to roll.] To cause to revolve.—*v. i.* To revolve.

CĪR/CUS, *n.*; *pl.* **CĪR/CUS-ES**. [Lat. *circus*, Gr. *κίρκος*.] 1. An inclosed place for games or feats of horsemanship. 2. Performers in a circus.

CĪR/RŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *cirrus*, lock, curl.] Terminating in a curl or tendril.

CĪS-ĀL/PINE, *a.* [Lat. *Cisalpinus*; *cis*, on this side, and *alpinus*, Alpine.] On the hither or south side of the Alps.

CĪS-ĀT-LĀN'TIC, *a.* Being on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. [mountains.]

CĪS-MŌN'TĀNE, *a.* On this side of the

CĪS-PA-DĀNE, *a.* [Lat. *cis*, on this side, and *Padanus*, fr. *Padus*, the Po.] On the hither or south side of the Po.

CĪS/SŌID, *n.* [Gr. *κισσοειδής*, like ivy,

fr. *κισσός*, ivy, and *είδος*, form.] A certain geometrical curve.

CĪS-TĒR'CIAN (63), *n.* One of an order of Benedictine monks established at Cîteaux, in France.

CĪS'TĒRN, *n.* [Lat. *cisterna*, fr. *cista*, chest.] A reservoir for water, beer, or other liquids.

CĪT, *n.* [Contr. from *citizen*.] A citizen; — used contemptuously.

CĪTĀ-DELL, *n.* [It. *ciadella*, dim. of *ciadà*, city.] A fortress or castle in or near a fortified city.

CĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [L. Lat. *citatio*, fr. *citare*, to cite.] 1. A summons; a notice to appear. 2. A passage from a book, or from another person, in his own words; a quotation.

CĪ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* Having the power or form of citation.

CĪTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *citare*, intens. form of *cire*, *ciere*, to put in motion, to excite.] 1. To summon. 2. To quote, name, or repeat. 3. To call or name, in support, proof, or confirmation of. [or quotes.]

CĪTER, *n.* One who cites, summons;

CĪTH'ERN, *a.* Same as CĪTER.

CĪT'IZEN, *n.* [From *city*.] 1. A freeman of a city. 2. An inhabitant in any city, town, or place. 3. Any native born or naturalized inhabitant of a country. [Amer.] [citizen.]

CĪT'IZEN-SHIP, *n.* State of being a

CĪTRATE, *n.* [Lat. *citrium*, citron, lemon.] A salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base.

CĪTRIC, *a.* Pertaining to an acid in the juice of the lemon, &c.

CĪTRINE, *a.* Like a citron or lemon; of a lemon color.

CĪTRON, *n.* [Gr. *κίτρον*.] Fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.

CĪTY, *n.* [Lat. *ciuitas*, fr. *civis*, citizen.] 1. A large town. 2. A corporate town. 3. Inhabitants of a city.

CĪVES (s'vz), *n. pl.* [Lat. *cepa*, *cæpa*, *cæpr*, onion.] A species of garlic.

CĪVET, *n.* [L. Gr. *ζαπέτιον*, from Per. *zabād*, civet.] 1. A strong, musky substance, used as a perfume. 2. The animal that produces civet; — a native of North Africa.

CĪVIC, *a.* [Lat. *civicus*, fr. *civis*, citizen.] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen.

CĪVIL, *a.* [Lat. *civilis*, fr. *civis*, citizen.] 1. Lawful or political, as opposed to military. 2. Pertaining to an organized community; civilized. 3. Courteous; complaisant.

CĪ-VĪ'L'IAN, *n.* 1. One skilled in the civil law. 2. One whose pursuits are those of civil life.

CĪ-VĪ'L'TY, *n.* 1. Courtesy; politeness. 2. *pl.* Acts of politeness.

CĪVIL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized.

CĪVIL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reclaim from a savage state; to educate; to refine.



Civet.

CIVILIZED, *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; cultivated.

CIVILIZER, *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes.

CIVIL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a civil manner, in reference to civil society. 2. Politely.

CIVISM, *n.* State of citizenship.

CLABBER, *n.* [See **BONNY-CLABBER**.] Milk turned thick.

CLACK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make a sudden, sharp noise; to clink; to click. 2. To talk rapidly. — *n.* [Fr. *claque*, a slap or smack, M. H. Ger. *clac*, crack.] 1. A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking an object. 2. Anything that causes a clacking noise. 3. Continual talk.

CLAIM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *clamare*, to cry out, call.] To call for; to challenge as a right. — *n.* 1. A demand of a right. 2. A right to demand; a title to anything in possession of another. 3. The thing demanded. [claimed.]

CLAIMABLE, *a.* Capable of being claimed.

CLAIMANT, *n.* One who claims.

CLAIR-VOYANCE, *n.* A power of discerning objects not present to the senses.

CLAIR-VOYANT, *a.* [Fr., from *clair*, clear, and *voyant*, p. pr. of *voir*, to see.] Discerning objects which are not present. — *n.* One who discerns objects not present to the senses.

CLAM, *n.* [Another form of *clump*.] 1. A bivalve shell-fish. 2. *pl.* A kind of vise. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *clamian*.] To clog, as with glutinous matter.

CLAMBER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Ger. *klempern*, O. H. Ger. *chlimban*, *chlimpan*.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet.

CLAMMI-NESS, *n.* State of being clammy. [ous.]

CLAMMY, *a.* Soft and sticky; glutinous.

CLAMP, *n.* [Lat.] Loud and continued shouting or noise.

CLAMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To salute or stun with noise. — *v. i.* To vociferate; to make importunate demands.

CLAMP-OROUS, *a.* Noisy; vociferous; turbulent. [noise or words.]

CLAMP-OROUS-LY, *adv.* With loud clamor.

CLAMP, *n.* [D. *klamp*, fr. *klampen*, to fasten.] 1. A piece of timber or iron, used to fasten work together.

2. One of a pair of movable pieces of soft material, to cover the jaws of a vise. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten with a clamp.



Clamp (1).

CLAMP, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] 1. A tribe under one chieftain, and bearing the same surname. 2. A clique.

CLAN-DESTINE, *a.* [Lat. *clandestinus*, fr. *clam*, secretly.] Kept secret.

CLAN-DESTINE-LY, *adv.* Secretly.

CLANG, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

clangere, Ger. *klingen*.] To strike together with a ringing metallic sound. — *v. i.* To produce a sharp, shrill sound. — *n.* A sharp, ringing sound.

CLANGOR (82), *n.* [Lat.] A sharp, shrill, harsh sound.

CLANG (82), *n.* [See **CLANG**.] The loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to make a sharp, ringing sound. — *v. i.* To make a sharp, ringing noise.

CLANG-NISH, *a.* Closely united, like a clan; disposed to unite.

CLANG-NISH-NESS, *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite.

CLANGSHIP, *n.* A state of union as in a family or clan.

CLAP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *clappan*.] 1. To strike with a quick motion. 2. To thrust, drive, or put hastily. 3. To applaud, by striking the hands together. — *n.* 1. A loud noise made by sudden collision. 2. A stroke; a thrust. 3. A sudden explosion. 4. A striking of hands to express approbation.

CLAPBOARD (kl'ib/burd), *n.* A strip of board for covering the outside of houses.

CLAPPER, *n.* 1. A person who claps. 2. That which strikes, as the tongue of a bell.

CLAPPER-CLAW, *v. t.* [From *clap* and *claw*.] To fight and scratch.

CLAP-TRAP, *n.* A trick to gain applause.

CLARE-OB-SCURE, *n.* [Lat. *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] Light and shade in painting.

CLAIRET, *n.* [Fr. *clairet*, prop. dim. of *clair*, clear.] A light French wine.

CLAIRIFICATION, *n.* Act of clearing or fining.

CLAIRIFIER, *n.* 1. That which clarifies. 2. A vessel in which clarification is conducted.

CLAIRIFY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *clarificare*, from *clarus*, clear, and *ficere*, to make.] To make clear; to defecate; to fine. — *v. i.* 1. To become pure, as liquors. 2. To grow clear or bright.

CLAIRION, *n.* [Lat. *clarus*, clear.] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.

CLAIRIONET, } *n.* A wind instrument, of the reed kind.

CLAIRONET, } *n.* ment, of the reed kind. [OBSCURE.]

CLAR-OB-SCURO, *n.* See **CLARE-CLASH**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *klatschen klitschen*.] 1. To dash noisily together. 2. To come in collision; to interfere. — *v. t.* To strike noisily against. — *n.* 1. A violent meeting of bodies. 2. Contradiction.

CLASP (6), *n.* 1. A catch, for holding parts together. 2. A close embrace. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *clasp*, Ger. *klappen*, to tap, clack, slap.] 1. To fasten with a clasp. 2. To embrace.

CLASPER, *n.* One who, or that which, clasps, as a tendril.

CLASP-KNIFE (nif), *n.* A large

knife, the blade of which shuts into the handle.

CLASS (6), *n.* [Lat. *classis*, from Gr. *κλάσις*, *κλάσις*, the people assembled or called together.] 1. A group of individuals ranked together. 2. A number of students pursuing the same studies. 3. An order or division. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form into a class; to arrange in classes.

CLASSIC, } *a.* 1. Of the first class

CLASSICAL, } or rank, esp. in literature or art. 2. Pertaining to the Greeks and Latins.

CLASSIC, *n.* 1. A work of acknowledged excellence. 2. One learned in the classics.

CLASSICAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a classical manner. 2. According to a regular order.

CLASSIFICATION, *n.* Act of forming into a class or classes.

CLASSIFY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *classis*, class, and *facere*, to make.] To distribute into classes.

CLASSMATE, *n.* One who is in the same class with another.

CLATTER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *klateren*, A.-S. *clatrun*, drum, rattle.] To make rattling sounds. — *v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise. — *n.* A repeated rattling noise.

CLAUDE, *n.* [Lat. *claudere*, to shut, to end.] 1. A separate portion of any writing. 2. A portion of a sentence containing a finite verb and its adjunct.

CLAUSTRAL, *a.* [Lat. *claustrum*, lock, bar, inclosure.] Relating to a cloister.

CLAVATE, } *a.* [Lat. *clava*, club.]

CLAVATED, } Club-shaped.

CLAVICHOIRD, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, key, and *chorda*, string.] A musical instrument with keys and strings, now disused.

CLAVICLE (klāv'i-kl), *n.* [Lat. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.] The collar-bone.

CLAVIER (klāv'i-er or klāv'v'e-er), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *clavis*, key.] The keyboard of a musical instrument.

CLAW, *n.* [A.-S. *clavn*, *clā*.] 1. A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast. 2. Anything resembling the claw of an animal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pull, tear, or scratch with claws.


CLAY, *n.* [A.-S. *clæg*.] 1. A soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water. 2. Earth in general; hence, the human body. [less.]


CLAY-COLD, *a.* Cold as clay; lifeless.

CLAYEY, *a.* Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; like clay.

CLAYMORE, *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh-mòr*, a broadsword, from Gael. *claidheamh*, sword, and *mòr*, great, large.] A large two-handed sword.

CLEAN, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *clæne*.] 1. Free from dirt or filth. 2. Without defects. 3. Adroit; dexterous. 4. Complete. 5. Sinless; pure. 6. (Script.) Free from ceremonial defilement. — *adv.* 1. Quite; perfectly;

wholly; entirely. 2. Adroitly. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To free from dirt.
CLÉAN/LI-NESS (klĕn'/li-nes), *n.* 1. Freedom from dirt. 2. Neatness of person or dress; purity.
CLÉAN/LY (klĕn'/ly), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *clean*.] 1. Habitually clean. 2. Innocent; pure. 3. Cleansing.
CLÉAN/LY (klĕn'/ly), *adv.* In a clean manner.
CLÉAN/NESS (109), *n.* State or quality of being clean. [cleansed].
CLÉANS/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being **CLÉANSE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *clænsjan*, fr. *clæne*, clean.] To render clean. [which, cleanses].
CLÉANS/ER, *n.* One who, or that **CLÉAR**, *n.* Full extent; distance between extreme limits.
CLÉAR, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *clarus*, clear; bright.] 1. Free from opacity, uncertainty, passion, blemish, guilt, obstacle, &c. 2. Able to perceive clearly; acute; discriminating; unbiased. 3. Easily or distinctly heard; audible. — *adv.* 1. Plainly. 2. Wholly; quite; entirely. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or impediment, &c. 2. To pass by, or over, without touching or failure. 3. To remove so as to leave something unobstructed.
To clear a ship, to procure a permission to sail, and such papers as the law requires.
 — *v. i.* 1. To become free from clouds or fog. 2. To become disengaged.
CLÉAR/AGE, *n.* Act of removing any thing; clearance.
CLÉAR/ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of clearing. 2. A certificate that a vessel has been cleared at the custom-house.
CLÉAR/ING, *n.* 1. Act of making clear. 2. A tract of land cleared of wood.
CLÉAR/ING-HOUSE, *n.* A place where the accounts of different banks are adjusted. [obstruction, &c.]
CLÉAR/LY, *adv.* Without obscurity.
CLÉAR/NESS, *n.* Freedom from whatever obscures, obstructs, injures, or defiles, &c.
CLÉAR-SIGHT/ED (-sīt'/ed), *a.* Having acuteness of sight.
CLÉAR-STARCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping with the hands.
CLÉAT, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *clead*, to clothe.] A narrow strip of wood of different forms for strengthening, fastening, or other uses.
CLÉAV/AGE, *n.* Act or quality of cleaving.  Cleat.
CLÉAVE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *clifan*, *clifjan*.] To adhere closely; to stick. — *v. t.* [imp. **CLÉFT** (CLAVE, obs., CLOVE, obsolescent); *p. p.* **CLÉFT** or **CLÉAVED**.] [A.-S. *cleofan*, *clifjan*.] 1. To part by force; to split. 2. To open naturally; to divide.
CLÉAVER, *n.* A butcher's instrument for cutting up meat.
CLÉF, *n.* [Lat. *clavis*, key.] (*Mus.*)

A character to determine the position and pitch of the scale.
CLÉPT, *imp.* & *p. p.* from *Cleave*. — *n.* 1. An opening made by splitting. 2. A piece made by splitting.
 SYN.—Crack; crevice; fissure; chink.
CLĒM/A-TIS, *n.* [Gr. *κλεμῆτις*, from *κλέμα*, twig, shoot.] A genus of climbing plants.
CLĒM/EN-GY, *n.* [Lat. *clementia*, fr. *clemens*, mild, calm.] Disposition to treat with lenity.
 SYN.—Mildness; tenderness; indulgence; mercy; gentleness; compassion.
CLĒM/ENT, *a.* Mild in temper and disposition. [of temper].
CLĒM/ENT-LY, *adv.* With mildness
CLĒNGH, *v. t.* See **CLINCII**.
CLĒP/SY-DRĀ, or **CLĒP-SY'DRĀ**, *n.* [Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, fr. *κλέπτειν*, to steal, and *ὑδωρ*, water.] An ancient kind of clock, in which water was discharged from small apertures, as if by stealth.
CLĒR/GY (14), *n.* [Gr. *κληρικός*, priest; *κλήρος*, the clergy.] 1. The whole body of ecclesiastics. 2. The privilege or benefit of clergy.
Benefit of clergy, the exemption of clergymen from criminal process before a secular judge—a privilege extended at one time to all who could read, but now abolished.
CLĒR/GY-A-BLE, *a.* Entitled to, or admitting, the benefit of clergy.
CLĒR/GY-MAN, *n.*; *pl.* **CLĒR/GY-MEN**. One of the clergy.
CLĒR/IC, *n.* A clerk, or clergyman.
CLĒR/IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to the **CLĒR/IC-AL**, } clergy. 2. Pertaining to a clerk or copyist.
CLĒRK (14), *n.* [Lat. *clericus*. See **CLERGY**.] 1. An educated person. [Obs.] 2. [Eng.] A parish officer, who assists in the church service. 3. An assistant in a shop or store.
 Pronounced *klark* in England.
CLĒRK/LY, *a.* Scholar-like.
CLĒRK/SHIP, *n.* Condition, office, or business of a clerk.
CLĒV/ER, *a.* [A.-S. *gleaw*, skillful, wise.] 1. Possessing skill, dexterity, talent, or adroitness. 2. Showing skill or adroitness in the doer or former. 3. Kind-hearted. [*Amer.*]
 SYN.—Expert; dexterous; skillful; adroit; talented.
CLĒV/ER-LY, *adv.* In a clever manner; skillfully. [ing clever].
CLĒV/ER-NESS, *n.* Quality of being **CLĒV/IS**, } *n.* [Eng. *cleave*, **CLĒV/IS**, } to fasten.] The  draft-iron on the end of a cart-tongue.
CLĒW (klū), *n.* [A.-S. *cleow*; *Clevis*, akin to Lat. *globus* and *glomus*.] 1. A ball of thread. 2. That which guides one in any thing doubtful or intricate. 3. Lower corner of a square sail, and aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To draw up to the yard, as a sail.
CLĒCK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [An onomatopoeic word.] To make a small, sharp noise; to tick. — *n.* 1. A small,

sharp sound. 2. A small iron, falling into a notched wheel.
CLĒNT, *n.* [Lat. *cliens*, from *clvere*, Gr. *κλέειν*, to hear.] 1. A Roman citizen who put himself under the protection of a patron. 2. One who applies to a lawyer or counselor for advice, direction, &c.
CLĒ-ENT/AL, *a.* Pertaining to a client.
CLĒ-ENT-SHIP, *n.* State or condition of a client.
CLĒFF, *n.* [A.-S. *clif*, fr. *cleofan*, *clifan*, to cleave, split.] A high, steep rock; a precipice.
CLĒFF/Y, *a.* Having cliffs: craggy.
CLĒ-MĀC/TĒR-IC, or **CLĒM/AC-TĒR-IC**, *a.* [Gr. *κλιμακτρικός*, fr. *κλίμαξ*, a ladder.] Relating to a critical period of human life. — *n.* 1. A critical period in human life. 2. Any critical period.
Grand or great climacteric, 63d year.
CLĒM/MATE, *n.* [Gr. *κλίμα*, *κλίματος*, zone of the earth, fr. *κλίειν*, to slope, incline.] Condition of a place in relation to temperature, moisture, &c.
CLĒ-MĀT/IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a **CLĒ-MĀT/IC-AL**, } climate or climates; limited by a climate.
CLĒM/M-TIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To accustom to a climate.
CLĒM/M-TOL/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *κλίμα*, zone of the earth, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of climates.
CLĒM/MĀX, *n.* [Gr. *κλίμαξ*, ladder, fr. *κλίειν*, to bend, to lean.] A figure in which a sentence rises as it were step by step in importance, force, or dignity.
CLĒMB (klĭm), *v. i.* or *t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *climban*.] To ascend by means of the hands and feet.
CLĒMB/A-BLE (klĭm'/-), *a.* Capable of being climbed. [climbs].
CLĒMB/ER (klĭm'/er), *n.* One who **CLĒMB**, *n.* A climater; a region.
CLĒNGH (66), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make, or hold, fast; to grasp. 2. To confirm; to establish. — *n.* 1. A holding fast, or that which holds fast. 2. A kind of knot and seizings used to fasten a cable, &c., to ring-bolts.
CLĒNGH/ER, *n.* One who, or that which, clinches.
CLĒNG, *v. i.* [imp. & *p. p.* **CLĒNG**.] [A.-S. *clingan*.] To hold fast, especially by winding round or embracing; to adhere closely.
CLĒNG/Y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.
CLĒN/IC, } *a.* [Gr. *κλιτικός*, fr. *κλί-* **CLĒN/IC-AL**, } *ση*, couch, bed.] Pertaining to a bed; bed-hidden. — *n.* One confined to the bed by sickness.
CLĒNK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *klinkan*, *clingan*.] To make a small, sharp, ringing sound. — *n.* A sharp, ringing sound.
CLĒNK/ER, *n.* [From *clink*, because it makes a sharp and sonorous sound.] Refuse of a furnace; vitrified matter ejected from a volcano.
CLĒP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *clippjan*.] 1. To cut off, as with a single stroke of scissors. 2. To cur-

tail.—*n.* 1. A cutting; & shearing. 2. Product of a single shearing.

CLIPPER, *n.* 1. One who clips. 2. A kind of vessel built for fast sailing.

CLIPPING, *n.* 1. Act of cutting off, or curtailing. 2. That which is clipped off.

CLIQUE (kleek), *n.* [Fr.] A narrow circle of persons; a party.

CLÖAK (20), *n.* [L. Lat. *cloca*, O. Fr. *doche*.] 1. A loose outer garment. 2. A disguise or pretext.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with a cloak; hence, to hide.

CLÖCK, *n.* [A.-S. *cluge*, O. H. Ger. *glocca*, *clocca*, fr. *cloccin*, to strike, beat.] An instrument for measuring time.

CLÖCK'-WORK (-wûrk), *n.* Machinery and movements like those of a clock.

CLÖD, *n.* [A.-S. *clud*, rock, stone.] 1. A lump of earth, turf, or clay. 2. The ground; the earth. 3. A dull, stupid fellow.—*v. t.* To collect into concretions; to clog.

CLÖD'DY, *a.* 1. Full of clods. 2. Earthy; mean; gross.

CLÖD'-HÖP'PER, *n.* A rude, rustic fellow; a clown; a dolt.

CLÖD'PÄTE, *n.* A stupid fellow.

CLÖD'PÄT-ED, *a.* Stupid; dull.

CLÖG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] [Icel. *kleggi*, a compact mass.] 1. To encumber, or load, esp. with something that sticks fast. 2. To obstruct; to choke up. 3. To hinder; to embarrass.—*n.* 1. That which hinders motion. 2. A heavy shoe with a wooden sole; hence, a wooden shoe.

SYN.—Load; weight; hindrance; impediment.

CLÖG'G-I-NESS, *n.* State of being clogged. [adjective.]

CLÖG'GY, *a.* Having power to clog;

CLÖISTER, *n.* [Lat. *claustrum*, from *claudere*, to close, to shut.] 1. A covered arcade. 2. A monastic establishment.

SYN.—Monastery; nunnery; convent; abbey; priory.—*Clöister* is generally, being a place of seclusion from the world; a *monastery* is usually for men called monks; a *nunnery* is for women; a *convent* is a community of recluses; an *abbey* and a *priory* are named from their heads, an abbot or prior.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To confine in a cloister.

CLÖISTRAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or confined to, a cloister.

CLÖKE, *n.* See CLOAK.

CLÖKE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring together the parts of; to stop; to shut. 2. To bring to an end. 3. To inclose; to encompass.—*v. i.* 1. To come together; to unite. 2. To end; to terminate.—*n.* 1. Union of parts; junction. 2. Conclusion; termination; end. 3. A grapple in wrestling. 4. An inclosed place. 5. Narrow passage fr. a street to a court.

CLÖSE (klös, 20), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *clausus*, p. p. of *claudere*, to shut.] 1. Shut fast; closed. 2. Confined; secret; retired. 3. Stagnant;

oppressive. 4. Reticent; taciturn. 5. Parsimonious; penurious. 6. Dense; solid; compact. 7. Near. 8. Evenly balanced; doubtful.

Close communion, with Baptists, communion restricted to those who have received baptism by immersion.—*Close corporation*, a corporation which fills its own vacancies, and is not open to the public.

—*adv.* In a close manner or state.

CLÖSE'-FÏST'ED, *a.* Covetous; niggardly.

CLÖSE'LY, *adv.* In a close manner.

CLÖSE'NESS, *n.* State of being close.

CLÖSE'-STÖÖL, *n.* A stool, in which a chamber vessel is placed, for the sick.

CLÖS'ET, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *clos*, an inclosure.] 1. A small private room. 2. A small, close apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To shut up in a closet. 2. To take into a private room for consultation.

CLÖS'ÛRE (klö'zhÿr), *n.* 1. A closing.

2. That which closes. 3. That which incloses; an inclosure.

CLÖT, *n.* [See CLOD.] A concretion, especially of a soft, slimy character; a coagulation.—*v. i.* [-TED; -TING, 135.] 1. To congregate, as soft matter. 2. To be formed into clots.

CLÖTH (21), *n.*; *pl.* CLÖTHS. [A.-S. *clath*.] 1. A stuff of some fibrous material, formed by weaving. 2. A profession, or the members of it.

CLÖTHE, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. CLOTHED or CLAD; p. pr. & vb. n. CLOTHING.] [A.-S. *clathjan*.] 1. To put garments upon. 2. To furnish with raiment. 3. To cover or invest.

CLÖTHES (klöthz, colloq. klöz), *n. pl.* [From *clath*.] 1. Covering for the human body. 2. Covering of a bed.

SYN.—Garments; dress; apparel; attire; vesture; raiment; garb.

CLÖTHES'-WRING'ER (-rîng'er), *n.* A machine for pressing water from clothes after they have been washed.

CLÖTH'IER (klöth'yer), *n.* 1. One who makes cloths. [Eng.] 2. One who sells cloth. 3. One who dresses or fills cloth. [Amer.]

CLÖTH'ING, *n.* Garments in general; clothes; dress.

CLÖTH'Y, *a.* Full of cloths.

CLÖUD, *n.* [Prob. from A.-S. *clud*, a rock or hillock, as clouds often resemble rocks or hillocks.] 1. Visible vapor suspended in the atmosphere. 2. A mass of smoke, flying dust, &c. 3. A dark spot, as in marble. 4. A dark, lowering, or threatening aspect.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To overspread with clouds. 2. To redden dark. 3. To variegate with colors.

CLÖUD'-CÄPT, *a.* Capped with clouds.

CLÖUD'I-LY, *adv.* Darkly; obscurely.

CLÖUD'I-NESS, *n.* State of being cloudy. [unclouded.]

CLÖUD'LESS, *a.* Without a cloud;

CLÖUD'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Obscured with clouds; clouded. 2. Lacking clearness or brightness. 3. Not easily understood. 4. Having the

appearance of gloom. 5. Marked with spots, as marble.

CLÖUGH (klûf), *n.* [A.-S., fr. *cleofan* or *clöfan*. See CLEAVE, *v. t.*] A narrow valley between two hills.

CLÖUGH (klöf), *n.* An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight, after deducting tare and tret.

CLÖUT, *n.* [A.-S. *clüt*.] 1. A patch.

2. Center of the butt at which archers shoot. 3. Iron plate on an axle-tree. 4. [O. Fr. *clouet*, dim. of *clou*, nail.] A small nail.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To patch; to mend. 2. To guard with an iron plate.

CLÖVE, *n.* [From Lat. *clavus*, nail, from its likeness to a nail.] 1. The aromatic unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree. 2. [A.-S. *clufe*, from *cleofan*, *clöfan*, to cleave, split.] One of the small bulbs in the axils of the scales of a large bulb.

CLÖVEN (klö'ven), *p. p.* from *Cleave*.

CLÖVEN'-FOÖT'ED (27, 108), *a.*

CLÖVEN'-HOÖF'ED } Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLÖVER, *n.* [A.-S. *clayfer*.] A plant of different species.

CLÖWN, *n.* [Lat. *colonus*, husbandman, from *colere*, to till.] 1. A husbandman; rustic. 2. An ill-bred man.

3. Buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

CLÖWN'ISH, *a.* Of, or relating to, a clown; like a clown; rude; ill-bred; boorish; rustic. [manner]

CLÖWN'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a clownish

CLÖWN'ISH-NESS, *n.* Rusticity; incivility; awkwardness.

CLÖY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *cloer*, Fr. *cloier*, to nail up.] To glut, or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit.

CLÖB, *n.* 1. [O. H. Ger. *chlofian*, *chloph'ian*, to knock.] A heavy staff or piece of wood. 2. One of the four suits of cards. 3. Of uncertain origin. 4. An association of persons for a particular purpose.—*v. t.* 1. To combine for some common object. 2. To pay an equal proportion of a common expense.—*v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] To unite for the accomplishment of a common end.

CLÖB'-FOÖT (27), *n.* A short, deformed foot.

CLÖB'-FOÖT'ED, *a.* Having deformed or crooked feet. [by a club.]

CLÖB'-HOUSE, *n.* A house occupied

CLÖB'-LAW, *n.* Government by clubs, or violence. [a club meets.]

CLÖB'-ROOM, *n.* Apartment in which

CLÖCK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cloccan*, W. *clocian*, *clwician*.] To make the noise of a brooding hen.

CLÖE, *n.* [See CLEW.] 1. A ball of thread. 2. Any thing serving to guide or direct. 3. One of the two lower corners of a square-sail.

CLÖMP, *n.* [Icel. *klumpr*, fr. the root *klumpra*, preserved in M. H. Ger. *klumpfen*, to press together.] 1. A shapeless mass. 2. A cluster of trees or shrubs.

CLÖM'SI-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly.

CLÖM'SI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being clumsy.

ÖR, DÖ, WÖLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÜRN, RÜE, PÜLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Å, soft; C, S, hard; ÅS; EXIST; N AS NG; THIS.

CLUM'SY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *clump*.] 1. Without grace; unbandy. 2. Ill-made; badly constructed.

CLUNG, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Cling*.

CLUSTER, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. A number of things of the same kind together. 2. A crowd. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a mass.

CLUSTER-Y, *a.* 1. Growing in clusters. 2. Full of clusters.

CLUTCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Akin to Ger. *kluppe*, O. H. Ger. *chluppa*, claw, tongs.] 1. To seize, or gripe with the hand. 2. To close tightly; to clinch. — *v. i.* To catch; to snatch. — *n.* 1. A gripe; grasp. 2. A projecting piece of machinery, for connecting shafts. 3. *pl.* The hands: hence, power; rapacity.

CLUTTER, *n.* [Cf. O. Sw. *kluttra*, to quarrel, W. *cluder*, heap, pile.] A confused collection; confusion; disorder. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To crowd together in disorder. — *v. i.* To make a bustle, or fill with confusion.

CLYPE-ATE, *a.* [Lat. *clypeus*, *clipeus*, shield.] Shaped like a round shield.

CLYSTER, *n.* [Gr. *κλύστρον* and *κλυστήριον*, fr. *κλύειν*, to wash out.] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines with a syringe.

COACH (20), *n.* [Lat. *conchula*, dim. of *concha*, muscle-shell, vessel.] A large, close, four-wheeled carriage.

COACH-BÖX, *n.* Seat on which the driver of a coach sits. [a coach.]

COACHMAN (150), *n.* One who drives

CO-AC-TION, *n.* [Lat. *coactio*, fr. *coactere*, to force.] Force; compulsion.

CO-AC-TIVE, *a.* 1. Serving to compel or constrain. 2. Acting in concurrence.

CO-AD-JU-TANT, or CO-AD-JU'TANT, *a.* Mutually assisting or operating.

CO-AD-JU'TOR, *n.* 1. One who aids another. 2. One empowered to perform the duties of another.

CO-AD-JU'TRIX, *n.* A female assistant.

CO-Ä-GENT, *n.* An assistant or associate. [ing coagulated.]

CO-Ä-GU-LA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being Ä-GU-LÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *coagulare*, from *cogere*, to drive together.] To cause to change into a curd-like state. — *v. i.* To undergo coagulation; to curdle.

CO-Ä-GU-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of curdling.

CO-Ä-GU-LÄ'TIVE, *a.* Having the power to coagulate.

CO-Ä-GU-LÄ'TOR, *n.* That which causes coagulation.

CO-Ä-GU-LÄ'X, *n.* [Lat.] A coagulated mass, as curd.

COAL, *n.* [A.-S. *col* or *coll*, akin to Lat. *calere*, to be hot.] 1. Wood charred; charcoal. 2. A combustible substance, found embedded in the earth. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To burn to coal. 2. To supply with coal. — *v. i.* To take in coal. [is dug.]

COAL-ER-Y, *n.* A place where coal

COÄ-L-ESÇE' (-lès'), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *coalescere*, from *con* and

alescere, to grow up.] 1. To grow together. 2. To unite in society.

COÄ-L-ES'ÇENÇE, *n.* Act of coalescing; union. [gether; uniting.]

COÄ-L-ES'ÇENT, *a.* Growing to

COÄ-L'-HÉAV'ER, *n.* One who discharges coal from ships.

COÄ-L'I'TION (-lish'un), *n.* 1. Union in a body or mass. 2. A temporary combination of parties, or states.

COÄ-L'-MÉAS'ÛRE (-mez'h'ÿr), *n. pl.* Strata of coal with the attendant rocks

COÄ-L'-PÏT, *n.* 1. A pit where coal is dug. 2. A place where charcoal is made. [Amer.] [holding coal.]

COÄ-L'-SCÛ'TTLE, *n.* A utensil for

COÄ-L'-Y, *a.* Pertaining to, or like coal.

COÄM'INGS, *n. pl.* Raised borders or edges of the hatches.

COÄRSE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Large in bulk, or composed of large parts. 2. Not refined or nice; rude.

COÄRSE'LY, *adv.* Without fineness or refinement. [being coarse.]

COÄRSE'NESS, *n.* Quality or state of

COÄST, *n.* [Lat. *costa*, rib, side.] Margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sail by or near a coast. 2. To slide down a hill on a sled. [Amer.]

Coasting trade, trade carried on between different parts of the same country, as distinguished from foreign trade.

COÄST'ER, *n.* A person or trading vessel that sails along a coast.

COÄST'WÏSE, *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

COÄT (20), *n.* [L. Lat. *cota*, *cotta*, *cottus*, tunic, mattress.] 1. An outer garment worn by men. 2. An external covering, as the hair of a beast. 3. A layer of any substance covering another. 4. That on which ensigns armorial are portrayed. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with a coat.

COÄT-EE', *n.* A coat with short flaps.

COÄT'ING, *n.* 1. Any substance used as a cover. 2. Cloth for coats.

COÄX (20), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *coxes*, fool, W. *coeg*, empty, foolish.] To persuade by a gentle, insinuating courtesy, flattering, or fondling.

COB, *n.* [A.-S. *cop* or *copp*, Gr. *κόβη*.] 1. Top or head; hence, that which is large, round, &c. 2. A lump or piece of any thing. 3. A spider. 4. A short-legged and stout variety of horse. [Eng.] 5. The spike on which the grains of maize grow. [Amer.]

COB'BALT, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *kobolt*, goblin, Gr. *κόβαλος*, knave; because a poisonous metal and troublesome to miners.] A metal of a reddish-gray color, brittle and difficult of fusion.

COB-BALT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.

COB'BLE, *n.* See COBLE.

COB'BLE } (20), *n.* [From *cob*,

COB'BLE-STÖNE } 2.] A rounded fragment, as of stone, coal, &c.

COB'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

copulare, to couple, join.] 1. To mend coarsely, as shoes. 2. To make or do bunglingly.

COB'BLER, *n.* 1. A mender of shoes. 2. A clumsy workman. 3. A beverage of wine, sugar, lemon, and ice finely broken up.

COB'LE, *n.* [A.-S. *cuople*.] A boat used in the herring fishery.

COB'WEB, *n.* [From *cob*, 3, and *web*.] 1. A spider's web or net. 2. Any snare.

COC-ÄGNE' (-kok-än'), *n.* [From It. *cucca*, dainties, sweet-meats, fr. Lat. *coquere*, to cook; because the houses were thought to be covered with cakes.] An imaginary country of idleness, luxury, and delight; — a term applied to London and its suburbs.

COC-ÇIF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *coccum*, Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Producing berries.

COCH'I-NÉAL, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *coccum*, Gr. *κόκκος*, berry.] A dye-stuff consisting of dried insects, found on the cactus.

COCH'LE-A-RY, } *a.* [Gr. *κοχλίας*,

COCH'LE-ÄTE, } from *κόχλος*, a

COCH'LE-ÄTED, } shell-fish with a spiral shell.] Having the form of a snail-shell; spiral; turbinated.

COCK, *n.* [A.-S. *coc*, or *cocc*.] 1. Male of birds. 2. A vane; a weathercock. 3. A spout to let out liquids. 4. Part of the lock of a fire-arm. 5. A small conical pile of hay. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set erect. 2. To turn up the brim of. 3. To place jauntily or pertly on the head. 4. To set up in small conical piles, as hay. 5. To draw back the cock, in order to fire.

COCK-ÄDE', *n.* [Fr. *cocarde*, from *coq*, cock, from its resemblance to the crest of a cock.] A knot of ribbons worn on the hat, as a badge.

COCK'A-TÖÖ', *n.* [Malay *kakatiua*.] A bird of the parrot kind.

COCK'A-TRÍCE, *n.* The basilisk; a fabulous serpent, produced from a cock's egg brooded by a serpent.

COCK'-BOÄT, *n.* A small boat of a ship.

COCK'-CHÄF'ER, *n.* An insect.

COCK'-EKÖW, } *n.* The time at

COCK'-ERÖW'ING, } which cocks crow; early morning.

COCK'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. Eng., to grow like a cock, to boast; hence, to be wanton.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper.

COCK'ER-EL, *n.* A young cock.

COCK'ET, *n.* A custom-house certificate.

COCK'-FÍGHT } (-fít), *n.* A con-

COCK'-FÍGHT'ING } test of game-cocks. [horse.]

COCK'-HÖRSE, *n.* A child's rocking-

COCK'LE (kök'l), *n.* [A.-S. *coecel*, *cocele*, or *cocele*.] 1. A weed that grows among corn. 2. The darnel. 3. [Gr. *κοχλίων*, a muscle or cockle.] A kind of bivalve shell-fish with a corrugated shell. — *v. t.* To contract into wrinkles.

Ä, Ê, I, O, Û, Y, long; Ä, Ê, Ý, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL, TÈRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÖN,

COCKLE-STAIRS (4), *n. pl.* Winding or spiral stairs. [room.]
COCK-LOFT (21), *n.* Top-loft; upper.
COCKNEY, *n.*; *pl.* **COCKNEYS**. [Cf. **COGAGNE**.] A resident of London.
COCKNEYISM, *n.* Qualities, manners, or dialect of a cockney.
COCKPIT, *n.* 1. An area where gamecocks fight. 2. A room in a ship under the lower gun-deck.

COCKROACH, *n.* A very troublesome insect, infesting houses and ships.

COCKS'OMB (-kōm), *n.* 1. The caruncle or comb of a cock. 2. A top.

COCKSWAIN (collog. **COCKSN**), *n.* The person who steers or pulls the after oar in a boat.

COCOA (kō'ko), *n.* [Sp. and Pg. *coco*.] 1. A palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. 2. [Corrupted fr. *cacno*.] A beverage made from the crushed kernels of the chocolate tree.



Cocoa-tree.

COCOON, *n.* [Fr. *cocoon*, fr. Lat. *concha*, muscle-shell.] 1. A case in which the silk-worm lies in its chrysalis state. 2. Case constructed by any insect to contain his larva.

COCONUT, *n.* A place for silk-worms, when forming cocoons.

COCTILE, *a.* [Lat. *coctilis*, from *coquere*, to bake.] Made by baking.

COCTION, *n.* 1. Act of boiling. 2. Alteration experienced by morbid matter before elimination.

COD, *n.* [A.-S. *codd*, small bag.] 1. Any envelope containing seeds; a pod. 2. The scrotum. 3. [Ger. *gadde*.] A fish inhabiting the northern seas.



Cod.

CODDLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. fr. Lat. *coquere*, to cook.] 1. To parboil. 2. To treat with tenderness.

CODE, *n.* [Lat. *codex*, or *caudex*, stock of a tree, tablet of wood, hence, book, writing.] A collection, system, or digest of laws.

CODDEX, *n.*; *pl.* **CODDICES**. [Lat. See **CODE**.] A manuscript; a code.

CODGER, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *codd*, scrip, bag, or a corruption of *coitaxer*.] A covetous or mean person; a rustic; a clown; a miser.

CODDILL, *n.* [Lat. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*.] A supplement to a will.

CODIFICATION, *n.* Act of reducing laws to a code or system.

CODIFY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *codex*, code, and *facere*, to make.] To reduce to a code, as laws.

CODLING, *n.* A kind of cooking apple. [cleney.]

COEFFICIENT, *n.* Joint efficiency.

COEFFICIENT (-fish'ent, 63), *a.* Acting in union to the same end. — *n.* 1. That which unites in action with something else. 2. A number

put before letters or quantities, to show how often they are to be taken.

COELIAC, *a.* [Lat. *coeliacus*, Gr. **ΚΕΛΙΑΚΟΣ**, *κοιλιακός*, from *κοιλία*, belly.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

COEMPTION (82), *n.* [Lat. *coemptio*, fr. *con* and *emere*, to buy.] Act of purchasing the whole quantity.

COEQUAL, *a.* Of the same rank, dignity, or power. — *n.* One who is equal to another.

COEQUALITY, *n.* Equality in rank, dignity, or power.

COERCE (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *coercere*, fr. *con* 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 checking or restraining by force, as, to *coerce* subjects within the bounds of law; it has now also gained a positive sense, that of driving forward or compelling, as, to *coerce* the performance of a contract.

COERCIBLE, *a.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, coerced.

COERCION (14, 63), *n.* Act or process of compelling; restraint.

COERCIVE, *a.* Compelling; compulsory. [the same essence.]

COESSENTIAL, *a.* Partaking of **COETANEOUS**, *a.* [Lat. *coetaneus*, from *con* and *ætas*, age.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time. [nal.]

COETERNAL (14), *a.* Equally eternal.

COETERNITY, *n.* Equal eternity with another.

COEVAL, *a.* [Lat. *coævus*, fr. *ævum*, life-time, age.] Of the same age. — *n.* One of the same age.

COEXIST, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To exist at the same time.

COEXISTENCE, *n.* Existence at the same time with another.

COEXISTENT, *a.* Existing at the same time with another.

COEXTEND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To extend through the same space with another. [sion.]

COEXTENSION, *n.* Equal extension.

COEXTENSIVE, *a.* Equally extensive.

COFFEE, *n.* [Ar. *qahwah*, or *qahoh*, which the Turks pronounce *qahveh*, wine, coffee.] 1. The berries of a tree growing in the warm climates of Asia and America. 2. A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee-tree.



Coffee.

COFFEEHOUSE, *n.* A house of entertainment. [grinding coffee.]

COFFEE-MILL, *n.* A small mill for coffee.

COFFEE-POT, *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER, *n.* [Gr. *κόφινος*, basket.] 1. A chest for money. 2. A hollow work across a dry moat. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place in a coffer.

COFFER-DAM, *n.* A water-tight box of timber used in laying the founda-

tion of piers and abutments in deep water.

COFFIN, *n.* [See **COFFER**.] 1. The case in which a dead human body is inclosed. 2. Hollow part of a horse's hoof. 3. [Print.] A wooden frame inclosing the stone on which forms are imposed. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose in a coffin.

COFFLE (kō'fŭl), *n.* [Ar. *kafala*, caravan.] A gang of slaves going to market.

COG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] [Cf. **COAX**.] 1. To wheedle; to deceive. 2. To thrust in, by deception. 3. To furnish with coqs. — *v. i.* To deceive; to cheat; to wheedle. — *n.* [Cf. *W. cog*, a short piece of wood, cog of a wheel.] A projection on a wheel, by which it receives or imparts motion.

COGENT, *n.* Power of constraining; urgency; force.

COGENT, *a.* [Lat. *cogens*, p. pr. of *cogere*, to force.] Having great force; not easily resisted.

Syn. — Forcible; powerful; weighty.

COGITABLE, *a.* Capable of being made the subject of thought.

COGITATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *cogitare*, to think, from *con* and *agitare*, to agitate.] To engage in continuous thought; to reflect.

COGITATION, *n.* Act of thinking; thought; meditation; contemplation.

COGITATIVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the power of thinking. 2. Given to thought; contemplative.

COGNATE, *a.* [Lat. *cognatus*, fr. *con* and *gnatus*, p. p. of *gnasci*, anciently *gnasci*, to be born.] 1. Allied by blood or birth. 2. Kindred in origin, formation, &c. — *n.* One of a number of things allied in origin.

COGNATION, *n.* 1. Relation by descent from the same original; kindred. 2. Participation of the same nature.

COGNITION (-nish'un), *n.* 1. Act of knowing, by any means. 2. An object known.

COGNIZABLE (kōg'nī-za-bl or kōn'ī-za-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being known. 2. Fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation.

COGNIZANCE (kōg'nī- or kōn'ī-), *n.* 1. Knowledge or notice. 2. Judicial knowledge or jurisdiction. 3. Acknowledgment or confession. 4. A badge worn by a retainer or dependant.

COGNIZANT (kōg'nī-zant or kōn'ī-zant), *a.* Having knowledge.

COGNIZEE (kōg' or kōn'), *n.* One to whom a fine of land is acknowledged.


COGNIZOR (kōg' or kōn'), *n.* One who acknowledges the right of the plaintiff in a fine; the defendant.

COGNOMEN, *n.* [Lat.] A surname; family name of an individual among the ancient Romans.

COGNOMINAL, *a.* Pertaining to a surname. [ing known.]

COGNOSCIBLE, *a.* Capable of being known. [Lat., he acknowl-

OR, DO, WOLF, TOO, TOOK; URN, RUE, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ç, soft; C, G, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THP

- edges.] An acknowledgment by a defendant of the justice of a plaintiff's claim. [or teeth.]
- COG'-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs
- CO-HAB'IT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. cohabitare, from con and habitare, to dwell.*] To live together as husband and wife.
- CO-HAB'IT-Ā'TION, *n.* State of living together as man and wife.
- CO-HEIR' (ko-âr', 13), *n.* A joint-heir. [heirss.]
- CO-HEIR'ESS (ko-âr'es), *n.* A joint-heir.
- CO-HÈRE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. cohærere, from con and hærere, to stick, adhere.*] 1. To stick together. 2. To follow regularly in the natural order.
- CO-HÈR'ENCE, } *n.* 1. A sticking or
CO-HÈR'EN-ÇY, } cleaving together.
2. Suitable connection or dependence.
- CO-HÈR'ENT, *a.* 1. Sticking together. 2. Consistent. [manner.]
- CO-HÈR'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a coherent
- CO-HÈ'SION, *n.* [See COHERE.] 1. Act of sticking together. 2. A state of connection or dependence.
- CO-HÈ'SIVE, *a.* Having the power of sticking. [ing cohesive.]
- CO-HÈ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being cohesive.
- CO'HÛRT, *n.* [*Lat. cohors. See COURT.*] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of about five or six hundred soldiers. 2. Any band of warriors.
- COIF, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *kuppa, kuppha, miter.*] A covering for the head; a cap. [dress.]
- COIF'ÛRE, *n.* [See COIF.] A head-dress.
- COIGNE (koin), *n.* [See QUOIN.] 1. An external angle; a corner-stone. 2. A wedge.
- COIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. colligere, from con and legere, to gather.*] To wind in rings, as a rope.—*n.* Ring, or rings, into which a rope or other like thing is wound.
- COIN, *n.* [*Lat. cuneus, wedge.*] 1. A corner or external angle. 2. A piece of metal stamped, making it legally current as money.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To stamp and convert into money. 2. To make or fabricate.
- COIN'AGE, *n.* 1. Act of coining. 2. Money coined. 3. Formation; invention; fabrication.
- COIN-CIDE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*L. Lat. coincidere, fr. Lat. con and incidere, to fall on.*] 1. To fall together; to agree in position. 2. To correspond; to be identical.
- CO-IN-CI-DENCE, *n.* Act or result of coinciding; agreement; concurrence.
- CO-IN-CI-DENT, *a.* Having coincidence; agreeing; corresponding.
- COIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who makes coin. 2. An inventor.
- CO-IT'ION (-ish'un), *n.* [*Lat. coitus, fr. coire, to come together.*] Sexual intercourse.
- ÈKE, *n.* [Akin to *cooker* and *cake.*] Mineral coal charred.
- ÈOL'AN-DER, *n.* [*Lat. colum, a strainer.*] A vessel with little holes in the bottom for straining liquors.
- ÈOLD, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [*A.-S. cold, ceald, Icel. caldr, from Icel. kala, to blow cold.*] Wanting warmth, physical or moral.
- SYN.—Bleak; frigid; chill; indifferent; spiritless; reserved; coy.
- n.* 1. Absence of warmth. 2. Sensation of chillness or chillness. 3. A disorder produced by cold; a catarrh.
- ÈOLD'-BLÛD'ED (-blûd'-), *a.* Without sensibility; hard-hearted.
- ÈOLD'LY, *adv.* In a cold manner.
- ÈOLD'NESS, *n.* Quality of being cold.
- ÈOLE, *n.* [*Lat. colis, caulis, Gr. κавλός, stalk of a plant, cabbage-stalk, cabbage.*] A plant of the cabbage family.
- ÈOLE-ÛP'TER-AL, } *a.* [Gr. κολεόπτερος, sheath-winged.] Having wings covered with a case or sheath, as the beetles.
- ÈOLE'-WORT (-wûrt), *n.* A cabbage cut young.
- ÈÛL'IC, *n.* [Gr. κολικῆ (sc. διάθεσις, state, illness), from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent.] An acute pain in the abdomen or bowels.
- ÈÛL'ICK-Y, *a.* Pertaining to colic.
- ÈÛL'Û-SÈ'UM, *n.* See COLOSSEUM.
- ÈOL-LĀB'ÛR-Ā'TOR, *n.* [From *Lat. collaborare, fr. con and laborare, to labor.*] An associate in labor; a co-worker; an assistant.
- ÈOL-LĀPSE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. collabi, collapsum, from con and labi, to fall, slide.*] To fall together suddenly, as the sides of a hollow vessel.—*n.* 1. A falling together suddenly. 2. A sudden failing of the vital powers.
- ÈOL-LĀP'SION, *n.* A state of falling together, or shrinking up.
- ÈÛL'LAR, *n.* [*Lat. collum, neck.*] 1. Something worn round the neck. 2. A ring or cincture.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To seize by the collar. 2. To put a collar on.
- ÈÛL'LAR-BÛNE, *n.* The clavicle; a bone shaped like the mark , connecting the breast-bone and the shoulder-blade.
- ÈOL-LĀTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. conferre, collatum, fr. con and ferre, latum, to bear.*] 1. To compare critically. 2. To see that the signatures run consecutively, as of sheets gathered for binding. 3. To present and institute in a benefice.
- ÈOL-LĀT'ER-AL, *a.* [*L. Lat. collateralis, fr. con and lateralis, lateral.*] 1. Subordinately connected; indirect. 2. Descending from the same ancestor, but not one from the other.—*n.* 1. A collateral relation. 2. Security in addition to a principal promise or bond.
- ÈOL-LĀT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* In a collateral manner or relation.
- ÈOL-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of bringing together and comparing. 2. Act of conferring or bestowing. 3. Presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop. 4. An unceremonious repeat or lurch. [collation.]
- ÈOL-LĀ'TIVE, *a.* Passing or held by
- ÈOL-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who collates.
- ÈÛL'LEAGUE, *n.* [*Lat. collega, one chosen at the same time with another.*] One united with another in some office; a partner or associate.
- ÈÛL'LECT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. colligere, collectum, fr. con and legere, to gather.*] 1. To gather; to bring together. 2. To infer as a consequence.—*v. i.* 1. To accumulate. 2. To infer; to conclude. [sive prayer.]
- ÈÛL'LECT, *n.* A short, comprehensive.
- ÈÛL'LEÇ-TĀ'NE-Ā, *n. pl.* [*Lat. things collected.*] Passages selected from various authors.
- ÈÛL'LEÇ-TĀ'NE-ÛS, *a.* Collected.
- ÈÛL'LECT'ED, *a.* Self-possessed; cool; composed.
- ÈÛL'LECT'ED-NESS, *n.* A self-possessed state of the mind. [ing collected.]
- ÈÛL'LECT'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being collected.
- ÈÛL'LECT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of collecting. 2. That which is collected. 3. A contribution.
- SYN.—An assembly; assemblage; group; crowd; meeting; mass; heap; compilation; selection.
- ÈÛL'LECT'IVE, *a.* 1. Formed by gathering. 2. Deducing consequences. 3. Expressing an aggregate of individuals. [or body.]
- ÈÛL'LECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a mass
- ÈÛL'LECT'OR, *n.* 1. One who collects or gathers. 2. An officer to collect duties, taxes, or toll.
- ÈÛL'LECT'OR-SHIP, } *n.* Office of a
ÈÛL'LECT'OR-ATE, } collector of
customs or taxes.
- ÈÛL'LEGE (47), *n.* [*Lat. colligium, fr. colligere, to collect.*] 1. A collection or society of men. 2. An establishment for students who are acquiring the languages and sciences.
- ÈÛL'LE'GI-AL, *a.* Relating to a college. [college.]
- ÈÛL'LE'GI-AN, *n.* A member of a college.
- ÈÛL'LE'GI-ATE, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a college.—*n.* A member of a college.
- ÈÛL'LET, *n.* [*Lat. collum, neck.*] That part of a ring in which the stone is set.
- ÈÛL'LIDE', *v. i.* [*Lat. collidere, fr. con and ledere, to strike.*] To strike or dash against each other.
- ÈÛL'LIER (kûl'yer), *n.* [From *coal.*] 1. A digger of coal. 2. A dealer in coal. 3. A vessel employed in the coal trade. [coal is dug.]
- ÈÛL'LIER-Y (kûl'yer'-), *n.* Place where ÈÛL'LI-MĀ'TION, *n.* [*Lat. collimare, to aim, for collinere, fr. con and linere, fr. linea, line.*] Act of leveling or of directing the sight to a fixed object.
- ÈÛL'LI-MĀ'TOR, *n.* A telescope to determine errors of collimation.
- ÈÛL'LI'NG'UAL (-lîng'gwâl, 82), *a.* Pertaining to the same language.
- ÈÛL'LI'QUE-FĀ'CTION, *n.* [*Lat. colliquescere, to melt, from con and liquere, to be liquid, and facere, to make.*] A melting of different bodies into one mass.
- ÈÛL'LI'S'ION, *n.* [See COLLIDE.] 1.

A striking together, as of two hard bodies. 2. A state of opposition.
 SYN.—Conflict; clashing; encounter.
 ***COL'LO-CÁTE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. collocare, from con and locare, to place.*] To set or place; to station.
COL'LO-CÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of placing. 2. State of being placed, or placed with something else.
COL-LÓ-DI-ON, *n.* [*Gr. κόλλα, glue.*] A strongly adhesive solution of gun-cotton in ether.
COL'LOP, *n.* [*Gr. κόλαφος, buffet, cuff.*] 1. A small slice of meat. 2. A piece of any thing.
COL-LÓ-QUI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to common conversation.
COL-LÓ-QUI-AL-ÍSM, *n.* A colloquial form of expression.
COL-LÓ-QUI-AL-LY, *adv.* By mutual conversation. [*alogue.*]
COL'LO-QUIST, *n.* A speaker in a di-
COL'LO-QUY, *n.* [*Lat. colloquium, fr. colloqui, to converse.*] Mutual discourse of two or more.
 SYN.—Conference; dialogue.
COL-LÚDE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. colludere, fr. con and ludere, to play.*] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert.
COL-LÚ'SION, *n.* A secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose.
 SYN.—Connivance.—In *connivance*, one overlooks and thus sanctions what he was bound to prevent; in *collusion*, he unites with others for fraudulent purposes. The *connivance* of public men at what is wrong is often the result of the basest collusion.
COL-LÚ'SIVE, *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.
COL-LÚ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By collusion.
COL-LÚ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* The quality of being collusive.
COL-LÚ'SO-RY, *a.* Characterized by collusion; collusive.
COL-LÚ'VI-ÈS, *n. sing. & pl.* [*Lat., from con and luere, to wash.*] A mixed mass of refuse matter; filth.
COL'LY, *n.* [*From coal.*] The black grime of coal or burnt wood.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To render black, as if with coal smut.
CO-LÓGNE (ko-lón'), *n.* A perfumed liquid used in the toilet;—originally made in *Cologne*.
COL'ON, *n.* [*Gr. κόλον.*] 1. Largest of the large intestines. 2. A point [s], marking a pause greater than a semicolon.
COLONEL (kúr'nel), *n.* [*Fr. colonel, Sp. coronel, from Lat. columna, column.*] Chief commander of a regiment of troops.
COLONEL-CY (kúr'nel-), *n.* Office, **COLONEL-SHIP** } rank, or commission of a colonel.
CO-LÓ'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a colony. [*colony.*]
COL'LO-NÍST, *n.* An inhabitant of a **COL'LO-NÍ-ZÁ'TION**, *n.* Act of colonizing, or state of being colonized.
COL'LO-NÍ-ZÁ'TION-ÍST, *n.* A friend to colonization.
COL'LO-NÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To

plant a colony in.—*v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country.
COL'ON-NÁDE'*n.* [*It. colonna, Lat. columna, column.*] A series of columns placed at regular intervals.
COL'LO-NY, *n.* [*Lat. colonia, fr. colonus, farmer.*] 1. A company transplanted to a remote country, and remaining subject to the parent state. 2. The country colonized.
COL'LO-PHON, *n.* [*Gr. κολοφών, summit, top, finishing stroke.*] An inscription on the last page of old books, containing the place or year of its publication, &c.
COL'LO-PHÓ'NY, or **CO-LÓPHO'NY**, *n.* [*From Colophon.*] The dark-colored resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine.
COL'OR (kúl'ur), *n.* [*Lat.*] 1. A property of light, in consequence of which differences in the appearance of objects are apprehended by the vision. 2. Any hue or tint as distinguished from white. 3. Paint; pigments. 4. False show; pretense. 5. *pl.* A flag, ensign, or standard.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To change the hue or tint of; to dye. 2. To palliate; to excuse.—*v. i.* To turn red; to blush.
COL'OR-A-BLE, *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible.
COL'OR-A-BLY, *adv.* Speciously; plausibly. [*of coloring.*]
COL'OR-Á'TION, *n.* Act or practice
COL'ORED (kúl'urd), *a.* 1. Having color. 2. Having a specious or plausible appearance.
Colored people, black people; negroes, mulattoes, &c.
COL'OR-ÍF'IC (kúl'ur), *a.* [*Lat. color, and facere, to make.*] Communicating or producing color.
COL'OR-ÍST, *n.* One who excels in giving color to his designs.
COL'OR-LESS, *a.* Destitute of color.
CO-LÓ'S'SAL, } *a.* Of enormous size;
COL'Ó'S-SÉ'AN (124), } mous size; gigantic. [*Vespasian in Rome.*]
COL'OS-SÉ'UM, *n.* Amphitheater of **CO-LÓ'S'SUS**, *n.*; *Lat. pl. CO-LÓ'S'SI*;
Eng. pl. CO-LÓ'S'SUS-EG. [*Lat.*; *Gr. κολοσσός.*] A gigantic statue.
COL'PÓRT-ÁGE, *n.* Distribution of religious books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.
COL'PÓRT-EUR, } *n.* [*Fr. colporteur,*
COL'PÓRT-ER, } *fr. col, neck, and porter, to carry.*] One who peddles religious tracts and books.
COL'STÁFF (6), *n.* [*Lat. collum, neck, and Eng. staff.*] A staff for carrying burdens by two persons on their shoulders.
COLT (20), *n.* [*A.-S., prob. akin to collen, swelling, audacious.*] Young of the horse kind.
COL'TER } (20), *n.* [*Lat. cul-*
COUL'TER } *ter, fr. colere, to cultivate.*] Sharp fore iron of a plow. [*frisky.*]
COLT'ISH, *a.* Like a colt;
CO-LU'U-BRÍNE, *a.* [*Lat. colubrinus, from coluber, serpent.*] Colter.



Relating to serpents; cunning; crafty.
COL'UM-BÁ-RY, *n.* [*Lat. columbarium, fr. columba, dove.*] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.
CO-LÚ'M'BI-AD, *n.* [*From Columbia, or the United States.*] A species of heavy cannon.
COL'UM-BÍNE, *n.* [*Lat. columbinus, dove-like, fr. columba, dove.*]—from the beak-like spurs of its flowers.] A genus of plants.
COL'U-MÉL'LÁ, *n.* [*Lat., dim. of columen, columna, column.*] An axis to which a carpel of a compound pistil may be attached.
COL'UMN (kól'um), *n.* [*Lat. columna, fr. cellere, Gr. κέλλειν, to urge, extended upward.*] 1. A cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, &c.; a pillar. 2. Any upright, cylindrical body. 3. A body of troops in files with a narrow front. 4. (*Naut.*) A body of ships arranged in a line. 5. A perpendicular set of lines.
CO-LÚ'M'NAR, *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns.
CO-LÚ'RE, *n.*; *pl. CO-LÚ'RES*. [*Gr. κόλυρος, dock-tailed.*]—so named because a part is always beneath the horizon.] One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.
COMÁ, *n.* [*Gr. κόμα, lethargy.*] A morbid propensity to sleep; lethargy.
COMÁTE, *a.* [*Lat. comatus, fr. coma, hair.*] Hair.
COMÁ-TÓSE, } *a.* Relating to coma;
COMÁ-TOUS, } drowsy; lethargic.
COMB (kóm), *n.* [*Prob. fr. A.-S. camb, a valley or hollow.*] The cells in which bees store their honey.
COMB (kóm, 20), *n.* [*A.-S. camb, Icel kamb.*] 1. An instrument for separating and adjusting hair, wool, &c. 2. Crest on a cock's head. 3. Top, or crest, of a wave.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To disentangle, cleanse, and adjust.—*v. i.* To break with a white foam.
COM'BAT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Fr. combattre, from com and battre, to strike, beat.*] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force.—*v. t.* To fight with; to contend against.—*n.* 1. A struggle to resist or conquer. 2. A military engagement of no great magnitude.
Single combat, a combat with one on either side; a duel.
COM'BAT-ANT, *a.* Contending; disposed to contend.—*n.* One who engages in combat.
COM'BAT-ÍVE, *a.* Disposed to combat.
COM'BAT-ÍVE-NESS, *n.* Disposition to contend.
COM'B'ER (kóm'er), *n.* 1. One who combs. 2. A long, curling wave.
COM-BÍN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of combining.
COM-BÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Close union or connection. 2. Alliance.
 SYN.—Cabal; confederacy; coalition.
COM-BÍNE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. L. Lat. combinare, fr. com, for, and*

binus, pl. *bini*, two and two, double.] To unite or join. — *v. i.* 1. To form a union. 2. To unite by affinity.

COM-BIN'ER, *n.* One who combines.

COM-BŪS'TI-BLE, *a.* [From Lat. *comburere*, *combustus*, from *com*, for *con*, and *burne*, to burn.] 1. Capable of taking fire; inflammable. 2. Irascible. — *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn.

COM-BŪS'TI-BLE-NESS, } *n.* Quality
COM-BŪS'TI-BIL'I-TY, } of being combustible.

COM-BŪS'TION (-bŭst'yun), *n.* A taking fire and burning; conflagration.

COME (kŭm, 57), *v. i.* [*imp. COME*; *p. p. COME*.] [A.-S. *cuman*, for *eviman*, Goth. *qriman*.] 1. To draw near; to approach. 2. To arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen. 3. To become manifest or evident; to appear.

CO-MĒ'DI-AN, *n.* An actor in comedy.

COM'E-DY, *n.* [Gr. *κωμῳδία*, from *kōmos*, a festal procession, an ode sung at this procession, and *αἰδένειν*, to sing.] A light and amusing dramatic composition.

COM'E-LI-NESS (kŭm'li-), *n.* Quality of being comely; graceful.

COM'E-LY (kŭm'ly), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *come*, in the sense of *become*, to suit or be suitable.] Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned.

COM'ER, *n.* One who comes, or who has come.

COM'ET, *n.* [Gr. *κομήτης*, long-haired, from *κόμη*, hair.] A member of the solar system, usually moving in a very eccentric orbit, and consisting of a nucleus, an envelop, and a tail.

COM'ET-A-RY, } *a.* Pertaining to, or
COM'ET'IC, } resembling a comet.

COM'ET-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κομήτης*, comet, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of, or a treatise on comets.

COM'FIT, } *n.* [Lat. *confi-*
COM'FIT-ŪRE (53), } *confere*, to prepare.] A dry sweetmeat.

COM'FORT (kŭm'furt), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confortare*, fr. *con* and *fortis*, strong.] To relieve or cheer under affliction or depression. — *n.* 1. Strength and relief received under affliction. 2. A state of quiet enjoyment, or whatever contributes to it. 3. A wadded quilt. [*Amer.*]

SYN. — Consolation; solace. — *Consolation* supposes some definite and pretty severe affliction, as, a friend *consols* under bereavement; *comfort* may refer to lighter evils or continuous trials, as, the *comfort* of love, *comforts* of old age. *Solace* is a thing we make or find for ourselves, as, the *solace* of books, society, &c.

COM'FORT-A-BLE, *a.* Affording or enjoying comfort. — *n.* A heavy, quilted coverlet. [*Amer.*]

COM'FORT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being comfortable.

COM'FORT-A-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to give comfort.

COM'FORT-ER, *n.* 1. One who comforts. 2. The Holy Spirit. 3. A knit woolen tippet. 4. A wadded quilt.

COM'FORT-LESS, *a.* Without comfort; miserable.

COM'FREY, *n.* [Lat. *conferva*.] A genus of plants used in medicine.

COM'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to comedy. 2. Fitted to excite merriment.

COM'IC-AL, *a.* Exciting mirth; laughable.

SYN. — Droll; diverting; ludicrous.

COM'IC-AL'I-TY, *n.* That which is comical; something ludicrous.

COM'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a comical manner; ludicrously. [comical.]

COM'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being comical; something ludicrous.

COM'IC-I-AL (ko-mish'al), *a.* [Lat. *comitia*, popular assembly, fr. *comire*, to come together.] 1. Relating to the popular assemblies of the Romans. 2. Pertaining to assemblies of the people.

COM'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *comitas*, fr. *comis*, affable.] Courtesy of intercourse.

COM'MA, *n.* [Gr. *κόμμα*, segment, clause; *κόπτειν*, to cut off.] A character [,] marking the smallest grammatical division of a sentence.

COM-MAND' (6), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *con* and *mandare*, to commit to, to command.] 1. To order with authority. 2. To exercise supreme authority over. 3. To have within a sphere of influence, control, or vision.

SYN. — To bid; order; direct; charge; govern; lead; overlook; challenge. — *v. i.* To have or exercise supreme authority. — *n.* 1. An authoritative order. 2. Exercise of authority. 3. Ability to overlook, control, or watch. 4. A body of troops under a particular officer.

COM-MAN-DANT', *n.* [Fr., from *commander*, to command.] A commanding officer.

COM-MAND'ER, *n.* 1. Chief officer of an army, or of any division of it. 2. An officer next above a lieutenant.

COM-MAND'ING, *a.* Fitted to impress or control.

SYN. — Authoritative; imperative.

COM-MAND'MENT, *n.* An order given by authority; charge; precept.

COM-MĒAS'UR-A-BLE (-mĕzh'ur), *a.* Reducible to the same measure; commensurate.

COM-MĒM-O-RA-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be commemorated.

COM-MĒM'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *commemorare*, *commemoratus*, to remember.] To celebrate with honor and solemnity.

COM-MĒM'O-RĀTION, *n.* Act of calling to remembrance by some solemnity.

COM-MĒM'O-RĀ-TIVE, } *a.* Tending
COM-MĒM'O-RĀ-TOR-Y, } to preserve in remembrance.

COM-MĒNCE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *initiare*, to begin.] To begin; to originate. — *v. t.* To enter upon; to originate.

COM-MĒNCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Rise; origin; beginning. 2. Day when degrees are conferred by colleges.

COM-MĒND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *commendare*, from *com* and *man-*

dare, to commit to.] 1. To intrust for care or preservation. 2. To praise. 3. To recommend.

COM-MĒND'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of being commended; laudable; praiseworthy.

COM-MĒND'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being commendable.

COM-MĒND'A-BLY, *adv.* In a commendable manner.

COM-MĒND-DĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of commending. 2. A message of affection or respect; compliments.

SYN. — Praise; approbation; applause.

COM-MĒND'A-TOR-Y (50), *a.* Serving to commend.

COM-MĒNS'U-RA-BIL-I-TY } (-mĕn'-
COM-MĒNS'U-RA-BLE-NESS } shŭ-),
n. Capacity of having a common measure.

COM-MĒNS'U-RA-BLE (-mĕn'shŭ-), *a.* [Lat. *com*, for *con*, and *mensurare*, to measure.] Having a common measure.

COM-MĒNS'U-RĀTE (-mĕn'shŭ-), *a.* 1. Having a common measure. 2. Equal in measure or extent.

COM-MĒNS'U-RĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reduce to a common measure.

COM-MĒNS'U-RĀTION, *n.* State of being commensurate.

COM'MENT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *commentari*, to meditate upon, to explain.] To explain by means of remarks, observations, or criticisms. — *n.* An explanatory or illustrative remark, observation, or criticism; annotation.

COM'MEN-TA-RY, *n.* A collection, or book of comments.

COM'MEN-TĀTOR, *n.* One who comments; an annotator. [ments.]

COM'MENTER, *n.* One who comments.

COM'MERCE, *n.* [Lat. *commercium*, fr. *com* and *merc*, *mercis*, merchandise.] 1. Extended trade or traffic; 2. Social or personal intercourse; familiarity.

COM-MĒRCE' (14), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To hold intercourse with.

COM-MĒR'CIAL (14, 63), *a.* Pertaining to, or engaged in, commerce; mercantile. [mercantile manner.]

COM-MĒR'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a commensurate manner.

COM-MI-NĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *comminatio*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *minari*, to threaten.] Denunciation of punishment or vengeance.

COM-MIN'A-TOR-Y, *a.* Threatening or denouncing punishment.

COM-MIN'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mingle together in one mass; to blend. — *v. i.* To mix or unite together.

COM-MI-NŪTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *comminuere*, *comminutum*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *minuere*, to lessen.] To reduce to minute particles; to pulverize.

COM-MI-NŪTION, *n.* Act of reducing to small particles; pulverization.

COM-MIS'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *commiserari*, *commiseratus*, fr. *con* and *miserari*, to pity.] To be sorry for; to pity; to compassionate.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK ALL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

COM-MIS'ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of commiserating.

SYN.—Pity; sympathy; compassion; condolence.

COM-MIS'ER-ĀTOR, *n.* One who commiserates, or pities.

COM-MIS-SĀ'RRI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

COM-MIS-SĀ'RRI-AT, *n.* 1. A military department charged with the supply of provisions. 2. Body of officers in that department.

COM-MIS-SA-RY, *n.* [L. Lat. *commissarius*, fr. *committere*, to commit.] An officer having charge of a special department, esp. that of subsistence.

COM-MIS-SA-RY-SHIP, *n.* Office or employment of a commissary.

COM-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. A warrant committing some charge to a person. 3. A company of persons joined in the exercise of some duty. 4. A thing to be done as agent for another. 5. Allowance made to an agent.

SYN.—Charge; authority; mandate. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give a commission to; to empower or authorize.

COM-MIS'SION-ER, *n.* One who has a commission to execute some business.

COM-MIS'SURE (-mish'jūr, 95), *n.* A joint or seam; line of junction; point of union.

COM-MIT', *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *committere*, to send to, to connect, to commit.] 1. To give in trust. 2. To do; to perform; to perpetrate. 3. To pledge or bind; —used reflexively.

COM-MIT'MENT, *n.* Act of committing; committal.

COM-MIT'TAL, *n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. A pledge, actual or implied.

COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* [From *commit*.] A select number of persons appointed to attend to any business.

COM-MIX', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *commisere*, *commixtum*, from *com*, for *con*, and *miscere*, to mix.] To mix or mingle; to blend.

COM-MIX'TŪRE (-miks'tjūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing. 2. Mass formed by mixing; compound.

COM-MODE', *n.* [Lat. *commodus*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *modus*, measure, mode.] A chest of drawers, often with shelves, &c., added.

COM-MO'DI-ŌUS, *a.* Affording ease and convenience.

SYN.—Convenient; suitable; fit; proper; comfortable.

COM-MO'DI-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* In a commodious manner.

COM-MO'DI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Suitableness for its purpose; convenience.

COM-MO'DI-TY, *n.* [See *COMMODE*.] That which affords convenience; hence, goods, merchandise, &c.

COM-MO-DŌRE', *n.* [Prob. from Ital. *comandatore*, commander.] 1. Commander of a squadron. 2. Leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

COM-MON, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *communis*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *munis*, ready to be of service.] 1. Belonging equally to more than one.

2. Often met with. 3. Not distinguished by rank or character.

Common council, a representative council for the government of a city. — *Common law*, the unwritten law; the law that receives its binding force from immemorial usage and universal reception, in distinction from the written or statute law. — *Common Pleas*, a court for trying civil actions. In the United States, it sometimes has criminal jurisdiction. — *Common prayer*, the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church. — *Common sense*, sound, practical judgment; the instantaneous decision of unperverted reason.

SYN.—General; public; frequent; ordinary; customary; usual; familiar; habitual; vulgar.

—*n.* 1. An unclosed tract of public ground. 2. Right of taking a profit in the land of another. —*v. t. i.* 1. To have a joint right with others in common ground. 2. To board together. [mon.]

COM-MON-A-BLE, *a.* Held in common.

COM-MON-AGE, *n.* Right of pasturing on a common.

COM-MON-AL-TY, *n.* The common people; the commons.

COM-MON-ER, *n.* 1. One not noble. 2. A member of the House of Commons. 3. One who has a joint right in common ground. 4. A student of the second rank at Oxford.

COM-MON-LY, *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.

COM-MON-NESS (109), *n.* State of being common or usual.

COM-MON-PLĀCE, *a.* Common; trite; hackneyed. —*n.* 1. A general idea applicable to different subjects. 2. A trite remark. —*v. t.* To enter in a commonplace-book, or to reduce to general heads.

COM-MON-PLĀCE'-BOOK (27), *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.

COM-MONS, *n. pl.* 1. Mass of the people. 2. Lower house of parliament. 3. Food at a common table.

COM-MON-WEAL', } *n.* 1. A free

COM-MON-WEALTHIV, } state; a popular government. 2. Whole body of people in a state.

COM-MOTION, *n.* [Lat. *commotio*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *movere*, to move.] 1. Violent motion; agitation. 2. A popular tumult. 3. Perturbation of mind. [mune.]

COM-MŪ'NAL, *a.* Pertaining to a common.

COM-MŪ'NE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *communicare*, to communicate.] 1. To converse together familiarly. 2. To partake of the Lord's supper.

COM-MŪ'NE, *n.* [Fr.] A small territorial district in France.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being communicable.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being communicated.

COM-MŪ'NI-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being communicable.

COM-MŪ'NI-CANT, *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's supper.

COM-MŪ'NI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *communicare*, *communicatus*,

fr. *communis*, common.] 1. To impart for joint possession. 2. To give, as information.

SYN.—To impart; reveal.—To *communicate* is generic; it is allowing others to enjoy in common with us. *Impart* is more specific; it is giving to others a part of what we had held as our own, 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 to *secret*.

—*v. t.* To have intercourse or the means of intercourse.

COM-MŪ'NI-CĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of communicating. 2. Means of passing from place to place. 3. That which is communicated or imparted.

SYN.—Commerce; correspondence.

COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TIVE, *a.* Inclined to communicate; ready to impart to others.

COM-MŪ'NI-CĀ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being communicative.

COM-MŪ'NI-ŌN, *n.* 1. Mutual intercourse. 2. Union in religious faith; fellowship. 3. A body of Christians having one common faith. 4. Celebration of the Lord's supper.

COM-MU-NISM, *n.* [Fr. *communisme*, fr. *commun*, common.] Community of property among citizens; socialism. [communism.]

COM-MU-NIST, *n.* An advocate for

COM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *communitas*.] 1. Common possession. 2. A society of people having common interests. 3. The public, or people in general.

COM-MŪ'TA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being mutable.

COM-MŪ'TA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exchanged or given for another.

COM-MŪ'TĀTION, *n.* 1. Change. 2. Barter; exchange. 3. Substitution of one penalty for another.

COM-MŪ'TĀ-TIVE, *a.* Relative to exchange; interchangeable.

COM-MŪ'TĀ-TIVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *commutare*, from *com*, for *con*, and *mutare*, to change.] 1. To exchange; to substitute. 2. To pay less for in the gross than would be paid for the separate trips. —*v. i.* 1. To obtain or bargain for exemption. 2. To make an arrangement to pay in gross.

COM-PACT', *a.* [Lat. *compingere*, *compactus*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *pingere*, to fasten, fix.] 1. Closely united. 2. Brief; succinct. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To consolidate. 2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system. —*n.* An agreement; a covenant.

COM-PACT'LY, *adv.* Closely; densely.

COM-PACT'NESS, *n.* Close union of parts; density.

COM-PĀN'ION, *n.* [From L. *lat. compānium*, fellowship, a mess.] One who accompanies, or is associated with, another.

COM-PĀN'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Agreeable as a companion; fit for good fellowship; sociable. [association.]

COM-PĀN'ION-SHIP, *n.* Fellowship;

COM-PA-NY (kūm'-), *n.* 1. State of

being a companion. 2. An assemblage of persons. 3. Guests. 4. A corporation; a firm. 5. Partners whose names are not mentioned in the title of the firm. 6. A subdivision of a regiment. — *v. i.* To associate.

COM'PA-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison.

COM'PA-RA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be compared.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Estimated by comparison. 2. Having the power of comparing. 3. (*Gram.*) Expressing a greater or less degree than the positive.

COM-PAR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a comparative manner; relatively.

COM-PARE' (4), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *comparare*, fr. *compar*, like or equal to another.] 1. To examine the mutual relations of. 2. To represent as similar; to liken. 3. To inflect according to degrees of comparison. — *v. i.* To be like or equal.

SYN. — Compare to; compare with. — A thing is compared *with* another to learn their relative value or excellence; *to* another, with a view to show their similarity.

COM-PAR'I-SON (-sun or -sn), *n.* 1. Act of comparing; a comparative estimate. 2. Inflection of an adjective or adverb. 3. A simile or similitude.

COM-PART', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *compartiri*, from *com*, for *con*, and *partiri*, *partire*, to share.] To divide; to mark out into parts.

COM-PAR-TITION (-tish'un), *n.* Act of dividing into parts.

COM-PARTMENT, *n.* One of the separate parts into which any thing is divided.

COM-PASS (küm'-), *n.* [L. Lat. *compassus*, circle.] 1. A circuit; circumference. 2. An inclosing limit; boundary. 3. An inclosed space; extent; capacity. 4. Range of notes of any voice or instrument. 5. A magnetic instrument, used to determine the north and other cardinal points. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To go around. 2. To inclose on all sides. 3. To besiege or invest. 4. To get within one's power. 5. To pursue; to intend; to plot.

SYN. — To surround; environ; inclose; contrive; gain; secure; obtain.

COM-PASS-ES, *n. pl.* An instrument for describing circles, &c.

COM-PAS'SION (-pash'un), *n.* [Lat. *compassio*, fr. *compati*, fr. *com* and *pati*, to bear, suffer.] Sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another.

SYN. — Pity; sympathy; commiseration.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pity; to commiserate.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE (-pash'un-, 45), *a.* Full of compassion.

SYN. — Sympathizing; tender; merciful.

COM-PAS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* With compassion; mercifully.

COM-PAT'I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being compatible.

COM-PAT'I-BLE, *a.* [L. Lat. *compatibilis*. See COMPASSION.] Capable of existing in harmony.

SYN. — Consistent; suitable; agreeable; accordant; congruous.

COM-PAT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compatibility; consistency.

COM-PAT'I-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; congenially.

COM-PAT'RI-OT, *n.* A fellow-patriot of the same country.

COM-PEER', *n.* One who is an equal; a companion; a peer.

COM-PÊL', *v. t.* [-LED; -LING.] [Lat. *compellere*, fr. *com*, for *con*, and *pellere*, to drive.] 1. To drive or urge irresistibly. 2. To take by force.

SYN. — To constrain; oblige; necessitate.

COM-PÊL'LA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compelled.

COM-PEL-LATION, *n.* [Lat. *compellatio*, fr. *compellere*, to accost.] Manner of address; appellation.

COM-PÊL'LER, *n.* One who compels.

COM-PEND, *n.* [Lat. *compendium*, fr. *compendere*, to weigh.] A brief compilation; an abridgment.

COM-PEND'I-OÛS, *a.* Summed up within narrow limits.

COM-PEND'I-OÛS-LY, *adv.* Summarily; in brief. [ness; brevity.]

COM-PEND'I-OÛS-NESS, *n.* Shortness.

COM-PÊN'DI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* COM-PÊN'DI-UMS. [See COMPEND.] An abridgment or epitome.

COM-PEN-SATE, or COM-PÊN'SÂTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *compensare*, *compensatus*, to weigh.] 1. To give an equivalent to. 2. To be equivalent to in value or effect. — *v. i.* To make amends.

COM-PEN-SATION, *n.* 1. Act or principle of compensating. 2. An equivalent.

SYN. — Recompense; reward; remuneration; requital; satisfaction.

COM-PÊN'SA-TIVE, } *a.* Affording
COM-PÊN'SA-TO-RY, } compensation; making amends.

COM-PÊTE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *competere*, from *com* and *petere*, to seek.] To contend, as rivals, for a prize.

COM'PE-TENCE, } *n.* [Lat. *competen-*
COM'PE-TEN-CY, } *tia*.] 1. State of being competent; fitness; power; capacity. 2. Sufficiency, especially of property.

COM'PE-TENT, *a.* 1. Answering to all requirements. 2. Having adequate power or right.

SYN. — Sufficient; fitted; suitable; qualified; adequate.

COM'PE-TENT-LY, *adv.* Adequately.

COM'PE-TITION (kôm'pe-tish'un), *n.* Common strife for the same object; strife for superiority.

SYN. — Emulation; rivalry; contest; struggle; contention.

COM-PÊT'I-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to competition.

COM-PÊT'I-TOR, *n.* [Lat.] One who claims what another claims; a rival.

COM-PI-LATION, *n.* 1. Act of compiling. 2. A book compiled.

COM-PILE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *compilare*, to scrape together and carry off.] To compose out of materials from other works.

COM-PILE'ER, *n.* One who makes a compilation.

COM-PLA'CENCE, } *n.* 1. A feeling
COM-PLA'CEN-CY, } of quiet pleasure. 2. Cause of pleasure. 3. Manifestation of pleasure.

SYN. — Gratification; satisfaction; civility.

COM-PLA'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *complacere*, *complacens*, from *con* and *placere*, to please.] Accompanied with pleasure; gratified. [placenter manner.]

COM-PLA'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a complacent manner.

COM-PLAIN', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *complangere*, fr. *con* and *plangere*, to beat the breast, bewail.] 1. To express distress, pain, or censure. 2. To bring an accusation.

SYN. — To murmur; accuse; lament; regret; repine.

COM-PLAIN'ANT, *n.* 1. One who makes a complaint. 2. A plaintiff.

COM-PLAIN'ER, *n.* One who complains.

COM-PLAIN'T, *n.* 1. Expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment. 2. Cause of complaining. 3. A disease; a disorder.

SYN. — Lamentation; sorrow; grief.

COM-PLAI-SANCE', *n.* [Fr. See COMPLACENT.] Obliging compliance with the wishes of others.

SYN. — Civility; courtesy; urbanity; suavity; affability.

COM-PLAI-SANT, *a.* Kindly attentive; affable. [vility.]

COM-PLAI-SANT-LY, *adv.* With civility.

COM-PLEMENT, *n.* [Lat. *complementum*. See COMPLETE.] That which supplies a deficiency; something required to make a thing complete.

COM-PLEMENT'AL, *a.* Supplying, or tending to supply, a deficiency.

COM-PLEMENT'A-RY, *a.* Serving to complete.

COM-PLÊTE', *a.* 1. Free from deficiency; perfect; consummate. 2. Finished; ended; concluded.

SYN. — Whole; entire; total. — *Whole* has reference to parts, as a *whole* week; *total* to parts taken collectively, as the *total* amount; *entire* sets aside parts, and regards a thing as continuous or unbroken, as an *entire* year; *complete* supposes progress, end, or object, as, a *complete* victory.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *completo*, *completum*, fr. *com* and *plere*, to fill.] 1. To bring to a state in which there is no deficiency. 2. To bring to pass.

COM-PLÊTE-LY, *adv.* In a complete manner; fully.

COM-PLÊTE'NESS, *n.* State of being complete.

COM-PLÊTION, *n.* 1. Act of completing. 2. Fulfillment; accomplishment.

COM-PLÊTIVE, *a.* Making complete.

COM-PLEX, *a.* [Lat. *complexi*, *complexus*, to comprise, fr. *con* and *plectere*, to twist.] Composed of two or more parts.

SYN.—Composite; compounded; complicated.

— *n.* Assemblage; collection.

ĈOM-PLĔX'ĔD-NESS, *n.* Quality of being complex.

ĈOM-PLĔX'ĪON (-plĕk'shun), *n.* [Lat. *complexio*.] 1. Connection of parts. 2. Color or hue of the face or skin. 3. General appearance or aspect.

ĈOM-PLĔX'ĪON-AL, } *a.* Pertaining
ĈOM-PLĔX'ĪON-A-RY, } to the complex-ion.

ĈOM-PLĔX'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being complex; intricacy. [manner.]

ĈOM-PLĔX-LY, *adv.* In a complex manner.

ĈOM-PLĔX'ŪRE, *n.* Complication of one thing with others.

ĈOM-PLĪ'A-BLE, *a.* Inclined to comply or yield; compliant.

ĈOM-PLĪ'ANĈE, *n.* 1. Act of complying. 2. A disposition to yield to others.

ĈOM-PLĪ'ANT, *a.* 1. Bending; pliant. 2. Inclined to comply.

ĈOM-PLĪ-CA-ĈY, *n.* State of being complex or intricate.

ĈOM-PLĪ-CATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *complicare, complicatus*, fr. *con* and *plicare*, to fold.] 1. To fold or twist together. 2. To render complex.

ĈOM-PLĪ-CATE (45), *a.* Complex; complicated.

ĈOM-PLĪ-CĀTION, *n.* Intricate or confused blending of parts; complexity. [volve.]

ĈOM-PLĪ-CĀ'TIVE, *a.* Tending to intricate.

ĈOM-PLĪĈ'Ī-TY, *n.* Condition of being an accomplice.

ĈOM-PLĪ-MENT, *n.* [From Lat. *complere*, to fill up.] Manifestation of regard or admiration; delicate flattery. — *v. t.* To flatter, or gratify with praises. — *v. i.* To use or pass compliments.

ĈOM-PLĪ-MĔNT'AL, } *a.* Express-
ĈOM-PLĪ-MĔNT'A-RY, } sive of civility, regard, or praise; civil.

ĈOM-PLŌT, *n.* [Lat. *complicitum*, equiv. to *complicatio*, complication.] A conspiracy; a cabal.

ĈOM-PLŌT', *v. t. & i.* [-TED; -TING, 133.] To plot together; to conspire.

ĈOM-PLU-TĔN'SIAN, *a.* Pertaining to the polyglot edition of the Bible published at Complutum, or Alcalá, in Spain, in 1522.

ĈOM-PLŪ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *complicare*, to fold up or to gether, to bend; or from *complere*, to to fill up, to fulfill.] To yield assent; to accord, agree, or acquiesce.

ĈOM-PŌNENT, *a.* [See COMPOSE.] Serving or helping to form. — *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.

ĈOM-PŌRT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *comportare*, from *con* and *portare*, to bear, conduct.] To agree; to accord; to suit. — *v. t.* To behave; to conduct.

ĈOM-PŌRT'A-BLE, *a.* Consistent.

ĈOM-PŌSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *componere, compositum*, to put together, from *con* and *ponere*, to put.] 1. To form by uniting two or more things. 2. To constitute. 3. To be-

come the author of. 4. To reduce to order. 5. To set at rest. 6. To place in order for printing, as type.

SYN.—To construct; settle; quiet; calm; appease; allay.

ĈOM-PŌSED', *p. a.* Calm; quiet.

ĈOM-PŌS'ĔD-LY, *adv.* In a composed manner. [dateness.]

ĈOM-PŌS'ĔD-NESS, *n.* Calmness; serenity.

ĈOM-PŌS'ĔR, *n.* One who composes; an author; especially an author of a piece of music.

ĈOM-PŌS'ING-STĪCK, *n.* An instrument of adjustable width, in which types are arranged into words and lines.

ĈOM-PŌS'TE, *a.* [See COMPOSE.] 1. Made up of distinct parts or elements. 2. Belonging to an order of architecture made up of the Ionic grafted upon the Corinthian.



Composite Order.

Composite number, one which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity.

ĈOM-PO-SĪTION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of composing. 2. State of being composed. 3. That which is formed by composing.

SYN.—Work; production; mixture; agreement; adjustment.

ĈOM-PŌS'T-Ī-TIVE, *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

ĈOM-PŌS'T-TŌR, *n.* One who sets type.

ĈOM-PŌST, *n.* [Lat. *compositum*. See COMPOSE.] A mixture for fertilizing land. — *v. t.* To manure with compost.

ĈOM-PŌS'ŪRE, *n.* 1. Act of composing, or that which is composed; a composition. 2. Calmness; tranquillity.

ĈOM-POUND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *componere*, from *con* and *ponere*, to put, set.] 1. To combine or unite. 2. To settle amicably. — *v. i.* To settle by compromise.

ĈOM-POUND, *a.* [O. Eng. *compownd*, p. p. of *compowne*, *componere*, fr. Lat. *componere*.] Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts. — *n.* Mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts.

ĈOM-PRE-HĔND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *comprehendere*, from *con* and *prehendere*, to grasp, seize.] 1. To include by construction or implication. 2. To take into the mind; to apprehend the meaning of.

ĈOM-PRE-HĔN'SI-BĪ'L-Ī-TY, *n.* State of being comprehensible.

ĈOM-PRE-HĔN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being comprehended.

ĈOM-PRE-HĔN'SION, *n.* 1. Act of comprehending. 2. That which is comprehended. 3. Capacity of the mind to perceive and understand.

ĈOM-PRE-HĔN'SĪVE, *a.* Including much within narrow limits.

SYN.—Extensive; wide; large; full.

ĈOM-PRE-HĔN'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* In a comprehensive manner.

ĈOM-PRE-HĔN'SĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being comprehensive.

ĈOM-PRESS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *comprimere, compressum*, from *con* and *primere*, to press.] To bring within narrower limits or space.

SYN.—To crowd; press; squeeze; condense.

ĈOM-PRESS, *n.* A folded piece of linen, to make due pressure on any part.

ĈOM-PRESS'Ī-BĪ'L-Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being compressible.

ĈOM-PRESS'Ī-BLE, *a.* Capable of being compressed. [pressibility.]

ĈOM-PRESS'Ī-BLE-NESS, *n.* Compressibility.

ĈOM-PRES'SION (-prĕsh'un), *n.* Act of compressing, or state of being compressed.

ĈOM-PRES'SŪRE (-prĕsh'jŭr), *n.* Act or force of one body pressing against another; pressure.

ĈOM-PRĪS'ĪL, *n.* Act of comprising or comprehending.

ĈOM-PRĪSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *compris*, comprise, p. p. of *comprendre*, from Lat. *comprehendere*.] To comprehend; to include.

SYN.—To embrace; contain; inclose; imply.

ĈOM-PRO-MĪSE, *n.* [Lat. *compromissum*, from *compromittere*, to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter.] Adjustment of differences by mutual concessions. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To adjust by mutual concessions. 2. To put to hazard.

ĈOM-PRO-MĪS'ĔR, *n.* One who compromises.

ĈOM-PRO-MĪT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -TED, -TING, 137.] [See COMPROMISE.] 1. To promise. 2. To put to hazard; to compromise.

ĈOM-PRŌL'LĔR (kon-), *n.* A controller; — a title of certain officers.

ĈOM-PŪL'SĀ-TĪVE, } *a.* [Fr. Lat.
ĈOM-PŪL'SĀ-TŌ-RY, } *compulsare*, to compel.] Operating by force; compelling.

ĈOM-PŪL'SION, *n.* 1. Act of compelling. 2. State of being compelled.

SYN.—Constraint; restraint. — *Restraint* is a holding back from some act; *constraint* is a driving one into it by an urgency which overrules the will; *compulsion* is the use of overpowering force.

ĈOM-PŪL'SĪVE, *a.* Forcing; constraining; compulsory.

ĈOM-PŪL'SĪVE-LY, *adv.* By compulsion. [straining.]

ĈOM-PŪL'SŌ-RY, *a.* Compelling; constraining.

ĈOM-PŪNĈ'ĪON, *n.* [From Lat. *compungere*, from *con* and *pungere*, to prick, sting.] Poignant grief.

SYN.—Remorse. — *Remorse* (lit. gnawing) is anguish of soul under a sense of guilt; *compunction* is pain from a wounded and awakened conscience.

ĈOM-PŪNĈ'TŌŪS, *a.* Attended with compunction.

ĈOM-PUR-GĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *compurgare*, to purify wholly.] Act of justifying a man's veracity by the oath of others.

ΕΘΜ/PUR-GA'TOR, *n.* One who bears testimony to the veracity of another.

ΕΘΜ/PŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being computed.

ΕΘΜ/PU-TA'TION, *n.* Act or process of computing.

SYN.—Reckoning; calculation; estimate; account.

ΕΘΜ/PŪTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *computare*, from *con* and *putare*, to clean; fig., to set in order, reckon.] To determine by calculation.

SYN.—To calculate; number; count; reckon; estimate.

ΕΘΜ/PŪTER, *n.* One who computes.

ΕΘΜ/RADE (22), *n.* [O. Eng. *camerade*, from Lat. *camera*, chamber.] A companion or associate.

ΕΘΝ, *v. t.* [-NED; -NING, 136.] [A.-S. *cunnan*, to know, to be able.] To study over; to peruse.

ΕΘΝA-TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *conari*, *conatus*, to attempt.] Endeavoring; attempting.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΜ'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *concamerare*, from *con* and *camerare*, to arch.] To arch over; to vault.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΜ'ER-AT'ION, *n.* An arch or vault.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΤ'ER-NATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *concatenare*, -*natum*, from *con* and *catena*, chain.] To link together; to unite in a successive series.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΤ'ER-NAT'ION, *n.* A series of links united; a successive series of things depending on each other.

ΕΘΝ'CAVE (82), *a.* [Lat. *concarvus*, fr. *con* and *cavus*, hollow.] Hollow and curved or rounded.—*n.* A hollow; an arched vault.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΥ'ITY, *n.* Internal surface of a hollow rounded body; or the space within such body.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΥ'VO-ΕΘΝ'CAVE, *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΥ'VO-ΕΘΝ'VEX, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΑΥ'VOUS, *a.* Concave; hollow.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕAL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *concelare*, fr. *con* and *celare*, to hide.]

1. To withdraw from observation.

2. To withhold from utterance or declaration.

SYN.—To hide; disguise; dissemble; secrete.—To *hide* is generic; to *conceal* is simply not to make known what we wish to keep secret; to *disguise* or *dissemble* is to *conceal* by assuming some false appearance; to *secrete* is to *hide* in some place of secrecy. A man may *conceal* facts, *disguise* his sentiments, *dissemble* his feelings, or *secrete* stolen goods.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being concealed.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕAL'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of concealing, or state of being concealed.

2. Place of hiding.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *concedere*, from *con* and *cedere*, to yield.] 1. To yield or suffer to pass.

2. To admit to be true.

SYN.—To grant; allow; admit; yield; surrender.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕIT', *n.* 1. A conception; idea.

2. A quaint fancy. 3. Over-estimation of one's self; vanity.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕIT'ED, *a.* Entertaining a flattering opinion of one's self; vain.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕIT'ED-LY, *adv.* In a conceited manner. [conceited.]

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕIT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being conceited; unimaginable.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕIV'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being conceivable.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕIV'A-BLY, *adv.* In a conceivable manner.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕIV'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *concipere*, from *con* and *capere*, to seize.] 1. To receive into the womb and breed. 2. To form in the mind.

3. To picture to the imagination.

SYN.—To apprehend; imagine; suppose; believe; think.

—*v. i.* 1. To become pregnant. 2. To think.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNT', *n.* [Lat. *concentus*.] Concert of voices; harmony.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTER, } *v. t. cr i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *concentrare*, to center.] To come or bring to a point.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTRATE, or ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTRATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bring to a common center, or to unite more closely; to combine.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTRAT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of concentrating. 2. Volatilization of part of a liquid, to increase the strength of the remainder.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTRA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Power of concentrating the intellectual force. [center.]

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTRIC, *a.* Having a common centeric manner.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a centeric manner.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕNTRIC'ITY, *n.* State of being centeric. [concentration.]

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕPT, *n.* An abstract general concept.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕPT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of conceiving. 2. State of being conceived.

3. Formation in the mind of an idea or notion. 4. Idea or notion formed in the mind. 5. Faculty of forming ideas.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕPT'U-AL-ISM, *n.* A theory that the mind has the power of forming for itself general conceptions of individual or single objects.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕRN' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *concernere*, to mix together, as in a sieve.] 1. To relate or belong to. 2. To take an interest in.

3. To disturb.—*n.* 1. That which belongs to one. 2. Interest in, or care for, any person or thing. 3. Persons connected in business.

SYN.—Anxiety; solicitude; interest; regard; affair.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕRN'ING, *prep.* Pertaining to; regarding; with respect to.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕRN'MENT, *n.* 1. Affair; business. 2. Importance; moment. 3. Interposition. 4. Anxiety.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *concertare*, to contend.] 1. To plan together. 2. To plan; to devise.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕRT, *n.* 1. Agreement. 2. Musical accordance or harmony. 3. A public musical entertainment.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕRT-PITCH, *n.* (Mus.) The

pitch generally adopted for a given tone, and by which the other tones are governed.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕS'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [Lat. *concessio*.] 1. Act of granting. 2. The thing granted; a boon. [sion.]

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕS'SIVE, *a.* Implying concession. [Groom.] A curve of the fourth order.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕS'ION (kōnik, 82), *n.* [Gr. *κόγχη*.] A marine shell.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕH'OID, *n.* [Gr. *κογχή*, shell, and *είδος*, form.] (Geom.) A curve of the fourth order.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕH'DIAL, *a.* Having elevations or depressions like the valve of a bivalve shell.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕH'LO-ΕΙΣΤ, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕH'LO-ΕΥ, *n.* [Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Doctrine or science of shells.

ΕΘΝ-ΧΕH'LO-ΕΙΣΤ, *n.* One versed in the natural history of shells.

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Α, Ε, Ι, Ο, Υ, Ψ, long; Α, Ε, Ι, Ο, Υ, Ψ, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÂSK, ÂLL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÊRM; PÎQUE, FÎRM; SÓN,

CON-COM'I-TANCE, } *a.* State of ac-
 CON-COM'I-TAN-CY, } companying;
 accompaniment.

CON-COM'I-TANT, *a.* [Lat. *con* and
comitari, to accompany.] Accompany-
 ing, or conjoined. — *n.* A compan-
 ion; an accompaniment.

CON-CORD (82), *n.* [Lat. *concordia*,
 fr. *con* and *cor*, heart.] 1. Harmony;
 union. 2. Grammatical agreement
 of words with one another. 3. A con-
 sonant chord; consonance.

CON-CORD'ANCE (82), *n.* 1. Agree-
 ment. 2. A minute verbal index to
 a work. [monious.]

CON-CORD'ANT, *a.* Agreeing; har-
 CON-CORD'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a concord-
 ant manner.

CON-COR'DAT, *n.* An agreement be-
 tween the pope and a government for
 the regulation of ecclesiastical mat-
 ters.

CON-COR'PO-RATE, *v. i.* To unite in
 one mass or body. [one body.]

CON-COR'PO-RATE, *a.* United in
 CON-COURSE (82), *n.* [Lat. *concursum*,
 from *concurrere*, to run together.] 1.
 A moving or running together. 2.
 An assembly; a crowd.

CON-CRE-MENT, *n.* [See CONCRETE.]
 Mass formed by concretion or natu-
 ral union.

CON-CRÉS'ÇENCE, *n.* A growing by
 spontaneous union, or by coales-
 cence.

CON-CRETE, *a.* [Lat. *concretus*, *p. p.*
 of *concrecere*, to grow together.] 1.
 United in growth; united in a solid
 form. 2. Existing in a subject; not
 abstract. — *n.* 1. A mass formed by
 concretion. 2. A term designating
 both a quality and the subject in
 which it exists.

CON-CRÊTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 unite, as separate particles, into a
 mass. — *v. t.* To form into a mass.

CON-CRÊTE'LY, *adv.* In a concrete
 manner. [concrete.]

CON-CRÊTE'NESS, *n.* State of being
 CON-CRÊTION, *n.* 1. Act of concret-
 ing. 2. Mass formed by conglutination,
 or other like natural process.

CON-CRÊTIVE, *a.* Promoting con-
 cretion. [concubeine.]

CON-CÛ'BI-NAGE, *n.* State of being a
 CON-CÛ'BI-NAL, } *a.* Pertaining to
 CON-CÛ'BI-NA-RY, } a concubine or
 to concubinage.

CON-CÛ-BINE (82), *n.* [Lat. *concubi-
 na*, fr. *concubare*, to lie together.] A
 woman who cohabits with a man
 without being his wife.

CON-CÛ'PIS-ÇENCE, *n.* Unlawful or
 irregular desire; lust.

CON-CÛ'PIS-ÇENT, *a.* [Lat. *concupis-
 cers*, *concupiscens*, to long for.] Desir-
 ous of unlawful pleasure.

SYN.—Libidinous; lustful; lecherous.
 CON-CÛ'R', *v. i.* [-RED; -RING, 136.]
 [Lat. *concurrere*, to run together.] 1.
 To meet in the same point. 2. To
 act jointly. 3. To unite in opinion.

SYN.—To agree; unite; combine;
 coincide.

CON-CÛ'RENÇE, *n.* 1. Union; con-

junction. 2. Agreement in opinion.
 3. Joint rights.

CON-CÛ'R'RENT, *a.* 1. Acting in con-
 junction; co-operating. 2. Conjoined;
 associate. 3. Joint and equal in au-
 thority. — *n.* Joint or contributory
 cause. [currence.]

CON-CÛ'R'RENT-LY, *adv.* With cou-
 CON-CÛ'SSION (-kush'un), *n.* [Lat.
concussio, fr. *concute*, to shake vio-
 lently.] Act of shaking or agitating;
 agitation; shock.

CON-CÛ'SSIVE, *a.* Having the power
 or quality of shaking.

CON-DÈMN' (-dèm'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 [Lat. *condemnare*, from *con* and *dam-
 nare*, to condemn.] 1. To pronounce
 to be wrong. 2. To pronounce a ju-
 dicial sentence against. 3. To pro-
 nounce unfit for service.

SYN.—To blame; censure; reprove;
 doom; sentence.

CON-DÈMN'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of
 condemnation.

CON-DÈM'NATION, *n.* Act of con-
 demning, or state of being con-
 demned.

SYN.—Sentence; judgment; reprob-
 ation; blame.

CON-DÈM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Bearing con-
 demnation or censure. [demns.]

CON-DÈM'NER, *n.* One who con-
 CON-DÈM'S-BLE, *a.* Capable of being
 condemned.

CON-DÈN'SATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 To condense. — *v. i.* To become more
 dense, close, or hard.

CON-DÈN'SATION, *n.* Act of mak-
 ing more dense or compact.

CON-DÈN'S-ATIVE, *a.* Having power
 to condense.

CON-DÈNSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
condensare, from *con* and *densare*,
 to make thick or dense.] To make more
 close, compact, or dense. — *v. i.* To
 become close or more compact.

CON-DÈNS'ER, *n.* One who, or that
 which, condenses.

CON-DE-SCÈND', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.]
 [L. Lat. *condescendere*, from Lat. *con*
 and *descendere*.] 1. To relinquish
 rank or dignity. 2. To recede from
 one's rights; to stoop.

CON-DE-SCÈN'SION, *n.* Voluntary
 descent from rank, dignity, or just
 claims to equality with another.

CON-DIGN' (-dîn'), *a.* [Lat. *condig-
 nus*, very worthy.] Deserved; mer-
 ited; suitable.

CON-DIGN'LY (-dîn'ly), *adv.* Accord-
 ing to merit.

CON-DIGN'NESS (-dîn'-, 109), *n.* Agree-
 ableness to deserts; suitability.

CON-DI-MENT, [Lat. *condimentum*,
 from *condire*, to preserve, pickle.]
 Something to give relish to food;
 seasoning.

CON-DIS-CI'PLE, *n.* [Lat. *condiscipu-
 lus*, fr. *con* and *discipulus*, disciple.]
 A fellow-disciple; a school-fellow.

CON-DÛ'TION (-dish'un), *n.* [Lat. *con-
 ditio*, from *condere*, to put or join to-
 gether.] 1. State or situation as to
 external circumstances. 2. Quali-
 ty; property; attribute. 3. That

which must exist as the occasion of
 concomitant of something else.

SYN.—Circumstances; station; case;
 terms.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To stipulate;
 to make terms. — *v. t.* 1. To con-
 tract. 2. To impose conditions on.

CON-DÛ'TION-AL (-dish'un-), *a.* 1.
 Implying conditions; not absolute.
 2. Expressing a condition or supposi-
 tion.

CON-DÛ'TION-AL-LY (-dish'un-), *adv.*
 With certain limitations.

CON-DÔLE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
condolere, from *con* and *dolere*, to feel
 pain.] To express sorrow at the dis-
 tress of another.

CON-DÔLE'MENT, } *n.* Expression of
 CON-DÔLE'NÇE, } grief for the
 sorrow of another.

CON-DÔNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
condonare, to forgive.] To forgive
 for a violation of the marriage-vow.

CON'DOR, *n.* [Peruv. *cutiar*.] A
 very large bird of the vulture family,
 found in the Andes.

CON-DÛCE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
conducere, fr. *con* and *ducere*, to lead.]
 To promote, answer, or further an
 end; to tend.

CON-DÛ'CIBLE, } *a.* Having a ten-
 CON-DÛ'CIVE, } dency to conduce.

CON-DÛ'CIVE-NESS, } *n.* Quality of
 conducting.

CON'DUCT, *n.* 1. Act or method of
 leading. 2. Skillful guidance. 3.
 That which leads or brings safely. 4.
 Manner of carrying one's self.

SYN.—Behavior; carriage; deport-
 ment; demeanor; management.

CON-DÛCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To
 lead, or guide. 2. To direct; to con-
 trol. 3. To manage; to regulate. —
v. i. To behave; to act.

CON-DÛCTION, *n.* Transmission by
 means of a conductor.

CON-DÛCTIVE, *a.* Having the power
 of conducting.

CON-DÛC-TIV'ITY, *n.* Power of giv-
 ing passage to some molecular action.

CON-DÛCTOR, *n.* 1. A leader; a
 manager; a director. 2. A sub-
 stance capable of forming a medium
 for the transmission of heat or elec-
 tricity.

CON-DÛCTRESS, *n.* A woman who
 conducts.

CON'DUIT (kôn'dit or kûn'dit), *n.* [O.
 Fr. *conduct*, Lat. *conductus*. See
supra.] A pipe, canal, or the like.

CON-DÛ'PLIC-ATE, *a.* [Lat. *condup-
 licatus*, fr. *conduplicare*, to double.]
 Doubled together.

CONE, *n.* [Gr. *κωνος*.] 1.
 A solid body, tapering
 regularly to a point
 from a circular base.
 2. Conical fruit of
 the pine, cedar, &c.



Cone.

CON-FAB'U-LATE, *v. i.*
 [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confabulatus*,
p. p. of *confabulari*, from *con* and
fabulari, to speak.] To talk
 familiarly together; to chat.

CON-FĀB-U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Familiar talk or conversation.

CONFECT, } *n.* [From Lat. *con-*
CONF-ECTION, } *ficere, confectum,*
to prepare.] A preparation of fruit,
&c., with sugar; a comfit.

CONF-ECTION-ER, *n.* One who makes and sells candies, &c.

CONF-ECTION-ER-Y, *n.* 1. Confections; candies. 2. A place where candies, sweetmeats, &c., are made or sold.

CONF-ED'ER-A-CY, *n.* 1. A league or covenant. 2. Persons or states, united by a league. 3. An unlawful combination; a conspiracy.

SYN.—League; alliance; coalition.

CONF-ED'ER-ATE, *a.* [Lat. *confederatus*, p. p. of *confederare*, to join by a league.] United in a league.—*n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

CONF-ED'ER-ATE, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To unite in a league; to ally.

CONF-ED'ER-ĀTION, *n.* 1. A league; an alliance. 2. Parties to a league.

CONF-ED'ER-ĀTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to a confederation.

CONF-ER', *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *conferre*, from *con* and *ferre*, to bear, carry, bring.] To bestow; to award.—*v. i.* To discourse or converse in a serious manner.

CONF-ER-ENCE, *n.* 1. Act of conversing seriously. 2. A meeting for consultation; an interview.

CONF-ER'RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being conferred.

CONF-ESS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confiteri, confessum*, fr. *con* and *fateri*, to confess.] 1. To acknowledge or admit. 2. To own or recognize. 3. To assent to. 4. To acknowledge, as one's sins to a priest.

SYN.—To avow.—*We acknowledge* what we feel must or ought to be made known, as a fault or a favor; *we avow* with solemnity, as against opposition or obloquy, as our principles; *we confess* what we feel to have been wrong, as our sins or errors.

CONF-ESS'ED-LY, *adv.* Avowedly; undeniably.

CONF-ESS'ION (-fĕsh'un), *n.* 1. Acknowledgment; avowal. 2. Act of disclosing sins to a priest. 3. A formula of articles of faith.

CONF-ES'SION-AL, *n.* Seat where a priest sits to hear confessions.

CONF-ESS'OR (113), *n.* 1. One who confesses. 2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion. 3. A priest who hears the confessions of others.

CONF-Ī-DĀNT', *n. m.* } [O. Fr.] A con-
CONF-Ī-DĀNTE', *n. f.* } fidential friend.

CONF-ĪDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confidere*, fr. *con* and *fidere*, to trust.] To put faith; to believe.—*v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge.

CONF-ĪDENCE, *n.* 1. Act of confiding. 2. That in which faith is put. 3. Feeling of security.

CONF-ĪDENT, *a.* 1. Having confidence; trustful. 2. Having an ex-

cess of assurance. 3. Giving occasion for confidence.

CONF-Ī-DENTĪAL, *a.* 1. Enjoying confidence; trustworthy. 2. Communicated in confidence. [den-]

CONF-Ī-DENTĪAL-LY, *adv.* In confidence.

CONF-Ī-DENT-LY, *adv.* With confidence; positively.

CONF-ĪG'U-RĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *configuratio*, fr. *configurare*, to form.] 1. External form or figure. 2. Relative position of the planets.

CONF-ĪG'ÛRE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To arrange in a certain form or shape.

CONF-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being confined.

CONF-FĪNE, *n.* [Lat. *confinium*, from *confinis*, bordering.] Common boundary; border; limit.

CONF-FĪNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To restrain within limits.

SYN.—To bound; limit; restrict.

CONF-FĪNE, or CONF-FĪNE', *v. i.* To have a common boundary; to border.

CONF-FĪNEMENT, *n.* 1. Restraint within limits; imprisonment. 2. Detention within doors by sickness.

CONF-FĪRM' (13), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confirmare*, fr. *con* and *firmare*, to make firm.] 1. To make firm, fixed, or certain. 2. To render valid by formal assent. 3. To administer the rite of confirmation to.

SYN.—To strengthen; establish; verify; assure.

CONF-FĪRM'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being confirmed.

CONF-FĪR-MĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of confirming. 2. Convincing testimony. 3. Ratification. 4. Right of confirming baptized persons.

CONF-FĪRM'A-TĪVE, } *a.* 1. Hav-
CONF-FĪRM'A-TO-RY (50), } ing the
power of confirming; serving to confirm; corroborative. 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CONF-FĪRM'ER, *n.* One who confirms.

CONF-FIS'CA-BLE, *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

CONF-FIS-CĀTE, or CONF-FĪS'CĀTE (117), *n. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confiscatus*, p. p. of *confiscare*, from *con* and *fiscus*, basket, state treasury.] To appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use.

CONF-FIS-CATE, or CONF-FĪS'CATE, *a.* Appropriated, as a penalty, to the public use.

CONF-FIS-CĀTION, *n.* The act of appropriating, as a penalty, to the public use. [ates.]

CONF-FIS-CĀTOR, *n.* One who confiscates.

CONF-FIS'CA-TO-RY, *a.* Consigning to confiscation.

CONF-FLĀ'GRANT, *a.* [Lat. *conflagrare*, fr. *con* and *flagrare*, to blaze.] Burning together in a common flame.

CONF-FLĀ-GRĀTION, *n.* A fire on a great scale.

CONF-FLICT, *n.* 1. Violent collision. 2. A striving to oppose or overcome.

CONF-FLICT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confligere, conflictum*, from *con* and *figere*, to strike.] 1. To strike or dash together. 2. To engage in strife.

CONF-FLU-ENCE, *n.* 1. Meeting of two or more streams; place of meeting. 2. The running together of people.

CONF-FLU-ENT, *a.* [Lat. *confluere, confluentis*, from *con* and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing together; running one into another.—*n.* A small stream which flows into a large one.

CONF-FLUX, *n.* 1. A flowing together. 2. A large assemblage; a crowd.

CONF-FORM', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conformare*, fr. *con* and *formare*, to form.] To shape in accordance with; to make like.—*v. i.* 1. To comply; to yield. 2. To be a conformist.

CONF-FORM'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Similar; like. 2. In proper or appropriate form. 3. Disposed to compliance; submissive.

CONF-FORM'A-BLY, *adv.* Suitably; agreeably; consistently.

CONF-FORM-MĀTION, *n.* 1. Agreement; harmony. 2. Structure of a body; form; make.

CONF-FORM'ER, *n.* One who conforms.

CONF-FORM'IST, *n.* One who complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONF-FORMĪ-TY, *n.* 1. Resemblance; agreement; congruity. 2. Compliance with the usages of the established church.

CONF-FOUND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confundere*, to pour together, fr. *con* and *fundere*, to pour.] 1. To mingle and blend, so as to be indistinguishable. 2. To throw into confusion or disorder.

CONF-FOUNDED, *p. a.* 1. Confused. 2. Very great; enormous. [Collog.]

CONF-FOUNDED-LY, *adv.* Enormously; greatly. [founds.]

CONF-FOUNDER, *n.* One who confounds.

CONF-FRA-TER'NI-TY, *n.* A brotherhood.

CONF-FRI-CĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *confricatio*, fr. *confricare*, to rub vigorously.] Act of rubbing against or together; friction.

CONF-FRONT' (-frŭnt'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *con* and *frons*, the forehead or front.] 1. To stand facing, or in front of. 2. To stand in direct opposition to. 3. To compare. [fronting.]

CONF-FRON-TĀTION, *n.* Act of confounding. [ates.] [Lat. *confundere, confusum*. See CONF-FOUND.] 1. To render indistinct or obscure. 2. To throw into disorder.

SYN.—To abash; disconcert; perplex; confound; distract.

CONF-FÛS'ED-LY, *adv.* In a confused manner. [confusion.]

CONF-FÛS'ED-NESS, *n.* A state of

CONF-FÛS'ION, *n.* 1. A promiscuous mingling together. 2. Loss of self-possession. 3. Overthrow; defeat.

CONF-FÛT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being confuted.

CONF-FÛT'ANT, *n.* One who confutes.

CONF-FU-TĀTION, *n.* Act of confuting or disproving.

CONF-FÛTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *confutare*, fr. *con* and *future*, to ar-

que.] 1. To put to silence. 2. To disprove.

SYN.—To refute.—In *refuting*, we prove an assertion to be untrue; in *confuting*, we prove it to be positively false, absurd, &c.

CON-FŪTER, *n.* One who confutes.
 CON'GĒ (kŏn'jĕe), *n.* [Fr. *congĕ*.] 1. Act of taking leave; farewell. 2. A bow or a courtesy.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To take leave with customary civilities.

CON-GĒAL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *congelare*, from *con* and *gelare*, to freeze.] 1. To freeze; to stiffen with cold. 2. To stiffen, as from the effect of terror.—*v. i.* To grow hard or stiff from cold. [ing congealed.]

CON-GĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being *d'ÉLIRE* (kŏn'jĕ-lĕer'). [Fr. *de* to choose.] King's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

CON-GĒ-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Process of congealing. 2. Thing congealed.

CON-GĒ-NĒR, *n.* [Lat., from *con* and *gener*, birth, kind.] A thing of the same kind or nature.

CON-GĒ-NĪ-AL, or CON-GĒ-NĪ'AL (-yal), *a.* [Lat. *con* and *genialis*, genial.] 1. Partaking of the same nature or feeling. 2. Naturally suited.

CON-GĒ-NĪ-AL'I-TY, *n.* Natural affinity; suitability.

CON-GĒ-NĪ-AL-NESS, *n.* Congeniality.

CON-GĒ-NĪ-TAL, } *a.* [Lat. *congenit-*
 CON-GĒ-NĪ'TE, } *us*, from *con* and
genitus, born.] 1. Begotten together.

2. Dating from birth.
 CŌY'GER } (kŏng'gur, 82), *n.*
 CŌY'GER-EEL } [Lat. *conser*, Gr.
γούργος] A large species of eel.

CON-GĒ-RI-ĒS, *n. sing. & pl.* [Lat., fr. *conserere*, to bring together.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass. [lect into a mass.]

CON-GĒST', *v. t.* [See *supra*.] To collect.
 CON-GĒST'ION (-jĕst'yŭn), *n.* Unnatural accumulation of blood.

CON-GĒST'IVE, *a.* Indicating, or attended by, an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

CON-GLĀ'CĪ-Ā'TION (-glā'shĭ-), *n.* [Lat. *conglaciare*, to freeze.] Act of changing into ice; congelation.

CON-GLŌBĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form into a ball.

CON-GLŌBĀTE, *a.* [Lat. *conglobare*, *conglobatus*, to gather into a ball.] Formed or gathered into a ball.

CON-GLŌBĀTE-LY, *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

CON-GLŌBĀ'TION, *n.* Act of forming into a ball; a round body.

CON-GLŌBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To gather into a ball.

CON-GLŌBŪ-LĀTE, *v. i.* To gather into a little round mass.

CON-GLŌMĒR-ĀTE (45), *a.* [Lat. *conglomerare*, *conglomeratus*, to roll together.] Gathered together in a mass; collected.

CON-GLŌMĒR-ĀTE, *n.* 1. Collection; accumulation. 2. A rock, composed of pebbles, cemented to-

gether.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To gather into a ball or round body.

CON-GLŌMĒR-Ā'TION, *n.* A gathering into a mass; collection.

CON-GLŪ'TĪ-NĀNT, *a.* [Lat. *conglutinare*, -*nans*.] Serving to unite closely; healing.—*n.* A medicine that heals wounds by closing them up.

CON-GLŪ'TĪ-NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conglutinare*, *conglutinatus*, to glue together.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance.

CON-GLŪ'TĪ-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of gluing together; junction; union.

CON-GLŪ'TĪ-NĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Uniting by glue or other like substance.

CŌN'GO, } *n.* [Chin. *kung-foo*, labor.]
 CŌN'GO, } A kind of black tea.

CON-GRĀTŪ-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *congratulari*, *congratulationis*, fr. *con* and *gratulari*, to wish joy.] To wish joy to on account of some happy event.

SYN.—To felicitate.—We may *felicitate* a friend on his marriage, meaning that we wish him all joy; but to *congratulate*, means to unite our joy with his. A man whose mistress has married his rival may *felicitate*, but can hardly *congratulate* that rival on such an event.

CON-GRĀTŪ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of congratulating. [fers congratulation.]

CON-GRĀTŪ-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who officiates in congratulation.

CON-GRĀTŪ-LĀ-TŌRY, *a.* Expressive of congratulation.

CŌN'GRE-GĀTE (82), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *congregare*, *congregatum*, from *con* and *gregare*, to collect into a flock.] To collect into an assembly.—*v. i.* To come together; to assemble.

CŌN'GRE-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of assembling. 2. A collection of separate things. 3. An assembly of persons, esp. a religious assembly.

CŌN'GRE-GĀ'TION-AL (82), *a.* Pertaining to a congregation, or to Congregationalism.

CŌN'GRE-GĀ'TION-AL-ĪSM, *n.* A system of church government which vests all power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church.

CON-GRĒ-GĀ'TION-AL-ĪST, *n.* One who belongs to a Congregational church or society.

CŌN'GRESS (82), *n.* [Lat. *congressus*, fr. *congregi*, to go or come together.] 1. A meeting of two or more. 2. A formal assembly, as of representatives. 3. An assembly of senators and representatives.

82* In the United States, the whole body of senators and representatives for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, is called one Congress.

CON-GRĒS'SION-AL (-grĕsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to a congress.

CON-GRĒS'SĪVE, *a.* Coming together.

CŌN'GRESS-MAN (150), *n.* A member of the United States Congress.

CŌN'GRŪ-ENÇĒ, *n.* [Lat. *congruentia*, fr. *congruere*, to agree.] Suitableness; agreement; consistency.
 CŌN'GRŪ-ENT (82), *a.* Suitable; agreeing; consistent.

CON-GRŪ'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being congruent; fitness; consistency.
 CŌN'GRŪ-OŪS (kŏng'grŭ-us, 82), *a.* Being suitable or pertinent.

SYN.—Accordant; fit; appropriate; consistent.

CŌN'GRŪ-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a congruous manner.
 CŌN'ŪE, } *a.* 1. Having the form
 CŌN'ŪE-AL, } of a cone. 2. Pertaining to a cone.

Conic section, a curved line formed by the intersection of a cone and plane. The conic sections are the parabola, hyperbola, and ellipse.

CŌ-NĪFĒR-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *conus*, cone, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, &c.

CŌN'NI-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *conus*, cone, and *forma*, shape.] In form of a cone; conical.

CON-JĒCTŪRĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being conjectured. [conjecture.]

CON-JĒCTŪRĀL, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
 CON-JĒCTŪRĀL-LY, *adv.* In a conjectural manner.

CON-JĒCTŪRE (53), *n.* Formation of an opinion on defective evidence.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *conjecturare*, from Lat. *con* and *jacere*, to throw.] To infer on slight evidence; to surmise; to guess.

CON-JĒCTŪRĒR, *n.* One who conjectures.

CON-JŌIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conjungere*, from *con* and *jungere*, to join.] 1. To join together. 2. To associate.—*v. i.* To unite; to join.

CON-JŌINT', *a.* United; associated.
 CON-JŌINT'LY, *adv.* In a conjoint manner.

CŌN'JU-GAL, *a.* [Lat. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjur*, husband, wife.] Belonging to the marriage state; matrimonial; connubial.

CŌN'JU-GAL-LY, *adv.* Connubially.

CŌN'JU-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conjungere*, *conjugatus*, from *con* and *jugare*, to yoke, join.] To inflect, as verbs.

CŌN'JU-GĀTE, *n.* One of two or more words of the same stock.—*a.* 1. United in pairs. 2. Agreeing in derivation with other words.

Conjugate diameter, a diameter parallel to a tangent at the vertex of the primitive diameter.

CŌN'JU-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of inflecting, as a verb. 2. A scheme in which are arranged all the parts of a verb. 3. A class of verbs inflected in the same manner.

CON-JŪ'GI-AL, *a.* Conjugal.

CON-JŪNCT', *a.* [Lat. *conjungere*, *conjunctus*.] United; conjoined.

CON-JŪNCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of conjoining. 2. Meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same degree of the zodiac. 3. A connecting word.

CON-JŪNCT'IVE, *a.* 1. Closely united. 2. Serving to unite. [junction.]

CON-JŪNCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In conjunction.
 CON-JŪNCT'LY, *adv.* In union; conjointly.

CON-JŪNCTŪRE (53), *n.* 1. Union; connection. 2. An occasion or crisis

as the effect of a concurrence of circumstances.

CONJUR-ATION, *n.* 1. Earnest or solemn entreaty. 2. Incantation.

CON-JURE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conjurare*, to swear together, to conspire.] To call on in a solemn manner; to adjure.

CON-JURE (kŭn'jur), *v. i.* To enchant; to charm; to bewitch. — *v. i.* To practice magical arts.

CON-JUR'ER, *n.* One who conjures, or entreats. [practices magic.]

CON-JUR-ER (kŭn'jur-er), *n.* One who conjures, or entreats. [practices magic.]

CON-NATE, or **CON-NATE'** (n14), *a.* [Lat. *connatus*, from *con* and *natus*, born.] Born with another; existing from birth.

CON-NAT'U-RAL, *a.* 1. Inborn; inherent; natural. 2. Participating of the same nature.

CON-NAT'U-RAL'I-TY, *n.* Participation of the same nature.

CON-NECT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *connectere*, from *con* and *nectere*, to bind.] To fasten together; to unite. — *v. i.* To have a close relation.

CON-NECT'ED-LY, *adv.* By connection.

CON-NECT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of uniting, or state of being united. 2. Persons or things connected together. 3. One connected by family ties.

Syn.—Union; coherence; continuity; junction; intercourse.

CON-NECT'IVE, *a.* Having the power of connecting. — *n.* A word that connects other words, or that connects sentences.

CON-NECTOR, *n.* One who, or that which, connects. [CONNECTION.]

CON-NEX'ION (-nĕk'shun), *n.* Same as **CON-NIV'ANCE**.

CON-NIV'ANCE, *n.* Intentional failure or forbearance to see a fault.

CON-NIVE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conviare*, to shut the eyes.] To fail or forbear, by intention, to see.

CON-NIV'ENT, *a.* 1. Forbearing to see. 2. Brought close together.

CON-NIV'ER, *n.* One who connives.

CON-NOIS-SEUR' (kŏn'nis-sjur' or kŏn'nis-sjur', 38), *n.* [Fr.] A critical judge or master of any art.

CON-NŪ'BI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *connubialis*, fr. *connubium*, marriage.] Pertaining to marriage; conjugal; nuptial.

CON-NOID, *a.* [Gr. *κωνοειδής*, fr. *κωνος*, cone, and *ειδός*, form.] A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

CON-NOID, } *a.* Near-
CON-NOID'AL, } *ly*, but
not exactly, conical. Conoid.

CON-NOID'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to a
CON-NOID'IC-AL, } conoid; having
the form of a conoid.

CON-QUER (kŏnk'er, 82), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conquirere*, to seek for, to bring together.] 1. To gain or acquire by force. 2. To subdue or overcome by mental or moral power.

Syn.—To subdue; vanquish; subjugate.—*Conquer* is generic; to *vanquish* is to conquer by fighting, as a foe; to

subdue is to bring completely under, as one's enemies; to *subjugate* is to bring under the yoke of bondage.

— *v. i.* To gain the victory.

CON'QUER-A-BLE (kŏnk'er-), *a.* Capable of being conquered.

CON'QUER-OR (kŏnk'er-ur), *n.* One who conquers.

CON'QUEST (kŏnk'west, 82), *n.* 1. Act of conquering. 2. That which is conquered.

Syn.—Victory; subjugation; subjection; triumph.

CON'SAN-GUIN'E-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *consanguineus*, fr. *con* and *sanguis*, blood.] Related by birth.

CON'SAN-GUIN'I-TY, *n.* Relationship by blood or birth.

CON'SCIENCE (kŏn'shens), *n.* [Lat. *scientia*, fr. *conscire*, to know.]

1. The faculty which decides on the lawfulness or unlawfulness of our actions and affections. 2. The estimate or determination of conscience. 3. Reasonableness.

CON'SCI-ĒN'TIOŪS (kŏn'shĭ-), *a.* 1. Governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience. 2. Characterized or regulated by a regard to conscience.

CON'SCI-ĒN'TIOŪS-LY, *adv.* In accordance with the directions of conscience. [Ious regard to conscience.]

CON'SCI-ĒN'TIOŪS-NESS, *n.* Scrupulousness.

CON'SCION-A-BLE (-shun-), *a.* [Irregularly formed from *conscience*.] Governed by conscience; reasonable.

CON'SCIOŪS (kŏn'shus, 63), *a.* [Lat. *conscius*, fr. *con* and *scire*, to know.]

1. Possessing the power of knowing one's own thoughts. 2. Possessing knowledge. 3. Made the object of consciousness.

CON'SCIOŪS-LY, *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations.

CON'SCIOŪS-NESS, *n.* 1. Knowledge of what passes in one's own mind. 2. Immediate knowledge of any object whatever.

CON'SCRIPT, *a.* [Lat. *conscribere*, *conscriptus*, to enroll.] Enrolled; written; registered. — *n.* One taken by lot, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor.

CON'SCRIPTION, *n.* 1. A registering. 2. A compulsory enrollment of individuals liable to draft.

CON'SE-CRĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consecrare*, *consecratus*, fr. *con* and *sacrare*, to consecrate.] 1. To make, or declare to be, sacred. 2. To enroll among the gods or saints. 3. To dignify. [sacred.]

CON'SE-CRĀTE (45), *a.* Consecrated; consecrated.

CON'SE-CRĀTION, *n.* Act or ceremony of consecrating. [sacrates.]

CON'SE-CRĀTOR, *n.* One who consecrates.

CON'SE-CŪ-TĪVE, *a.* [Lat. *consequi*, *consecutus*, to follow.] 1. Following in a train; successive. 2. Following, as a consequence or result.

CON'SE-CŪ-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By way of consequence, or succession.

CON'SENT', *n.* 1. Agreement in opinion. 2. Correspondence in parts,

qualities, &c. 3. Voluntary accordance with what is done by another.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consentire*, from *con* and *sentire*, to feel, perceive, think.] 1. To agree in opinion. 2. To give assent.

Syn.—To yield; assent; agree; allow.

CON'SEN-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Consistent; agreeable or accordant.

CON'SEN-TĀ'NE-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Agreeably; consistently.

CON'SEN-TĀ'NE-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being consistent.

CON'SENT'ER, *n.* One who consents.

CON'SENT'IENT (-ĕn'shent), *a.* [See **CONSENT**.] Agreeing in opinion.

CON'SE-QUENCE, *n.* 1. That which follows something on which it depends. 2. A logical conclusion; inference; deduction. 3. Connection of cause and effect.

Syn.—Effect; result. — An effect is the most immediate, springing directly from some 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 is still more remote and 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'SE-QUENT, *a.* [Lat. *consequi*, *consequens*.] 1. Following as a result or inference. 2. Following by necessary inference, or rational deduction. — *n.* That which naturally follows or results; a conclusion or inference.

CON'SE-QUĒNTIAL, *a.* 1. Following as a consequence or result. 2. Assuming an air of consequence.

CON'SE-QUĒNTIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. By consequence. 2. With assumed importance.

CON'SE-QUENT-LY, *adv.* By natural or logical sequence or connection.

CON-SERV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being kept or preserved.

CON-SERV'AN-CY (14), *n.* Act of preserving; preservation.

CON-SERV'ANT, *a.* Having the power of preserving from decay.

CON-SERVĀTION, *n.* Act of preserving; preservation.

CON-SERVĀ-TĪSM, *n.* [From *conservative*.] Disposition to preserve what is established.

CON-SERVĀ-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Preservative. 2. Disposed to maintain existing institutions. — *n.* 1. One who, or that which, preserves. 2. One who desires to maintain existing institutions.

CON'SER-VĀTOR, or **CON'SER-VĀTOR**, *n.* One who preserves from injury, violation, or innovation.

CON-SERVĀ-TO-RY (Ē), *a.* Having the quality of preserving. — *n.* 1. A green-house for tender plants. 2. A public place of instruction in some branch of learning or the fine arts.

CON-SERVE' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conservare*, fr. *con* and *servare*, to keep, guard.] 1. To save; to preserve. 2. To prepare with sugar, &c., as fruits, &c.



Conoid.

CON'SERVE, *n.* A sweetmeat made of fruit, &c., prepared with sugar.
 CON-SID'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *considerare*.] 1. To think on with care. 2. To take into view or account. 3. To estimate; to think. — *v. i.* To reflect; to deliberate.
 CON-SID'ER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Possessing consequence or importance; respectable. 2. Of importance or value.
 CON-SID'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a considerable degree.
 CON-SID'ER-ATE (45), *a.* Mindful of the rights, claims, and feelings of others.
 CON-SID'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a considerate manner.
 CON-SID'ER-ATION, *n.* 1. Act of considering; deliberation. 2. Appreciative regard. 3. Claim to notice or regard. 4. Motive; reason; influence. 5. Compensation; equivalent.
 CON-SID'ER-ER, *n.* One who considers.
 CON-SIGN' (-sîn'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consignare*, to seal or sign.] 1. To give in a formal manner. 2. To commit; to intrust. 3. To give into the hands of an agent for sale, &c.
 SYN. — To commit; deliver; intrust. — To commit is generic; to intrust, is to commit as a trust or deposit; to consign is to deliver over in a formal manner. A man may commit a lawsuit to his attorney, may intrust a child to his friend, may consign goods to an agent.
 CON'SIGN-EE' (kôn/sî-nee'), *n.* One to whom goods are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence.
 CON-SIGN'ER (-sîn'er), *n.* One who consigns.
 CON-SIGN'MENT (-sîn'-), *n.* 1. Act of consigning. 2. Thing consigned.
 CON-SIGN'OR (-sîn'-), *n.* One who consigns or makes a consignment.
 CON-SIST', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consistere*, fr. *con* and *sistere*, to stand.] 1. To be; to exist; to subsist. 2. To be consistent or harmonious.
 CON-SIST'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Condition
 CON-SIST'EN-CY, } of standing together. 2. Degree of firmness or density. 3. Agreement or harmony.
 CON-SIST'ENT, *a.* 1. Possessing firmness or fixedness. 2. Having harmony among its parts.
 SYN. — Accordant; harmonious; congruous; compatible; uniform.
 CON-SIST'ENT-LY, *adv.* In a consistent manner. [consistently.]
 CON-SIS-TÓ'RÍ-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a
 CON-SIS-TÓ-RY (113), *n.* [See CON-SIST.] 1. Any solemn assembly. 2. A spiritual court. 3. College of cardinals at Rome.
 CON-SÓ-CI-ATE (-sô'shî-, 63), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consociare*, *consociatum*, fr. *con* and *sociare*, to join.] To associate. — *v. i.* To form an association.
 CON-SÓ-CI-ATION (-sô'shî-), *n.* 1. Intimate union. 2. A confederacy or union of neighboring churches.
 CON-SÓ-L-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of receiving consolation.
 CON-SÓ-L-ATION, *n.* 1. Alleviation of misery. 2. That which comforts.

CON-SÓL'A-TO-RY (50), *a.* Tending to give consolation.
 CON-SÓLE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consolari*, fr. *con* and *solari*, to comfort.] To cheer in distress or depression.
 SYN. — To comfort; solace; soothe; cheer; sustain; encourage; support.
 CON-SÓLE, *n.* [Fr.] A bracket; or a projecting ornament on the keystone of an arch.
 CON-SÓL'I-D-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consolidare*, *consolidatum*, from *con* and *solidare*, to make firm.] 1. To unite together into a compact mass. 2. To unite, as various particulars, into one body — *v. i.* To unite and become solid.
 CON-SÓL'I-D-ATE (45), *a.* Formed into a solid mass. [solidating.]
 CON-SÓL'I-D-ATION, *n.* Act of consolidating.
 CON-SÓLS', or CON'SOLS, *n. pl.* The leading English funded government security, formed by the consolidation of different annuities.
 CON'SO-NANCE, } *n.* 1. A pleasing
 CON'SO-NAN-CY, } accord of sounds produced simultaneously. 2. A state of agreement.
 CON'SO-NANT, *a.* [Lat. *consonare*, *consonans*, to sound at the same time.] 1. Having agreement; consistent. 2. Harmonizing together. — *n.* An articulate sound, usually combined with a more open sound called a vowel; also, a letter representing such a sound.
 CON'SO-NANT-LY, *adv.* Agreeably.
 CON'SO-NO-ÚS, *a.* Agreeing in sound.
 CON'SÓRT, *n.* [Lat. *consors*, from *con* and *sors*, lot, fate.] A companion or partner; especially, a wife or husband; a spouse. [associate.]
 CON-SÓRT' (25), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 CON-SPIÉ'U-ÓUS, } [Lat. *conspicius*, fr. *conspicere*, to behold attentively.]
 CON-SPIÉ'U-ÓUS, } 1. Obvious to the eye; manifest. 2. Clearly or extensively known, perceived, noted.
 SYN. — Distinguished; eminent; illustrious; prominent; celebrated.
 CON-SPIÉ'U-ÓUS-LY, *adv.* In a conspicuous manner.
 CON-SPIÉ'U-ÓUS-NESS, *n.* State of being conspicuous.
 CON-SPIR'A-CY, *n.* 1. A combination of two or more for an evil purpose. 2. A concurrence or general tendency to one event.
 SYN. — Combination; plot; cabal.
 CON-SPIR'A-TOR, *n.* One who conspires.
 CON-SPIRE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conspirare*, from *con* and *spirare*, to breathe.] 1. To unite or covenant together for an evil purpose; to plot together. 2. To concur to one end; to agree.
 CON-SPIR'ER, *n.* One who conspires.
 CON'STA-BLE (kûn'sta-bl), *n.* [L. Lat. *constabulus*, *comestabulus*, *comes stabuli*, orig. count of the stable, master of the horse.] 1. A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages. 2. An officer of the peace.

CON-STÁBU-LA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to constables.
 CON'STAN-CY, *n.* 1. Quality of being constant. 2. Steady, unshaken determination.
 SYN. — Fixedness; stability; steadiness; steadfastness; resolution.
 CON'STANT, *a.* [Lat. *constans*, pr. pr. of *constare*, to stand firm.] 1. Not liable or given to change. 2. Remaining unchanged or invariable. — *n.* That which is not subject to change. [certainly; firmly.]
 CON'STANT-LY, *adv.* With constant determination.
 CON'STEL-LÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *constellatio*, fr. *con* and *stellare*, to set with stars.] A cluster of fixed stars.
 CON'STER-NÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *consternatio*, fr. *consternare*, to overcome, perplex.] Amazement or terror that confounds the faculties.
 SYN. — See ALARM.
 CON'STI-P-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *constipare*, *constipatus*, fr. *con* and *stipare*, to crowd together.] 1. To stop, as a passage. 2. To render costive.
 CON'STI-PÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of crowding or stuffing; condensation. 2. Costiveness. [constituents.]
 CON-STÍT'U-EN-CY, *n.* A body of
 CON-STÍT'U-ENT, *a.* 1. Serving to form; component; elemental. 2. Having the power of electing or appointing. — *n.* 1. The person or thing that constitutes. 2. A component part; an element. 3. One who assists to elect a representative.
 CON'STI-TÚTE (30), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *constituere*, *constitutum*, fr. *con* and *statuere*, to place, set.] 1. To establish; to enact. 2. To compose; to form. 3. To appoint or depute.
 CON'STI-TÚTION, *n.* 1. Act of constituting. 2. Natural condition. 3. Fundamental laws of a state or other organized body of men. 4. An authoritative ordinance or enactment.
 CON'STI-TÚTION-AL, *a.* 1. Belonging to the constitution. 2. In accordance with the constitution of a government or society.
 CON'STI-TÚTION-ALÍ-TY, *n.* State of being constitutional.
 CON'STI-TÚTION-AL-LY, *adv.* In accordance with the constitution.
 CON'STI-TÚTIVE, *a.* Tending, or having power, to constitute. [strains.]
 CON-STRAIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *constringere*, fr. *con* and *stringere*, to draw tight.] 1. To hold back by force. 2. To urge with irresistible power.
 SYN. — To compel; force; drive; impel.
 CON-STRAIN-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being constrained. [strains.]
 CON-STRAIN'ER, *n.* One who constrains.
 CON-STRAINT', *n.* 1. Act of constraining, or state of being constrained. 2. That which constrains.
 CON-STRICT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *constringere*, *constrictum*. See CONSTRAIN.] To contract or cause to shrink.
 CON-STRICT'ION, *n.* Act of constricting, or state of being constricted.

ÔR, DÔ, WÔLF, TÔÔ, TÔÔK; ÛRN, RÛE, PÛLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; C, G, hard; AŞ; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

CON-STRIC'TOR, n. That which constricts, draws together, or contracts.

CON-STRING'E, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See CONSTRAIN.] To draw together; to contract.

CON-STRIN'GENT, a. Having the quality of contracting.

CON-STRUC'T, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *construere, constructum*, fr. *con* and *struere*, to pile up, set in order.] 1. To put together the constituent parts of. 2. To devise and arrange.

SYN.—To build; erect; form; make; fabricate.

CON-STRUC'TER, n. One who constructs.

CON-STRUC'TION, n. 1. Act of constructing; fabrication. 2. Structure conformation. 3. Syntactical arrangement. 4. Interpretation; sense.

CON-STRUC'TIONAL, a. Pertaining to construction.

CON-STRUC'TION-IST, n. One who construes a public instrument.

CON-STRUC'TIVE, a 1. Having ability to construct. 2. Derived by interpretation. [of construction.]

CON-STRUC'TIVE-LY, adv. By way of constructing.

CON-STRUC'TIVE-NESS, n. The faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole.

CON'STRUE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See CONSTRUCT.] To explain the construction of, as of a sentence; to interpret.

CON'STU-PRATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *constuprare, constupratus*, from *con* and *stuprare*, to ravish.] To violate the person of. [ing.]

CON'STU-PRATION, n. Act of ravishing.

CON'SUB-STANTIAL, a. Having the same substance.

CON'SUB-STANTIAL-ITE (-shĭ-ĭt) v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *con* and *substantia*, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CON'SUB-STANTIAL-ATION (-shĭ-ĭ-shun), n. Actual, substantial presence of the body of Christ with the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

CON'SUL, n. [Lat., from *consulere*, to deliberate, consult.] 1. One of two chief magistrates of the Roman republic. 2. (*Fr. Hist.*) One of three supreme magistrates of France from 1799 to 1804. 3. An officer appointed by a government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in some foreign country. [sul.]

CON'SU-LAR, a. Pertaining to a consul.

CON'SU-LATE, n. Office, jurisdiction, or residence, of a consul.

CON'SUL-SHIP, n. Office or term of office of a consul.

CON-SULT, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consulere, consultum*.] To seek opinion or advice.—*v. t.* 1. To ask advice of. 2. To decide or to act in favor of. 3. To deliberate upon.

CON-SUL-TATION, n. 1. Act of consulting. 2. A meeting of persons to consult together.

CON-SULT'ER, n. One who consults.

CON-SUM'ABLE, a. Capable of being consumed.

CON-SUME', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *consumere*, to take.] To destroy, as by decomposition, dissipation, waste, or fire.—*v. i.* To waste away slowly.

SYN.—To destroy; absorb; waste; expend; squander; lavish; dissipate.

CON-SUM'ER, n. One who consumes.

CON-SUM-MATE, or CON-SUM'MATE, v. t. [Lat. *consummare, consummatum*, fr. *con* and *summa*, sum.] To bring to completion; to perfect.

CON-SUM'MATE (45), a. Carried to the utmost extent; complete; perfect.

CON-SUM'MATE-LY, adv. In a consummate manner.

CON-SUM-MATION, n. Completion; termination; perfection.

CON-SUM'PTION (84), n. 1. Act of consuming. 2. State of being consumed. 3. A gradual decay of the body; especially a disease seated in the lungs, &c.

CON-SUM'PTIVE, a. 1. Destructive; wasting. 2. Affected with, or inclined to, consumption.

CON-SUM'PTIVE-LY, adv. In a way tending to consumption.

CON-TACT, n. [Lat. *contingere, contactum*, to touch on all sides.] A close union of bodies; a touching.

CON-TACT'ION, n. [See CONTACT.] 1. Communication of a disease from one person to another, by contact. 2. Pestilential influence.

CON-TACT'IOUS, a. 1. Communicable by contact or approach; catching. 2. Pestilential. 3. Spreading from one to another.

SYN.—Contagious; infectious.—These words have been used in very diverse senses; but, in general, a contagious disease is one which is caught from another by contact, by the breath, by bodily effluvia, &c. while an infectious one supposes some entirely different cause acting by a hidden influence, like the miasma of prison-ships, of marshes, &c., infecting the system with disease.

CON-TAIN', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *continere*, fr. *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] 1. To comprehend; to comprise. 2. To be able to hold; to inclose.

CON-TAIN'ABLE, a. Capable of being contained.

CON-TAM'I-NATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contaminare, contaminatus*, fr. *con* and *taminare*, to violate.] To corrupt by defiling contact.

SYN.—To pollute; defile.

a. Polluted; corrupt; tainted.

CON-TAM'I-NATION, n. Pollution; defilement.

CON-TEM'N (-tĕm'), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contemnere*, fr. *con* and *temnere*, to slight, despise.] To consider and treat with disdain.

SYN.—Despise; scorn; disdain.—*Contemn* is generic; to *despise* is to regard or treat as mean, unbecoming, or worthless; to *scorn* is stronger, expressing a quick, indignant contempt; *disdain* is still stronger, denoting either a generous abhorrence of what is base, or unwarrantable pride and haughtiness.

CON-TEM'NER, n. One who contemns.

CON-TEM'PER, v. t. [Lat. *contemperare*, from *con* and *temperare*, to temper.] To temper; to moderate.

CON-TEM'PER-ATION, n. 1. Act of

moderating; moderation. 2. Proportionate mixture.

CON'TEM-PLATE, or CON-TĒM-PLATE (117), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contemplari, contemplatus*, to look around carefully, to consider.] 1. To regard with deliberate care; to meditate on; to study. 2. To look forward to.

SYN.—To meditate; intend.—We *meditate* a design which we are looking out or waiting for the means of its accomplishment; we *contemplate* it when the means are at hand, and our decision is nearly or quite made; to *intend* is stronger.

—*v. i.* To think studiously; to ponder.

CON'TEM-PLATION, n. Act of contemplating; meditation.

CON'TEM'PLATIVE, a. Pertaining to, or given to, contemplation; studious; thoughtful.

CON'TEM'PLATIVE-LY, adv. With contemplation.

CON'TEM'PLATIVE-NESS, n. State of being contemplative.

CON'TEM-PLA'TOR, n. One who contemplates.

CON'TĒM-PO-RĀNE-OUS, a. [Lat. *contemporaneus*, fr. *con* and *tempus*, time.] Living, acting, or transpiring at the same time.

CON'TĒM-PO-RĀNE-OUS-LY, adv. At the same time with some other event.

CON'TĒM-PO-RARY, a. [Lat. *contemporarius*, of or belonging to time.] Contemporaneous.—*n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

CON-TĒMP' (84), n. [Lat. *contemptus* See CONTENTM.] 1. Act of contemning. 2. State of being despised.

SYN.—Disdain; scorn; contumely.

CON-TĒMP'IBLE, a. Worthy of contempt.

SYN.—Contemptuous; despicable; paltry; pitiful.—*Despicable* is stronger than *contemptible*, and *pitiful* than *paltry*. A man is *despicable* for what is base or wicked; *contemptible* for what is weak, foolish, &c. A thing is *pitiful* when it indicates meanness and timidity, *paltry* when low and worthless.

CON-TĒMP'IBLY, adv. In a contemptible manner.

CON-TĒMP'U-OUS, a. Expressing contempt or disdain; scornful.

CON-TĒMP'U-OUS-LY, adv. In a contemptuous manner.

CON-TĒND', v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contendere*, from *con* and *tendere*, to stretch.] 1. To strive in opposition. 2. To strive in debate.

CON-TĒNDER, n. One who contends.

CON-TĒNT, a. [Lat. *contentus*, p. p. of *continere*, to hold together.] Having the desires limited by present enjoyment; satisfied.—*v. t.* 1. To satisfy the mind of. 2. To please or gratify.—*n.* 1. Satisfaction; moderate happiness. 2. That which contents.

CON'TENT, or CON-TĒNT, n. 1. That which is contained;—usually in the pl. 2. Power of containing; capacity.

CON-TĒNT'ED, a. Content; satisfied.

CON-TĒNT'ED-LY, adv. In a contented manner.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, long; Ǻ, Ǽ, Ǿ, Ū, Ÿ, short; CARE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHĀT; ÊRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÓN,

CON-TÉN'TION, *n.* 1. A violent struggle. 2. Strife in debate.
Syn.— Strife; contest; quarrel; dis-sension; variance.
CON-TÉN'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Apt to contend. 2. Relating to contention.
CON-TÉN'TMENT, *n.* 1. Satisfaction of mind; acquiescence; content. 2. That which affords satisfaction.
CON-TENTS, or **CON-TENTS'** (114), *n. pl.* See **CONTENT**, *n.*
CON-TÉR'MI-NOUS, *a.* [Lat. *conterminus*, from *con* and *terminus*, border.] Bordering; contiguous.
CON-TÉST, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contestari*, to call to witness.] 1. To make a subject of dispute. 2. To strive earnestly to hold or maintain.
Syn.— To dispute; controvert; debate. — *v. i.* To contend; to vie.
CON-TÉST, *n.* 1. Strife in argument. 2. Strife in arms.
Syn.— Conflict; combat; encounter; strife.— *Strife* is generic; an *encounter* is a sudden and hostile meeting; a *conflict* is a violent meeting of the parties; a *combat* is a deadly conflict of two or more.
CON-TÉST'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being contested. [tests; an opponent.
CON-TÉST'ANT, *n.* One who contends.
CON-TEXT, *n.* [Lat. *contextus*, from *contere*, to knit together.] Parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted.
CON-TÉXT'URE (53), *n.* Composition of parts; constitution. [contiguous.
CON-TI-GŪ'I-TY, *n.* State of being contiguous.
CON-TIG'U-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *contiguus*, fr. *contingere*, to touch on all sides.] In actual or close contact; touching.
Syn.— Adjoining; adjacent.— Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without touching, as, *adjacent* fields; *adjoining* when they meet or join at some point, as, *adjoining* farms; *contiguous* when they are brought more continuously in contact, as, *contiguous* buildings.
CON-TIG'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a manner to touch. [contact.
CON-TIG'U-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being contiguous.
CON-TI-NENCE, *n.* Voluntary re-
CON-TI-NEN-ÇY, *n.* strait put on one's desires and passions; chastity.
CON-TI-NENT, *a.* [Lat. *continens*, fr. *continere*, to hold together.] Restraining the indulgence of desires or passions; temperate; chaste.— *n.* 1. One of the larger bodies of land on the globe. 2. Main land of Europe.
CON-TI-NÉNT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a continent. 2. Pertaining to the main land of Europe. 3. Pertaining to the American colonies in the time of the Revolutionary war.
CON-TI-NÉNT-LY, *adv.* Chastely.
CON-TIN'ÉNCÉ, *n.* 1. Quality of being continent.
CON-TIN'ÉNC-Y, *n.* 2. An event which may occur; possibility.
CON-TIN'ÉNCÉ, *a.* [Lat. *contingens*, p. pr. of *contingere*, to happen.] 1. Possible, or liable to occur. 2. Dependent on what is undetermined or unknown.— *n.* 1. A contingency. 2. That which falls to one in an apportionment; a quota.

CON-TINGÉNT-LY, *adv.* Accidentally or incidentally.
CON-TIN'U-AL, *a.* 1. Proceeding without interruption. 2. Very frequent; often repeated.
Syn.— Constant; continuous; perpetual.— A thing is *continuous* which flows on without interruption through its whole course, as, a *continuous* discourse or train of thought; it is *continual* when, with perhaps brief interruptions, it steadily recurs again, as, *continual* showers. *Perpetual* is sometimes used for *continual* in a stronger sense, as, *perpetual* applications; sometimes for *continuous* and *lasting*, as, *perpetual* motion.
CON-TIN'U-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Without cessation. 2. Very often.
CON-TIN'U-ANCE, *n.* 1. Permanence, as of condition, habits, abode, &c. 2. Uninterrupted succession; continuation.
CON-TIN'U-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Uninterrupted extension or succession. 2. That which extends or increases, &c.
CON-TIN'U-ÁTOR, *n.* One who continues.
CON-TIN'ŪE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *continuare*.] 1. To remain in a given place or duration. 2. To be permanent or durable. 3. To be steadfast or constant; to endure. — *v. t.* To prolong; to persist in.
CON-TI-NŪ'I-TY, *n.* Uninterrupted connection; cohesion.
CON-TIN'U-OUS, *a.* Without break, cessation, or interruption.
CON-TIN'U-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a continuous manner.
CON-TÓRT, *v. t.* [Lat. *contorquere*, *contortum*, from *con* and *torquere*, to twist.] To twist together.
CON-TÓRTION, *n.* A twisting; a writhing; wry motion.
CON-TÓUR' (kon-tóur'), *n.* [Fr. from *con* and *tour*, Gr. *κόπος*, lathe.] Bounding line; outline.
CON-TRÁ-BÁND, *a.* [L. Lat. *contrabannum*, prop., contrary to public proclamation.] Prohibited by law or treaty; forbidden.— *n.* 1. Prohibited merchandise or traffic. 2. A negro slave. [Amer.]
CON-TRÁCT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contrahere*, *contractum*, from *con* and *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To draw together or nearer. 2. To bring on; to be liable to. 3. To make a bargain for. 4. To betroth; to affiancé. 5. To unite into one long vowel or diphthong.
Syn.— To shorten; condense; reduce. — *v. i.* 1. To be drawn together. 2. To make an agreement; to bargain.
CONTRACT, *n.* 1. An agreement between two or more parties. 2. A word in which concurrent vowels are contracted.
Syn.— Covenant; compact; stipulation.— A *covenant* is a mutual agreement; a *contract* is such an agreement reduced to writing; a *stipulation* is one of the articles or parts of a contract; a *compact* is a more solemn and binding contract.
CON-TRÁCT-I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being contracted. [contraction.
CON-TRÁCT-I-BLE, *a.* Capable of

CON-TRÁCT'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Contractibility. (tract.
CON-TRÁCT'ILE, *a.* Tending to contract.
CON-TRÁC-TÍL'I-TY, *n.* Inherent force by which bodies contract.
CON-TRÁC'TION, *n.* 1. Act of contracting. 2. Any thing in a state of abbreviation or contraction.
CON-TRÁCT'OR, *n.* [Lat.] One who contracts, or makes a contract.
CON'TRA-DÁNÇE, *n.* A dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines.
CON'TRA-DÍCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contradicere*, *contradictum*, fr. *contra* and *dicere*, to say, speak.] 1. To assert the contrary of; to deny. 2. To oppose.
CON'TRA-DÍCT'ION, *n.* 1. An assertion of the contrary; denial. 2. Direct opposition; incongruity; contrariety.
CON'TRA-DÍC'TÍOŪS, *a.* 1. Filled with contradictions. 2. Inclined to contradict. [contradiction.
CON-TRÁ-DÍCT'IVE, *a.* Containing contradiction.
CON'TRA-DÍCT'O-RY, *a.* 1. Affirming; the contrary. 2. Inconsistent.
CON'TRA-DIS-TÍNC'TION, *n.* Distinction by contrast.
CON'TRA-DIS-TÍNC'T'IVE, *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.
CON'TRA-DIS-TÍNG'UISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To distinguish by contrast.
CON-TR'ÍL'TO, *n.* [It., from *contra*, against, and *alto*.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the alto or counter-tenor. (*b.*) Voice or singer performing this part.
CON'TRA-RÍES, *n. pl.* (*Logic.*) Propositions opposed in quality only, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other.
CON'TRA-RÍVE-TY, *n.* 1. State of being contrary to. 2. Something which is contrary to something else.
Syn.— Inconsistency; opposition; disagreement.
CON'TRA-RÍ-LY, *adv.* In a contrary manner; in opposition.
CON'TRA-RÍ-WÍSE, *adv.* 1. On the contrary. 2. In a contrary order.
CON'TRA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *contrarius*, fr. *contra*.] 1. Opposite; different; contradictory. 2. Given to opposition.— *n.* 1. A thing of contrary or opposite qualities. 2. A proposition contrary to another.
CON'TRÁST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contra*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] To set in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another.— *v. i.* To be or stand in contrast or opposition.
CON'TRÁST, *n.* Opposition of things or qualities.
CON'TRA-VAL-LÁTION, *n.* A trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers between their camp and the place besieged.
CON'TRA-VÉNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contravenire*, fr. Lat. *contra*, against, and *venire*, to come.] To come in conflict with.

SYN.—To contradict; obstruct; oppose.

CON'TRA-VÉN'TION, *n.* Opposition; obstruction. [to the opposite side.

CON'TRA-VÉR'SION, *n.* A turning

CON'TRIBU-TÁ-RY, *a.* Paying tribute; contributing aid.

CON'TRIBUTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contribuere*, *contributum*, from *con* and *tribuere*, to grant, impart.] To give to a common stock or for a common purpose.—*v. i.* To give a part; to lend assistance or aid.

CON'TRIBU'TION, *n.* 1. Act of contributing. 2. That which is contributed.

CON'TRIBU-TÍVE, *a.* Tending to contribute. [tributes.]

CON'TRIBU-TOR, *n.* One who con-

CON'TRIBU-TÓ-RY, *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose.

CON'TRÍTE, *a.* [Lat. *conterere*, *contritus*, to grind, to bruise.] Broken down with grief or penitence.

SYN.—Penitent; repentant.

CON'TRÍTE-LY, *adv.* In a contrite manner. [itence.]

CON'TRÍTE-NESS, *n.* Contrition; pen-

CON'TRITION (-trish/un), *n.* State of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin.

SYN.—Repentance.—*Contrition* is a continuous state of grief and self-condemnation; *repentance* is an act in which, with sorrow for our sins, we renounce them.

CON'TRÍVA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being contrived.

CON'TRÍVÁ-GE, *n.* 1. Act of contriving. 2. Thing contrived; device.

CON'TRÍVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *contriver*, from *con* and *trouver*, to find.] To form by an exercise of ingenuity.

SYN.—To devise; invent; plan; project; plot.

CON'TRÍVER, *n.* One who contrives.

CON'TRÓL, *n.* [Fr. *contrôle*, a counter register, fr. *contre-rôle*, fr. *contre*, against, and *rôle*, roll, catalogue.] 1. That which serves to check, restrain, or hinder. 2. Restraining influence.—*v. t.* [-LED; -LING, 135.] To exercise a restraining influence over.

CON'TRÓL-LÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being controlled.

CON'TRÓL-LER, *n.* 1. An officer to oversee, control, or verify the accounts of other officers. 2. One who controls. [controller.]

CON'TRÓL-LER-SHÍP, *n.* Office of a controller.

CON'TRÓL-MÉNT, *n.* Power or act of controlling; state of being controlled. [disputes.]

CON'TRÓ-VÉR'SIAL, *a.* Relating to controversy.

CON'TRÓ-VÉR'SIAL-ÍST, *n.* One who carries on a controversy.

CON'TRÓ-VÉR'SY, *n.* A protracted contest or dispute.

SYN.—Contention; wrangle; strife.

CON'TRÓ-VÉRT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contra*, against, and *vertere*, to turn.] To contend against in words or writings; to deny.

CON'TRÓ-VÉRT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable.

CON'TRÓ-VÉRT'IST, *n.* One who controverts.

CON'TU-MÁ'CÍOÛS, *a.* Willfully and perseveringly disobedient.

CON'TU-MÁ'CÍOÛS-LY, *adv.* In a contumacious manner.

CON'TU-MÁ'CÍOÛS-NESS, *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness.

CON'TU-MA-CY, *n.* [Lat. *contumacia*, fr. *contumax*, insolent.] Persistent obstinacy.

SYN.—Stubbornness; perverseness.

CON'TU-MÉ/LI-OÛS, *a.* Overbearingly contemptuous; insolent.

CON'TU-MÉ/LI-OÛS-LY, *adv.* Re-

CON'TU-ME-LY, *n.* [Lat. *contumelia*.] Rudeness compounded of haughtiness and contempt.

CON-TÛSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *contundere*, *contusum*, from *con* and *tundere*, to beat.] 1. To beat or pound. 2. To bruise or injure by beating.

CON-TÛSION, *n.* 1. Act of beating and bruising. 2. State of being bruised.

CON-NÛN'DRUM, *n.* [Cf. O. Eng. *conne*, *cunne*, to know.] A puzzling question, of which the answer is or involves a pun.

CON'VA-LÈSCE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convalescere*, fr. *con* and *valere*, to grow strong.] To recover health and strength after sickness.

CON'VA-LÈS'CENCE, } *n.* Recovery

CON'VA-LÈS'CEN-CY, } of health and strength after disease.

CON'VA-LÈS'CÉNT, *a.* Recovering health and strength.—*n.* One recovering from sickness. [convenced.]

CON-VÉN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being convened.

CON-VÉNE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convénire*, from *con* and *venire*, to come.] To come together; to meet.—*v. t.* To cause to assemble; to call together.

CON-VÉN'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Fitness or

CON-VÉN'IEN-CY, } suitability, as of place, time, &c.; adaptedness. 2. Freedom from discomfort. 3. That which is convenient; an accommodation.

CON-VÉN'IÉNT (-yent), *a.* [Lat. *conveniens*, p. pr. of *convénire*. See CONVENÉ.] 1. Adapted to an end. 2. Promotive of comfort or advantage.

SYN.—Fit; suitable; adapted; suited.

CON-VÉN'IÉNT-LY, *adv.* In a convenient manner.

CON-VÉN'T, *n.* [Lat. *conventus*. See CONVENT.] 1. A body of monks or nuns. 2. An abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

CON-VÉN'T'I-CLE, *n.* [See CONVENT, *n.*] An assembly or gathering, especially for religious worship.

CON-VÉN'TION, *n.* [See CONVENÉ.] 1. Act of coming together. 2. Arbitrary custom; conventionalism. 3. Assembly of delegates or representatives. 4. An informal or preliminary compact, as between commanders of armies.

CON-VÉN'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Formed by agreement. 2. Sanctioned by usage.

CON-VÉN'TION-AL-ÍSM, *n.* That

which is received or established by informal agreement.

CON-VÉN'TION-AL-ÍST, *n.* One who is governed by conventionalism.

CON-VÉN'TION-ÁL'I-TY, *n.* State of being conventional.

CON-VÉN'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* In a conventional manner.

CON-VÉR'GÉ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [N. Lat. *convergere*, fr. *con* and *vergere*, to turn, incline.] To incline and approach nearer together.

CON-VÉR'GENCE, } *n.* Tendency to

CON-VÉR'GÉN-CY, } one point.

CON-VÉR'GÉNT, *a.* Tending to one point. [conversation; sociable.]

CON-VÉR'SÁ-BLE, *a.* Qualified for frequent intercourse. 1. Having frequent intercourse. 2. Acquainted by use or study; versed. 3. Having relation.

CON-VÉR-SÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Behavior; deportment. [Obs.] 2. Familiar discourse; informal talk.

SYN.—Talk; chat; conference.—*Talk* is broken, familiar, and versatile; *chat* is still more so; *conversation* is more continuous and sustained; a *conference* is held for the discussion of some important topic.

CON-VÉR-SÁ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to conversation; colloquial.

CON-VÉR-SÁ'TION-AL-ÍST, *n.* One who excels in conversation.

CON-VÉR'SÁ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *conversari*, fr. *con* and *versari*, to be turned, to live, remain.] 1. To keep company; to commune. 2. To talk familiarly; to chat.

CON-VÉRSE, *n.* 1. Familiarity; acquaintance. 2. Conversation. 3. A proposition which is the reverse of another.—*a.* Turned about; reversed in order. [manner.]

CON-VÉRSE-LY, *adv.* In a converse

CON-VÉR'SION, *n.* 1. A turning or changing from one state to another. 2. A radical change of heart.

CON-VÉRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convertere*, from *con* and *vertere*, to turn.] To change from one form, substance, religion, party, intended use, or the like, to another.

CON-VÉRT, *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another.

SYN.—Proselyte; neophyte; pervert.—*Convert* is generic, and refers to a change of mind or feelings; a *proselyte* 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-VÉRT'I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being convertible.

CON-VÉRT'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being converted; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable. 2. Capable of being exchanged or interchanged; reciprocal.

CON-VÉRT'I-BLY, *adv.* In a convertible manner.

CON-VÉX, *a.* [Lat. *convexus*, fr. *convexere*, to bring together.] Swelling into a rounded form.

CON-VÉX'I-TY, *n.* Exterior surface of a convex body.

ΕὐΝ'VEX-LY, *adv.* In a convex form.
ΕὐΝ'VEX-NESS, *n.* State of being convex; convexity.

ΕὐΝ'VEX'Ο-ΕὐΝ'ΕΑΥΕ, *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other. [both sides.

ΕὐΝ'VEX'Ο-ΕὐΝ'VEX, *a.* Convex on ΕὐΝ'VEY', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *con* and *via*, way.] 1. To carry; to bear; to transfer. 2. To impart or communicate.

ΕὐΝ'VEY'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act or means of conveying; transmission. 2. A writing by which property is conveyed to another.

ΕὐΝ'VEY'AN-CER, *n.* One who employs himself in drawing up conveyances of property.

ΕὐΝ'VEY'AN-CING, *n.* Act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property.

ΕὐΝ'VEY'ER, *n.* One who conveys.

ΕὐΝ'VICT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convincere*, *convictum*, fr. *con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] 1. To prove guilty of an offense or crime. 2. To show by evidence.

ΕὐΝ'VICT, *n.* A person proved guilty of a crime; a criminal.

SYN.—Malefactor; culprit; felon.

ΕὐΝ'VICTION, *n.* 1. Act of convicting. 2. Act of convicting of error. 3. State of being convicted or convicted.

ΕὐΝ'VIN'CE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convincere*, from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof.

SYN.—To persuade.—To *convince* is an act of the understanding; to *persuade*, of the will or feelings. The one is effected by argument, the other by motives. When we say, "I am persuaded it is so," I can not *persuade* myself of the fact; there is a degree of feeling mingled with the conviction which gives rise to the expression.

ΕὐΝ'VIN'CE-R, *n.* One who convinces.

ΕὐΝ'VIN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being convinced.

ΕὐΝ'VIV'AL, *a.* Relating to a feast or entertainment.

SYN.—Festive; festal; jovial; social.

ΕὐΝ'VIV'AL-LY, *n.* The mirth indulged in on festive occasions.

ΕὐΝ'VO-CA'TE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convocare*.] To convoke.

ΕὐΝ'VO-CA'TION, *n.* 1. Act of calling or assembling. 2. An assembly or meeting. (*Church of Eng.*) A general assembly of the clergy.

SYN.—Convention; synod; council.

ΕὐΝ'VOKE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See CONVOCATE.] To call together.

ΕὐΝ'VOKE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See CONVOCATE.] To call together.

ΕὐΝ'VO-LŪ'TED, *a.* Curved or rolled together.

ΕὐΝ'VO-LŪ'TION, *n.* A rolling or winding together, or one thing on another.

ΕὐΝ'VOLVE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convolvere*, fr. *con* and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll or wind together.

ΕὐΝ'VOY', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *convoyer*. See CONVEY.] To accompany for protection.

ΕὐΝ'VOY, *n.* 1. A protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way from place to place. 2. That which is conveyed.

ΕὐΝ'VŪLSE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *convellere*, *convulsus*, from *con* and *vellere*, to pluck.] To draw or contract violently and irregularly.

ΕὐΝ'VŪL'SION, *n.* 1. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. 2. Any violent and irregular motion.

ΕὐΝ'VŪL'SIVE, *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion or spasms.

ΕὐΝ'Y, or ΕὐΝ'Y, *n.* [Lat. *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony.] A rabbit.

Εὐὸ, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Formed from the sound.] To make a low cry, as pigeons.

ΕὐὸΚ, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *coquere*.] To prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, &c.—*v. i.* To prepare food for the table.—One who prepares food for the table. [cooking.]

ΕὐὸΚ'ER-Y, *n.* Art or practice of ΕὐὸΚ'Y, *n.* [D. *koek*, dim. of *koekje*, cake.] A small, flat, hard, sweetened cake.

ΕὐὸΛ, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *cōl*. See COLD.] 1. Moderately cold. 2. Calm, or free from excitement by passion.

SYN.—Calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; repulsive; frigid; alienated; impudent.

—*n.* A moderate state of cold.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make cool or cold. 2. To moderate the excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind.—*v. i.* 1. To become less hot. 2. To become more moderate.

ΕὐὸΛ'ER, *n.* 1. That which cools. 2. A vessel for cooling.

ΕὐὸΛ'ISH, *a.* Somewhat cool.

ΕὐὸΛ'LY (109), *adv.* In a cool manner; with coolness.

ΕὐὸΛ'NESS, *n.* State of being cool.

ΕὐὸΛ'Y, } *n.* [Hind. *kūli*, a laborer, ΕὐὸΛ'LE, } porter.] A laborer transported from the East, for service in some other country.

ΕὐὸΜΒ (kōm), *n.* [A.-S. *cumb*, a liquid measure, Gr. *κύβος*, cup, basin.] A dry measure of four bushels.

ΕὐὸΠ, *n.* [Icel. *kupa*, O. H. Ger. *chüpf*.] A grated box or cage for keeping small animals.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To confine in a coop; to shut up.

ΕὐὸΠ'ER, *n.* One who makes barrels, casks, &c.

ΕὐὸΠ'ER-AGE, *n.* 1. Price for cooper's work. 2. A place where cooper's work is done. 3. Business of a cooper.

ΕὐὸΠ'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *co*, for *con*, and *operari*, *operatus*, to work.] To act or operate jointly with another.

ΕὐὸΠ'ER-ATION, *n.* Concurrent effort or labor; joint operation.

ΕὐὸΠ'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

ΕὐὸΠ'ER-ATOR, *n.* One who labors jointly with others.

ΕὐὸΡ'DI-NATE (45), *a.* [Lat. *co*, for

con, and *ordinare*, *ordinatus*, to regulate.] Equal in rank or order.—*n. pl.* 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.

ΕὐὸΡ'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* In the same order or rank.

ΕὐὸΤ (26), *n.* [W. *cwtiar*, from *cwta*, short, bob-tailed.] 1. A water-fowl, which frequents lakes and other still waters. 2. A stupid fellow.

Εὐὸ-ΠΑ'IBÀ, } *n.* [Brazil. *cupaiba*.] A Εὐὸ-ΠΑ'IVÁ, } liquid, resinous juice used in medicine.

ΕὐὸPAL, *n.* [Mexican *copalli*.] A resinous substance used in the manufacture of varnishes.

Εὐὸ-ΠΑ'R'CE-NA-RY, *n.* Partnership in inheritance.

Εὐὸ-ΠΑ'R'CE-NER, *n.* A joint heir.

Εὐὸ-ΠΑ'RT'NER, *n.* A joint partner; an associate.

Εὐὸ-ΠΑ'RT'NER-SHIP, *n.* Joint interest or concern in any matter.

ΕὐὸPE, *n.* [W. *cob*, A.-S. *cappe*.] 1. A covering for the head. 2. Anything regarded as extended over the head. 3. A cloak worn during divine service by the clergy.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To contend, especially on equal terms; to match.

ΕὐὸΠ'Ι-ER, *n.* One who copies; a transcriber. [soury in a wall.]

ΕὐὸΠ'ING, *n.* Highest course of marriage.

ΕὐὸΠ'Ι-ŌS, *a.* [Lat. *copiosus*, from *copia*, abundance.] Large in quantity or amount.

SYN.—Ample; abundant; plentiful; exuberant.

ΕὐὸΠ'Ι-ŌS-LY, *adv.* Plentifully.

ΕὐὸΠ'Ι-ŌS-NESS, *n.* State of being copious.

ΕὐὸΠ'PER, *n.* [Gr. *χαλκός* *Κύπριος*, Cyprian brass, fr. *Cyprus*, renowned for its copper mines.] 1. A metal of a reddish color. 2. A coin made of copper. 3. A large boiler of copper.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with copper.

ΕὐὸΠ'PER-AS, *n.* [Lat. *cupriosa*, equiv. to Gr. *χάλκωνθος*, *i. e.* copper-flower.] Sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

ΕὐὸΠ'PER-HEAD, *n.* [From its color.] 1. A poisonous American serpent. 2. A northern sympathizer with the southern rebellion of 1861-65. [Am.]

ΕὐὸΠ'PER-PLATE, *n.* An engraved plate of copper, or a print taken from such a plate.

ΕὐὸΠ'PER-SMITH, *n.* One who manufactures copper utensils.

ΕὐὸΠ'PER-Y, *a.* Mixed with, containing, made of, or like, copper.

ΕὐὸΠ'PIÇE, } *n.* [O. Fr. *copiz*, from ΕὐὸPSE, } *cooper*, *cooper*, to cut.] A wood of small growth.

ΕὐὸPTIC, *a.* Relating to the Copts, an ancient Egyptian race.—*n.* The language of the Copts.

ΕὐὸP'U-LÀ, *n.* [Lat., from *co*, for *con*, and *apere*, to take, seize upon.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.

ĊÖPÛ-LĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *copulare, copulatum*, to couple.] [-ED; -ING.] To unite in sexual embrace.

ĊÖPÛ-LĀTION, *n.* Embrace of the sexes in the act of generation.

ĊÖPÛ-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* Serving to couple, unite, or connect. — *n.* A conjunction that unites the sense as well as the words.

ĊÖPÛ, *n.* [Lat. *copia*, abundance, *L. Lat.*, a pattern for writing.] 1. A writing like another writing; a transcript. 2. One of a series of repetitions of an original work. 3. Manuscript placed in a compositor's hands. 4. A model; pattern. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To imitate; to transcribe; to model after. — *v. i.* To do a thing in imitation of something else.

ĊÖPÛ-BOOK, *n.* A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

ĊÖPÛ-ER, *n.* One who copies or transcribes.

ĊÖPÛ-HÖLD, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) (*a.*) A tenure of estate by copy of court-roll. (*b.*) Land held in copy-hold.

ĊÖPÛ-ĪST, *n.* A copier; a transcriber.

ĊÖPÛ-RIGHT (-rīt), *n.* Exclusive right of an author to print and publish his own literary works for his own benefit. — *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

ĊÖ-QUĒT'(-kēt'), *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [See COQUETTE.] To attempt to attract admiration or love, from vanity. — *v. i.* To trifle in love.

ĊÖ-QUĒT'RĪ, *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love.

ĊÖ-QUĒTTE'(-kēt'), *n.* [Fr. *coquetish*, originally strutting like a cock.] A vain, trifling woman, who endeavors to gain matrimonial offers, with the intention to reject her suitor.

ĊÖ-QUĒT'TISH (ko-kēt'tish), *a.* Practicing or exhibiting coquetry.

ĊÖR'AL, *n.* [Gr. *κόραλλον*.] 1. The solid secretion of zoöphytes, produced within the tissues of the polyps. 2. A plaything made of coral.

ĊÖR'AL-LĪNE, *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral.

ĊÖR'AL-LOID, } *a.* [Gr. *κόραλλον*, }
ĊÖR'AL-LOID'AL, } coral, and *eîdos*, }
form.] Having the form of coral; }
branching like coral.

ĊÖRB, *n.* [Lat. *corbis*, basket.] A basket used in coaleries.

ĊÖR'BAN, *n.* [Heb.] 1. An alms-basket. 2. (*Jewish Antiq.*) A vow by which a person bound himself not to give to another, or to receive from him, some particular object.

ĊÖR'BEL, *n.* [Lat. *corbicula*, dim. of *corbis*, basket.]

(*Arch.*) (*a.*) Vase of the Corinthian column. (*b.*) Carved end of a piece of timber or stone projecting from a wall.



Corbel (b).

ĊÖRD, *n.* [Lat. *chorda*, Gr. *χορδή*.] 1. A string, or small rope. 2. A solid measure, equivalent to 128 cubic feet. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bind with

a cord. 2. To pile up, as wood, for sale by the cord. [used collectively.]

ĊÖRD'AGE, *n.* Ropes or cords; —

ĊÖRD'ATE, } *a.* Having the shape }
ĊÖR'DĀ-TED, } or form of a heart.

ĊÖR'DE-LIĒR', *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *cordel*, fr. *corde*, rope or girdle worn by that order.] One of a religious order founded by St. Francis.

ĊÖR'DI-AL, or ĊÖR'DIAL, *a.* [Lat. *cor*, heart.] 1. Proceeding from the heart. 2. Tending to cheer or invigorate.

SYN. — Hearty; sincere; warm; affectionate.

— *n.* Any thing that cheers or invigorates, esp. a medicine which does so.

ĊÖR'DI-ĀL'T-Y, or ĊÖRD-IĀL'T-Y, *n.* Sincere affection and kindness.

ĊÖR'DI-ĀL-LY, or ĊÖRD'IĀL-LY, *adv.* Heartily; sincerely.

ĊÖR'DON (or *kôr'dōng*), *n.* [Fr., from *corde*. See *CORD*.] 1. The projecting coping of a scarp-wall. 2. A series of military posts.

ĊÖR'DU-ROY', or ĊÖR'DU-ROY', *n.* [Probably fr. Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff, corded or ribbed on the surface.

Cordeuroy road, a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across it, as in marshy places.

ĊÖRD'WĀIN-ER, *n.* [From O. Eng. *cordwain*, a corruption of *Cordovan*, a kind of leather.] A shoemaker.

ĊÖRE, *n.* [Norm. Fr., from Lat. *cor*, heart.] Heart or inner part of a thing.

ĊÖR'I-ĀCEÖÜS, *a.* [Lat. *corium*, leather.] Consisting of, or resembling, leather; leathery.

ĊÖR'I-ĀNDER, *n.* [Gr. *κόριαννον*, *κόριον*, fr. *κόρος*, bug, on account of the bug-like smell of its leaves.] A plant, the seeds of which have a strong smell.

ĊÖ-RĪN'THĪ-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Corinth, or to a certain order of architecture.



Corinthian.

ĊÖRK, *n.* [Lat. *cortex*, *corlicis*.] 1. Outer bark of the cork-tree. 2. A stopper cut out of cork. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To stop with corks. 2. To furnish with cork.

ĊÖRK-JĀCK'ET, *n.* A jacket having pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming.

ĊÖRK'SEREW (-skrē), *n.* A kind of screw used for drawing corks.

ĊÖRK'Y, *a.* Pertaining to cork.

ĊÖR'MO-RANT, *n.* [V. *mürvan*, a sea-raven, fr. *mör*, sea, and *bran*, raven, with *corb*, equiv. to Lat. *corvus*, raven, pleonastically prefixed.] 1. A genus of sea-birds, of the pelican family. 2. A glutton, or gluttonous servant.

ĊÖRN, *n.* [A.-S. *corn*, Goth. *kaurin*, allied with Lat. *granum*.] 1. A single seed of certain plants; a grain. [In this sense it has a pl.] 2. The

various grains which grow in ears, and are used for food, as wheat, oats, rye, barley, maize; — used collectively.

3. A small, hard particle; a grain. 4. [Lat. *cornu*, horn.] A hard, horn-like induration of the skin on the toes. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To preserve and season with salt. 2. To granulate. 3. To render intoxicated.

ĊÖRN'-CRĀKE, *n.* A bird which frequents corn-fields.

ĊÖR'NE-A (147), *n.* [Lat. *corneus*, horny.] The horny transparent membrane in the front part of the eye.

ĊÖR'NEL, *n.* [L. Lat. *cornolum*, fr. Lat. *cornu*, horn, from its hardness.] A shrub and its fruit; the dog-wood.

ĊÖR'NE-ÖÜS, *a.* [Lat. *corneus*, from *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like; horny.

ĊÖR'NER, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, horn, end, angle.] 1. The point where two converging lines meet, or the space between them. 2. A secret or retired place. 3. Any part. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To drive into a corner. 2. To get control of; — said of stocks.

ĊÖR'NER-STÖNE, *n.* Stone which forms the corner of a foundation.

ĊÖR'NER-WĪSE, *adv.* Diagonally; with the corner in front.

ĊÖR'NET, *n.* [From Lat. *cornu*, horn.] 1. (*Music.*) (*a.*) A wind instrument blown with the mouth. (*b.*) A species of trumpet. 2. The officer who carries the standard in a cavalry troop.

ĊÖR'NET-ĊY, *n.* Commission or rank of a cornet.

ĊÖR'NICE, *n.* [Lat. *coronis*, Gr. *κόρινθος*, a curved line.] Any molded projection which crowns the part to which it is affixed.

ĊÖR'NU-ĊÖPĪ-A, *n.*; *pl.* ĊÖR'NU-ĊÖPĪ-Ā, *n.* [Lat. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.] The horn of plenty; — an emblem of abundance.

ĊÖR'NY, *a.* [Lat. *cornu*, horn.] 1. Strong, Cornucopia. stiff, or hard, like a horn. 2. Producing corn or grain. 3. Containing corn or grain.

ĊÖR'OL, } *n.* [Lat. *corol-*
ĊÖR'ÖLLĀ, } *la*, dim. of }
corona, crown.] The inner }
part of a flower, composed }
of one or more leaves, called }
petals.

ĊÖR'ÖL-LĀ-RY (44), *n.* [Lat. *corollarium*, coronet, from *corolla*.] An inference; a deduction; a consequence.

ĊÖ-RÖNĀ, *n.*; *pl.* ĊÖ-RÖ-
NĀ, } [Lat., crown, Gr. *κο-*
ρώνη, any thing curved.] 1. }
a, many- }
petaled }
2. single }
petaled }

Corolla. }
A large, flat member of a }
petaled }
cornice. 2. A circle around }
a luminous body, as the sun }
or moon.

ĊÖR'Ö-NĀL, *a.* Pertaining to the kingly crown, or to coronation. — *n.* A crown; wreath; garland.



Corolla. a, many-petaled; b, single petaled.

ÖÖR/O-NA-RY, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a crown.

ÖÖR/O-NÄ'TION, *n.* Act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.

ÖÖR/O-NER, *n.* [L. Lat. *coronarius*, fr. Lat. *corona*, crown.] An officer whose duty is to inquire into the manner of a violent death.

ÖÖR/O-NET, *n.* [Lat. *corona*, crown.] 1. An inferior crown, worn by noblemen. 2. Upper part of a horse's hoof.

ÖÖR/PO-RAL, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *caporal*, fr. Lat. *caput*, head.] Lowest officer of a company of infantry, next below a sergeant. — *a.* [Lat. *corporalis*, fr. *corpus*, body.] 1. Belonging to the body. 2. Having a body or substance; not spiritual.

ÖÖR/PO-RAL-LY, *adv.* In or with the body; bodily.

ÖÖR/PO-RATE, *a.* [Lat. *corporare*, *corporatus*, to shape into a body, from *corpus*, body.] United in, or belonging to, a corporation.

ÖÖR/PO-RATE-LY, *adv.* In a corporate capacity.

ÖÖR/PO-RÄ'TION, *n.* A body politic or corporate, formed and authorized by law to act as a single person.

ÖÖR/PO-RÄ'TOR, *n.* A member of a corporation.

ÖÖR/PO'RE-AL (89), *a.* Having a material body or substance; material.

SYN. — Corporal; bodily. — *Bodily* is opposed to *mental*; as, *bodily* affections. *Corporal* refers to the interior animal structure; as, *corporal* substance or frame. *Corporal*, as now used, refers more to the exterior; as, *corporal* punishment. To speak of *corporal* punishment is now a gross error.

ÖÖR/PO'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* In a bodily form or manner.

ÖÖR/PO-RE'I-TY, *n.* Materiality.

ÖÖRPS (kör, pl. körz), *n. sing. & pl.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *corpus*, body.] An organized part or division of an army.

ÖÖRPS-D'ARMÉE (kör'där'mä'), *n.* [Fr., body of the army.] A portion of a grand army possessed of all the constituents of a separate or an independent army.

ÖÖRPSÉ, *n.* [Lat. *corpus*, body.] Dead body of a human being.

ÖÖR/PU-LENCE, *n.* Excessive fat.

ÖÖR/PU-LENÇY, *n.* ness; obesity.

ÖÖR/PU-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *corpulentus*, fr. *corpus*, body.] Having an excessive quantity of flesh; obese.

SYN. — Stout; fleshy; large; fat; puffy.

ÖÖR/PUS-CLE (-pus-1, 65), *n.* [Lat. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body.] A minute particle.

ÖÖR/PUS'CULAR, *n.* Pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles, or small particles.

ÖÖR/RÄ-DI-ÄTION, *n.* Conjunction of rays in one point.

ÖÖR-RÉET', *a.* [See *infra*.] Conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; free from error.

SYN. — Accurate; right; exact. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *corrigere*, *correctum*, fr. *con* and *regere*, to lead straight.] 1. To make or set right. 2. To punish for faults. 3. To obviate or remove; to counteract or change.

ÖÖR-RÉCTION, *n.* 1. Act of correcting; change for the better; amendment. 2. Punishment; discipline.

3. That which is substituted in the place of what is wrong. 4. Counteraction of what is hurtful in its effects.

ÖÖR-RÉCTION-AL, *a.* Tending to correction; corrective.

ÖÖR-RÉCTIVE, *a.* Tending to rectify. — *n.* That which has the power of correcting. [manner.]

ÖÖR-RÉCTLY, *adv.* In a correct

ÖÖR-RÉCTNESS, *n.* State of being correct.

SYN. — Accuracy; regularity; precision; exactness.

ÖÖR-RÉCTOR, *n.* One who, or that which, corrects.

ÖÖR/RE-LÄ'TION, *n.* [L. Lat. *correlatio*.] Reciprocal or mutual relation.

ÖÖR-RÉLÄ'TIVE, *a.* Having or indicating a reciprocal relation; reciprocal. — *n.* One who, or that which, stands in a reciprocal relation to some other person or thing.

ÖÖR/RE-SPÖND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[L. Lat. *respondere*, from *con* and *respondere*, to answer.] 1. To be adapted. 2. To have intercourse, esp. by sending and receiving letters.

SYN. — To correspond *with*; correspond *to*. — We correspond with a friend by letters; one thing corresponds to another, *i. e.* answers to it.

ÖÖR/RE-SPÖND'ENCE, *n.* 1. Mutual

ÖÖR/RE-SPÖND'ENÇY, *n.* 1. Adaptation of one thing to another. 2. Intercourse by means of letters. 3. Letters which pass between correspondents.

ÖÖR/RE-SPÖND'ENT, *a.* Suitable; congruous; conformable; answerable. — *n.* One who corresponds.

ÖÖR/RE-SPÖND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Con-

ÖÖR/RE-SPÖND'ING-LY, *adv.* formably; answerably; suitably.

ÖÖR/RI-DÖR', *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *currere*, to run.] A passage-way to apartments independent of each other.

ÖÖR/RI-ĜĒN'DUM, *n.*; *pl.* ÖÖR/RI-ĜĒN'DÄ. [Lat.] A word or thing to be corrected.

ÖÖR/RI-ĜI-BLE, *a.* [L. Lat. *corrigibilis*, from Lat. *corrigerere*, to correct.]

1. Capable of being set right or amended. 2. Worthy of being chastised. [competitor.]

ÖÖR/RIVAL, *n.* A fellow-rival; a

ÖÖR/RÖB'O-RANT, *a.* Having the quality of giving strength; confirming. — *n.* A medicine that strengthens the body.

ÖÖR/RÖB'O-RÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *corroborare*, *corroboratus*, from *con* and *roborare*, to strengthen.] To make more certain; to confirm.

ÖÖR/RÖB'O-RÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of corroborating; confirmation. 2. That which corroborates.

ÖÖR/RÖB'O-RA-TIVE, *a.* Corroborating, or tending to corroborate.

ÖÖR/RÖDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *corrodere*, from *con* and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat away or consume by degrees; to wear away.

SYN. — To canker; gnaw; rust; waste.

ÖÖR-RÖD'ENT, *n.* Any substance that corrodes.

ÖÖR-RÖD'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of be-

ÖÖR-RÖ'SI-BLE, *a.* Injuring corroded.

ÖÖR-RÖ'SION, *n.* Action of eating or wearing away by slow degrees.

ÖÖR-RÖ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Eating away; acrimonious. 2. Having the quality of fretting or vexing.

ÖÖR-RÖ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Like a corrosive; in a corrosive manner.

ÖÖR/RU-GANT, *a.* Having the power of corrugating.

ÖÖR/RU-GÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *corrugare*, *corrugatus*, from *con* and *rugare*, to wrinkle.] To form into wrinkles or folds.

ÖÖR/RU-GÄTION, *n.* A contraction into wrinkles.

ÖÖR/RÜPT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *corrumpere*, *corruptum*, from *con* and *rumpere*, to break.] 1. To make putrid; to putrefy. 2. To change from good to bad. — *v. i.* 1. To become putrid; to rot. 2. To become vitiated; to lose purity. — *a.* 1. Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted. 2. Vitiated; depraved; debased; perverted.

ÖÖR/RÜPT'ER, *n.* One who corrupts.

ÖÖR/RÜPT'I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Possibility of being corrupted. [ing corrupted.]

ÖÖR/RÜPT'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of be-

ÖÖR/RÜPT'I-BLENESS, *n.* Susceptibility of corruption.

ÖÖR/RÜPT'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to be corrupted.

ÖÖR/RÜPTION, *n.* 1. Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt. 2. Product of corruption. 3. Perversion of moral principles. 4. Taint or impurity of blood.

ÖÖR/RÜPT'IVE, *a.* Having the quality of corrupting. [manner.]

ÖÖR/RÜPT'LY, *adv.* In a corrupt

ÖÖR/RÜPT'NESS, *n.* State of being corrupt.

ÖÖR/SÄIR, *n.* [L. Lat. *corsarius*, from Lat. *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] 1. A pirate. 2. A piratical vessel.

ÖÖRSE, or ÖÖRSE, *n.* [See CORPSE.] A corpse.

ÖÖRSE/LET, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, Lat. *corpus*, body.] A kind of light breastplate worn by pikemen.

ÖÖR/SET, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, Lat. *corpus*, body.] An article of dress worn by women to support or correct the figure; stays.

CÖRTEGE (kör'täzh'), *n.* [Fr., fr. It. *corte*, court.] A train of attendants.

CÖRTEZ (kör'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg. *corte*, court.] The legislative assemblies of Spain and Portugal.

ÖÖR/TI-CAL, *a.* [Lat. *cortex*, bark.] Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling, bark; external.

ÖÖR/TI-CÖSE, *a.* [Lat. *corticatus*.]

ÖÖR/TI-CÖUS, *a.* Resembling bark; made of bark.

ÖÖR/RÜN'DUM, *n.* [Hind. *kurand*, *corundum* stone.] The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state.

ÖÖR/RÜS'CANT, *a.* Glittering by flashes-

ÖÖR/RÜS-CÄTE, or ÖÖR/RÜS'ÄTE, *v. i.*

-ING.] To act against with equal power or effect.
COUNTER-BALANCE, *n.* Equal opposing weight; equivalent.
COUNTER-CHANGE, *v. t.* To exchange; to reciprocate.
COUNTER-CHANGE, *n.* Exchange; reciprocation.
COUNTER-CHÄRM', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To destroy the effect of a charm on.
COUNTER-CHÄRM, *n.* That which has the power of opposing the effect of a charm.
COUNTER-CHECK, *v. t.* To oppose; to check. [rebuke.]
COUNTER-CHECK, *n.* Check; stop;
COUNTER-CURRENT, *n.* A current running in an opposite direction from that of the main current.
COUNTER-FEIT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *contrefaire*, p. p. *contrefait*, from *contre*, against, and *faire*, to make.] 1. To put on a semblance of. 2. To imitate, with a view to deceive; to forge. — *a.* Similar; forged; false; deceitful. — *n.* 1. A likeness; a counterfeit. 2. A cheat; a forgery. 3. An impostor.
COUNTER-FEITER, *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.
COUNTER-GUARD, *n.* A low work before the salient point of a bastion.
COUNTER-JUMPER, *n.* A salesman in a shop; — used contemptuously.
COUNTER-MÄND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *contremander*, fr. *contre*, against, and *mander*, to command.] To revoke, as a former command.
COUNTER-MÄND, *n.* Revocation of a former command.
COUNTER-MÄRCH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To march back, or in a reversed order.
COUNTER-MÄRCH, *n.* A change of the wings or face of a battalion.
COUNTER-MÄRK, *n.* An additional mark on goods.
COUNTER-MINE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To oppose by means of a countermine. 2. To frustrate by secret opposition.
COUNTER-MINE, *n.* A gallery under ground to reach and destroy those of an enemy.
COUNTER-MOTION, *n.* An opposing motion.
COUNTER-MOVEMENT, *n.* A movement in opposition to another. [bed.]
COUNTER-PÄNE, *n.* Coverlet for a
COUNTER-PÄRT, *n.* A part corresponding to another part; a copy; a duplicate; an opposite. [a plea.]
COUNTER-PLÄA, *n.* A replication to
COUNTER-PLÖT, *v. t.* To oppose, as another plot, by plotting.
COUNTER-PLÖT, *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.
COUNTER-POINT, *n.* 1. A cover for a bed, made in squares. 2. [Point against point.] Art of composing music in parts; harmony.
COUNTER-POISE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To act against with equal weight, power, or effect.

CÖUNTER-POISE, *n.* Equal weight, power, or force, acting in opposition.
CÖUNTER-POISÖN, *n.* A poison that destroys the effect of another.
CÖUNTER-RÖVÖLÖTÖN, *n.* A revolution reversing a former one.
CÖUNTER-SÖÄRP, *n.* [Fors.] Exterior slope of the ditch; the whole covered way.
CÖUNTER-SÖGN (-sîn), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To sign in addition and opposite to the signature of a principal or superior. — *n.* 1. Signature of a subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior. 2. A private military signal or watchword. [spending signal.]
CÖUNTER-SÖGNÄL, *n.* A corre-
CÖUNTER-SÖNK, *v. t.* [-SUNK; -SINK-ING.] To form, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface. — *n.* A tool for forming a depression to receive the head of a screw.
CÖUNTER-TÖNÖR, *n.* (Mus.) One of the middle parts, between the tenor and the treble.
CÖUNTER-VÄL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [counter and Lat. *valere*, to be strong.] To act against with equal force, power, or effect; to balance.
CÖUNTER-WÖRK ('wûrk'), *v. t.* To work in opposition to. [count.]
CÖUNTESS, *n.* Consort of an earl or
CÖUNTING-HÖUSE, } *n.* House or
CÖUNTING-RÖÖM, } room for the keeping of books, papers, and accounts.
CÖUNTESS, *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable; numberless.
CÖUNTRI-FIED, *a.* Having the appearance and manners of the country; rustic; rude.
CÖUNTRË (kûn'trË), *n.* [Fr. *contrée*, from Lat. *contra*, on the opposite side.] 1. A region; — as distinguished from any other, and with a personal pronoun, region of one's birth or residence. 2. Rural regions. — *a.* Pertaining to the country; rural; rustic; rude; ignorant.
CÖUNTRË-DÄNÖE, *n.* See **CÖNTRÄ-DÄNÖE**.
CÖUNTRË-MÄN (150), *n.* 1. A fellow-inhabitant of a country. 2. A rustic.
CÖUNTRË-SÖÄT, *n.* A dwelling in the country, used as a place of retirement from the city.
CÖUNTRY, *n.* [Fr. *comté*, L. Lat. *comitatus*. See **CÖUNT**.] A division of a state; a shire.
CÖUPLE (kûp'l), *n.* [From Lat. *copula*. See **CÖPULÄ**.] 1. Two things of the same kind. 2. A betrothed or married pair. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To connect together; to join. — *v. i.* To come together as male and female; to embrace.
CÖUPLET, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *couple*.] Two lines of verse rhyming with each other.
CÖUPPLING, *n.* 1. Connection; sexual union. 2. That which serves to connect one thing with another.
CÖUPÖN (or kôö'pöng), *n.* [Fr., fr.

couper, to cut.] An interest certificate attached to a transferable bond, designed to be cut off for payment when interest is due.
CÖURÄGE, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *cor*, heart.] Quality of mind enabling one to meet danger and difficulties.
SYN. — Bravery; intrepidity; valor; boldness; gallantry; daring.
CÖURÄGÖÖS (kû-rË'jus), *a.* Possessing, or characterized by, courage.
CÖURÄGÖÖS-LË, *adv.* In a courageous manner. [courage.]
CÖURÄGÖÖS-NESS, *n.* Quality of
CÖURÄNT, *n.* [Fr., p. pr. of *courir*, to run.] 1. A piece of music in triple time. 2. A lively dance. 3. A newspaper.
CÖURIER (kôö'ri-er), *n.* [Fr. *courier*, *courrier*, from *courir*, to run.] 1. A messenger sent in haste; an express. 2. An attendant on travelers.
CÖURSER, *n.* [Lat. *cursor*, fr. *currere*, to run.] 1. Act of moving from one point to another. 2. Ground or path traversed. 3. Line of progress. 4. Usual, stated, or methodical action. 5. Conduct; behavior. 6. A succession of acts or practices. 7. Part of a meal served at one time. 8. A continued level range as of bricks. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To hunt or chase after; to pursue. 2. To run through or over. — *v. i.* To run as if in a race, or in hunting.
CÖURSER, *n.* A swift or spirited horse; a racer.
CÖURT, *n.* [O. Fr., fr. Lat. *cohors*, *cohortis*, inclosure, crowd, Gr. *χορτός*.] 1. An inclosed space. 2. Residence of a sovereign or nobleman; a palace. 3. Retinue of a sovereign. 4. Conduct designed to gain favor; politeness. 5. A legal tribunal. 6. The judge or judges in any case. 7. Session of a judicial assembly. 8. Any jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strive to please; to pay court to. 2. To seek in marriage; to woo. 3. To solicit.
CÖÖRTEÖÖS (kûrt'e-us), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy.
SYN. — Civil; obliging; well-bred; polite; complaisant.
CÖÖRTEÖÖS-LË, *adv.* In a courteous manner. [being courteous.]
CÖÖRTEÖÖS-NESS, *n.* Quality of
CÖÖRTE-SÄN (kûrt'e-zän), *n.* [See **CÖURT**.] A prostitute; a strumpet.
CÖÖRTE-SË, *n.* [From *court*.] 1. Elegance and politeness of manners. 2. Act of civility. 3. Favor or indulgence.
CÖÖRTE-SË (kûrt'sË), *n.* An expression of civility by women, — now little used, — consisting of a slight bending of the knees and inclination of the body. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To make a courtesy.
CÖÖRT-HÄND, *n.* Manner of writing used in records.
CÖÖRTIER (kôrt'Ër), *n.* 1. One who frequents the courts of princes. 2. One who solicits favor.

ËÛRT-LI-NESS, n. Quality of being courtly.

ËÛRTLY, a. 1. High-bred; dignified and elegant. 2. Obsequious; sycophantic.

ËÛRT-MÄRTIAL (155), n. A court for the trial of offenses against military or naval laws.

ËÛRT-PLÄS'TER, n. Sticking-plaster made of silk.

ËÛRT'SHIP, n. 1. Act of soliciting favor by complaisance. 2. Act of wooing in love. [a house.]

ËÛRT-YÄRD, n. Inclosure round

ËÛS'IN (küzn'), n. [L. Lat. *cosinus*, contr. fr. Lat. *cosobrinus*, child of a mother's sister.] One collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister.

ËÛS'IN-GËR'MAN (155), n. A cousin in the first generation.

ËÛVE, n. [A.-S. *cofa*, cove, cave, room, Lat. *cavum*, cavity.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay. 2. A boy or man. [Slang.]

ËÛVE-NANT, n. [O. Fr. *covenant*, *conventant*, p. pr. of *convenir*, to agree.] 1. A mutual agreement in writing; a contract. 2. Conditional promises of God as revealed in the Scriptures. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To enter into a formal agreement.

SYN. — To agree; contract; bargain. — *v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant.

ËÛVE-NANT-ER, n. One who makes or who subscribes a covenant.

ËÛVER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *cooperare*, from *con* and *operire*, to cover.] 1. To overspread the surface or whole body of. 2. To hide from sight; to conceal. 3. To protect; to defend. 4. To comprehend or include; to account for or solve. 5. To put the usual head-dress on. — *n.* 1. Any thing laid, set, or spread upon, about, or over another. 2. Any thing which veils or conceals. 3. [Fr. *coverte*.] Table furniture for the use of one person at a meal.

ËÛVERT-LET, n. [O. Fr. *coverlect*, equiv. to *couvre-lit*, from *covrir*, to cover, and *lit*, bed.] Uppermost cover of a bed.

ËÛVERT (kü'vert), a. [O. Fr. *coverit*, p. p. of *covrir*. See COVER.] 1. Covered over; hid. 2. Sheltered. 3. Under authority or protection, as a married woman. — *n.* A shelter; a defense. [vate.]

ËÛVERT-LY, adv. Secretly; in privacy.

ËÛVERT-ÛRE (53), n. 1. Covering; shelter; defense. 2. Condition of a woman during marriage.

ËÛVET (kü'vet), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *covoiter*, *coveiter*, from Lat. *cupidus*, eager.] To wish for with eagerness or inordinately.

ËÛVET-OÛS (kü'vet-us), a. Very or inordinately desirous; excessively eager. [ariciously.]

ËÛVET-OÛS-LY, adv. Eagerly; av-

ËÛVET-OÛS-NESS, n. Strong or inordinate desire of gaining some supposed good.

SYN. — Avarice; cupidity; greed.

ËÛVEY (küv'y), n. [Fr. *covée*, from *covée*, p. p. of *couver*, to sit or brood on.] 1. A small flock or number of birds together. 2. A company; set.

ËÛVIN (küv'in), n. [O. Fr. *covine*, *covaine*, from *convenir*, to agree.] A deceitful agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third.

ËÛW (kou), n. [A.-S. *cū*, Icel. *kú*, Skr. *gū*.] Female of the bovine genus of animals. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *kuga*, to depress.] To sink the spirits or courage of.

ËÛWARD, n. [O. Fr. *coward*, orig. short-tailed, as an epithet of the hare, fr. Lat. *cauda*, tail.] One who lacks courage to meet danger.

SYN. — Craven; poltroon; dastard. — A *craven* is literally one who *bags off*, or shrinks at the approach of danger; a *poltroon* is a *mean-spirited coward*; *dastard* is one of the strongest terms of reproach in our language.

ËÛWARD-IÇE, n. Want of courage.

ËÛWARD-LI-NESS, n. Cowardice.

ËÛWARD-LY, a. 1. Wanting courage to face danger. 2. Proceeding from fear of danger. — *adv.* In the manner of a coward.

ËÛW-CÄTCH'ER, n. A strong frame in front of a locomotive for catching or throwing off obstructions, such as cows, &c.

ËÛWER, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. W. *covrian*, to cower, from *cur*, corner.] To crouch, especially through fear.

ËÛW'HËRD, n. One whose occupation it is to tend cows.

ËÛW'HIDE, n. 1. Hide of a cow. 2. Leather made of the hide of a cow. 3. A coarse riding-whip. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beat with a cow-hide.

ËÛWL, n. [A.-S. *cuhle*, *cugle*, fr. Lat. *cutculus*, cap, hood.] 1. A monk's hood. 2. A cowl-shaped cap for the top of chimneys.

ËÛW'LICK, n. A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead, as if licked by a cow.

ËÛ-WORK'ER (-wûrk'er), n. One who works with another; a fellow-laborer.

ËÛW-PÖX, n. A pustular eruption of the cow; the vaccine disease.

ËÛW'RY (kou'ry), n. [Hind. *kauri*.] A small shell, used for money in the East.

ËÛW'SLIP, } n. A species of prim-

ËÛW'S-LIP, } rose.

ËÛX'ËÛMB (-kôm), n. [A corrupt. of *cock's comb*.] 1. A vain, superficial pretender; a fop. 2. A plant of several species, bearing red flowers.

ËÛX-ËÛMB'IC-AL (-kôm'-), a. Foppish; conceited; fanciful.

ËÛX'ËÛMB-RY (-kôm-), n. Manners of a coxcomb.

ËÛY, a. [O. Fr. *coy*, *coi*, fr. Lat. *quietus*, quiet.] Shrinking from approach or familiarity.

SYN. — Shy; shrinking; reserved; modest; bashful.

ËÛYISH, a. Somewhat coy.

ËÛYLY, adv. With reserve; slyly.

ËÛY'NESS, n. Unwillingness to become familiar.

ËÛZ (küzn), n. A contraction of *Cousin*.

ËÛZ'ËN (küzn'), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Either fr. *cousin*, to deceive through pretext of relationship, or from Ger. *kossen*, *lieb-kosen*, to wheedle.] To cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

ËÛZ'ËN-ÄGE (küzn'-), n. Artifice; trick; fraud.

ËÛZ'ËN-ER, n. One who cheats.

ËÛZI-LY, adv. Snugly; comfortably.

ËÛZY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Fr. *causer*, to talk, chat.] Snug; comfortable; easy.

ËRÄB, n. 1. [A.-S. *crabba*, fr. Gr. *kápaβos*.] A crustaceous animal, having ten legs. 2. [Akin to W. *garv*, *garw*, rough, harsh, Lat. *acerbus*, sour.] A wild apple, or the tree producing it. 3. A contrivance for launching ships.

ËRÄB'BED (60), a. Harsh; rough, or austere, like a crab-apple.

SYN. — Peevish; sour; morose.

ËRÄB'BED-LY, adv. In a crabbed manner.

ËRÄCK, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *cracker*, D. *kraken*, Gael. *crac*.] 1. To open in a fissure. 2. To cause to snap abruptly and sharply; to snub. — *v. i.* To be fractured without breaking to pieces. — *n.* 1. A chink or fissure; a crevice. 2. A sound as of any thing suddenly rent.

ËRÄCK'ER, n. 1. One who cracks. 2. A small firework. 3. A kind of hard biscuit.

ËRÄCK'LE, v. i. To make slight cracks; to make small, abrupt, snapping noises.

ËRÄ'DLE (krä'dl), n. [A.-S. *cradel*, *cradol*.] 1. A kind of movable bed for infants. 2. A framework for receiving the grain as cut, and laying it evenly. 3. A framework to support a vessel about to be launched. 4. A case for a broken bone. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay or rock in a cradle. 2. To cut and lay with a cradle.

ËRÄFT (6), n. [A.-S. *craft*, Icel. *kraptr*.] 1. Dexterity. 2. A trade. 3. Cunning; artifice; guile. 4. Vessels or ships of any kind.

ËRÄFT'LY, adv. With craft or guile.

ËRÄFT'L-NESS, n. Cunning; artifice.

ËRÄFTS'MAN (150), n. An artificer; a mechanic. [others.]

ËRÄFT'Y, a. Skillful at deceiving

SYN. — Cunning; artful; wily; sly.

ËRÄG, n. [W. *raig*.] A steep, rugged rock.

ËRÄG'GED (60), a. Full of crags or broken rocks. [craggy.]

ËRÄG'GI-NESS, n. State of being

ËRÄG'GY, a. Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks.

ËRÄM, v. t. [-MED; -MING, 136.] [A.-S. *crammian*.] 1. To stuff; to



Crab.

crowd. 2. To fill with food beyond satiety. — *v. i.* 1. To eat greedily or beyond satiety. 2. To prepare for an examination by a hasty review of studies.

CRÄMP, *n.* 1. [D. *krampe*, German *krampf*.] A restraint. 2. [O. H. Ger. *chramph*, crooked.] An iron instrument to hold together pieces of timber, &c. 3. A painful spasmodic contraction of muscles. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To hold tightly pressed together. 2. To afflict with cramp.

CRAM-PÖONS', *n. pl.* [Fr. *crampon*, from O. H. Ger. *chramph*, crooked.] Hooked pieces of iron, for raising stones, boxes, &c.

CRÄN'BËR-RY, *n.* [From *crane*, because its slender stalk has been compared to the long legs and neck of a crane.] A red, sour berry, used for sauce.



Crane (1).

CRÄNE, *n.* [A.-S. *cran*, allied to Gr. *κράνος*.] 1. A wading bird, having a long, straight bill, and long legs and neck. 2. A machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights. 3. A bent pipe, to draw liquors out of a cask.



Crane (2).

CRÄN'ÄL, *a.* Belonging to the cranium.

CRÄN'ÖL'O-ĞYST, *n.* One versed in craniology; a phrenologist.

CRÄN'ÖL'O-ĞY, *n.* [Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which investigates the structure of the skull; phrenology.

CRÄN'ÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *κράνιον*, skull, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring skulls.

CRÄN'ÖM, *n.*; *pl.* **CRÄN'Ä**. [N. Lat., from Gr. *κράνιον*.] Skull of an animal; brain-pan.

CRÄNK, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *kringr*, circle.] 1. A bent portion of an axis, serving as a handle. 2. Any bend, turn, or winding. 3. A verbal conceit. — *a.* [A.-S. *cranc*, weak.] 1. Liable to be overset, as a ship. 2. Brisk; lively.

CRÄNKLE, *v. i.* [See **CRÄNK**, *n.*, and **CRINKLE**.] To run in a winding course. — *n.* A bend or turn.

CRÄN'NY, *n.* [Lat. *crena*, notch.] 1. A fissure, crevice, or chink. 2. A secret, retired place.

CRÄPE, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, fr. Lat. *crispus*, crisped.] A thin stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted. It is much used for mourning garments.

CRÄSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Goth. *krushan*, to gnash, crash, grate.] To break to pieces violently. — *v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound, as of things falling and breaking at once. — *n.* 1. Sound of many things

falling and breaking at once. 2. [Lat. *crassus*.] A kind of coarse linen.

CRÄSS'A-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *crassamentum*, fr. *crassus*, thick.] Thick part of any fluid; a clot.

CRÄSS'I-TÜDE (53), *n.* Grossness; coarseness.

CRÄTCH, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *krippa*, *kripppea*.] A manger or open frame for hay; a crib.

CRÄTE, *n.* [Lat. *crates*.] A hamper of wicker-work for crockery.

CRÄT'ER, *n.* [Gr. *κράτηρ*, a mixing vessel, crater, fr. *κεραινύω*, to mix.] Mouth of a volcano.

CRÄ-TËR'I-FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *cratera*, bowl, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a goblet.

CRÄUNCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To crush with the teeth; to crunch.

CRÄ-VÄT, *n.* [From Fr. *Cravate*, an inhabitant of Croatia, from whom this article of dress was adopted in France.] A neck-cloth.

CRÄVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cräfan*.] 1. To ask with earnestness and humility. 2. To long for; to require or demand.

CRÄ'VEN, *n.* One who, being vanquished in trial by battle, has *craved* his life of his antagonist.

SYN. — Coward; poltroon; dastard. — *a.* Cowardly with meanness; spiritless.

CRÄW, *n.* [D. *kraag*.] Crop or first stomach of fowls.

CRÄW'-FISH, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *krebiz*.]

CRÄY'-FISH, *n.* A crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster.

CRÄWL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *krabbelen*, dim. of *krabben*.] 1. To move slowly, as a worm; to creep. 2. To have a sensation as if insects were creeping about the body.

CRÄY'ON, *n.* [Fr. fr. *cräie*, Lat. *creta*, chalk, fr. *Creta*, the island Crete.] 1. A soft, earthy substance, in form of a cylinder, for use in drawing. 2. A drawing made with a pencil or crayon. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To sketch, as with a crayon.

CRÄZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Icel. *krassa*, to grind.] 1. To confuse; to impair. 2. To render insane.

CRÄ'ZI-LY, *adv.* In a crazy manner.

CRÄ'ZINESS, *n.* State of being crazy.

CRÄ'ZY, *a.* 1. Decrepit; broken. 2. Deranged; weakened; shattered.

CRÄEK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A modif. of *crack*.] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound.

CRÄEM, *n.* [Lat. *cremor*, thick juice or broth.] 1. The oily substance which forms a scum on milk. 2. Best part of a thing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To take off by skimming, as cream. — *v. i.* To become covered with cream. [sembling cream.]

CRÄAMY, *a.* Full of cream; re-
CRÄEASE, *n.* [Cf. H. Ger. *krausen*, *krausen*, to crisp, curl.] A mark made by folding any pliable substance; any similar mark. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a crease or mark in.

CRÄ-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *creare*, *creatum*.] 1. To bring into being; to originate. 2. To be the occasion of. 3. To constitute; to make.

CRÄ-ÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of creating. 2. Constitution; formation. 3. That which is created. [create.]

CRÄ-ÄTIVE, *a.* Having the power to **CRÄ-ÄTOR**, *n.* One who creates; the Supreme Being.

CRÄAT'ÛRE (53), *n.* 1. Any thing created; an animal; a man. 2. A human being, in contempt or endearment. 3. A servile dependent.

CRÄ'DENCE, *n.* [L. Lat. *credentia*; Lat. *credere*, to believe.] 1. Belief; credit. 2. That which gives a claim to credit.

CRÄ'DENT, *a.* Believing.

CRÄ'DENTIAL, *a.* Giving a title to credit. — *n.* That which gives credit or a title to confidence. [credible.]

CRÄD'I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being **CRÄD'BLE**, *a.* Worthy of belief.

CRÄD'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Worthiness of belief. [deserves belief.]

CRÄD'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that **CRÄD'IT**, *n.* [Lat. *credittum*, loan, &c., fr. *credere*, to trust, loan.] 1. Belief; faith. 2. Esteem; honor; reputation. 3. Influence; interest. 4. Trust given or received. 5. Amount due from one to another. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put trust in; to believe. 2. To set to the credit of.

CRÄD'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Reputable; estimable. [with credit.]

CRÄD'IT-ÄBLY, *adv.* Reputably.

CRÄD'IT-ÖR, *n.* One who gives credit in business matters; one to whom money is due.

CRÄ-DÛ-LI-TY, *n.* Disposition to believe on slight evidence.

CRÄD'U-LOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *credulus*; *credere*, to believe.] Easily convinced or imposed upon; unsuspecting. [lity.]

CRÄD'U-LOÜS-LY, *adv.* With credu-

CRÄED, *n.* [Lat. *credo*, I believe.] A summary of religious belief.

CRÄEK, *n.* [A.-S. *crecca*.] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove. 2. A small river or brook. [osier basket.]

CRÄEL, *n.* [Gael. *cruidhlead*.] An

CRÄEP, *v. i.* [imp. **CRÄPT**; *p. p.* **CRÄPT**.] [A.-S. *creopan*.] 1. To move along, as a worm; to crawl. 2. To move slowly or feebly. 3. To move in a stealthy manner. 4. To fawn. 5. To grow, as a vine.

CRÄEPP'ER, *n.* 1. One who creeps; any creeping thing. 2. A fixture worn on a shoe to prevent slipping. 3. *pl.* An instrument with iron claws for dragging the bottom of any water.

CRÄ-MÄTION, *n.* [Lat. *crematio*, fr. *cremare*, to burn.] A burning of the dead. [violin.]

CRÄ-MÖNÄ, *n.* A superior kind of **CRÄ'NATE**, *a.* [Lat. *crena*, notch.]

CRÄ'NÄ-TED, *n.* Notched in the form of a scallop-shell.

CRÄ'ÖLE, *n.* [Sp. *criollo*, prop. created, nursed, grown up.] One born in tropical America, or the adjacent islands, of any color.

ÉRĒ'O-SŌTE, *n.* [Gr. κρέας, generally κρέας, flesh, and σάξεν, to preserve.] An oily liquid, having the smell of smoke, and strong antiseptic properties.

ÉRĒP'-TĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *crepiare*, *crepitatum*.] To crackle; to snap. [crackling.]

ÉRĒP'-TĀTION, *n.* A snapping or

ÉRĒPT, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Creep*.

ÉRĒ-PŪS'CU-LĀR, } *a.* [See *supra*.]
 } Pertaining to twilight; glimmering.

ÉRĒS-ĈĒN'DO, *a.* Crescendo.
 [It.] With a constantly increasing volume of voice;—indicated as in the margin.

ÉRĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *creescens*, *p. pr.* of *creescere*, to increase.] Increasing; growing.—*n.* 1. The moon in her first quarter. 2. The Turkish flag itself, on which is a figure of the new moon. 3. The Turkish power.

ÉRĒSS, *n.* [A.-S. *cresse*, Ger. *kresan*, to creep.] A plant of various species used as a salad.

ÉRĒS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *croisette*, dim. of *croix*, cross, because beacons formerly had crosses on their tops.] An open lamp placed on a beacon, or carried on a pole.

ÉRĒST, *n.* [A.-S. *cræsta*, Lat. *crista*.] 1. A tuft; the comb of a cock. 2. Plume or other decoration on a helmet; hence, the helmet itself. 3. The rising part of a horse's neck. 4. The foamy top of a wave.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with a crest; to serve as a crest for.

ÉRĒST'-FĀLLĒN (-fawn), *a.* With hanging head; hence, dejected.

ÉRĒ-TĀ'ĈEOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *cretaceus*, fr. *creta*, chalk.] Having the qualities of chalk.

ÉRĒ'TIN, *n.* [Fr. *crétin*.] An idiot in the low valleys of the Alps, generally afflicted with goiter.

ÉRĒ'TIN-ĪSM, *n.* A species of idiocy.

ÉRĒ-VĀSSE', *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *crepare*, to crack, to burst.] A deep crevice or split, as in a glacier.

ÉRĒV'ICE, *n.* [Fr. *crevasse*. See *supra*.] A narrow opening; a fissure.

ÉRĒW (krŭ), *n.* [Fr. *crue*, increase, accession.] 1. A company; an assemblage. 2. Seamen belonging to a vessel.—*v., imp.* of *Crow*.

ÉRĒW'EL (krŭ'el), *n.* [For *cleavel*, dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread.] Worsted yarn slackly twisted.

ÉRĒB, *n.* [A.-S. *crybb*.] 1. Manger or rack of a stall. 2. A stall. 3. A small inclosed bedstead. 4. A box.—*v. t.* [-BED; -BING. 187.] 1. To confine in a narrow habitation. 2. To pilfer.

ÉRĒB'ĀGE, *n.* A game at cards.

ÉRĒB'BLE, *n.* [L. Lat. *cribula*.] A coarse sieve or screen.

ÉRĒCK, *n.* A spasmodic and painful affection as of the neck or back.

ÉRĒCK'ET, *n.* 1. [W. *crickad*, *cricell*, cricket, and *cricellu*, to chirp.] A small insect, characterized by a chirp-

ing note. 2. [A.-S. *cricc*, crooked staff, crutch.] A game with a bat, ball, and wicket. 3. A sort of low stool.

ÉRĒCK'ET-ER, *n.* One who plays at cricket. [makes proclamation.]

ÉRĒ'PER, *n.* One who cries; one who

ÉRĒME, *n.* [Lat. *crimen*, from *cernere*, to decide judicially.] Any violation of law, either divine or human.

Capital crime, a crime punishable with death.

ÉRĒM—Sin; vice.—*Sin* is generic, embracing wickedness of every kind. *Crime* is a violation of law, and springs from our passions; *vice* from the inordinate indulgence of natural appetites, which in themselves are innocent. Intemperance is a *vice*, sometimes leading to the *crime* of murder.

ÉRĒM'NĀL, *a.* 1. Guilty of, or involving, a crime. 2. Relating to crime.—*n.* One who has committed a crime. [criminal; guiltiness.]

ÉRĒM'NĀL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being

ÉRĒM'NĀL-LY, *adv.* Wickedly.

ÉRĒM'NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To accuse or charge with a crime; to impeach.

ÉRĒM'NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of accusing; accusation. [sorious.]

ÉRĒM'NĀ-TO-RY, *a.* Accusing; censorious.

ÉRĒMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Ger. *krimmen*, to seize with the claws or beak.] 1. To form into ridges or plaits. 2. To pinch and hold. 3. To decoy into the power of a recruiting officer.—*n.* One who decoys into the power of a recruiting officer.

ÉRĒMP'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To contract; to curl; to corrugate.

ÉRĒM'SON (krŭm'zn), *n.* [Ar. *qarmaz*, *germez*, cochineal insect, and a liquid expressed from it.] A deep-red color, tinged with blue.—*a.* Of a deep red color.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dye with crimson.—*v. i.* To become crimson; to blush.

ÉRĒNGE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Icel. *kringji*, to make round.] To draw one's self together as in fear or timid servility; to fawn.—*n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

ÉRĒN'GLE (krŭng'gl), *n.* [Icel. *kringla*, orb, round cake, from *kringr*, circle.] A rope, having its end formed into a ring to secure it to a sail.

ÉRĒN'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *krinkelen*, to wind or twist.] To form with short turns or wrinkles.—*v. i.* To run in and out in little bends.

ÉRĒN'O-LĒNE, *n.* [Fr., fr. *crin*, hair.] A lady's skirt expanded by hoops, or by being made of hair cloth, &c.

ÉRĒ'PLE, *n.* [Prop. one that must creep.] One who creeps, halts, or limps.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To deprive of the use of the limbs; to lame. 2. To disable.

ÉRĒ'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* ERĒ'SĒS. [Gr. *κρίσις*, fr. *κρίνειν*, to separate, decide.] The decisive moment; the turning point.

ÉRĒSP, *a.* [Lat. *crispus*.] 1. Formed into stiff curls. 2. Full of indentations. 3. Brittle. 4. Effervescing; sparkling.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To curl, as the hair. 2. To wrinkle

ÉRĒSP'LY, *adv.* With crispness.

ÉRĒSP'NESS, *n.* State of being crisp.

ÉRĒSP'Y, *a.* 1. Frizzled; crisp. 2. Brittle.

ÉRĒ-TĒ'RĒ-ON, *n.*; *pl.* ERĒ-TĒ'RĒ-A. [Gr. *κρίτριον*, from *κρίνειν*, to separate, decide.] A standard of judging.

ÉRĒ'TIC, *n.* [Gr. *κρίτικός*, fr. *κρίνειν*, to separate, judge.] 1. One skilled in judging of literary works or productions of art. 2. A cavalier.

ÉRĒ'TIC-ĀL, *a.* 1. Exact; nicely judicious. 2. Inclined to find fault; captious. 3. Relating to criticism. 4. Decisive; hence of doubtful issue.

ÉRĒ'TIC-ĀL-LY, *adv.* In a critical manner; exactly.

ÉRĒ'TIC-ĀL-NESS, *n.* State of being critical.

ÉRĒ'TIC-ĪSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To examine and judge as a critic.—*v. i.* To act as a critic; to animadvert.

ÉRĒ'TIC-ĪSM, *n.* 1. Art of judging of a literary performance, or of a production in the fine arts. 2. A detailed examination and review.

ÉRĒ-TĪQUE' (-teek'), *n.* [See CRITIC.] A critical examination or estimate of a work.

ÉRĒAK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *croacetan*, Gr. *κράζειν*, *κράζειν*.] 1. To make a low, hoarse noise, as a frog, or crow. 2. To forbode evil; to grumble.—*n.* Low, harsh sound, as of a frog or raven.

ÉRĒAK'ER, *n.* One who croaks.

ÉRĒ-ĈET' (kro-shŭ'), *n.* [Fr., small hook, fr. Icel. *krökur*, hook.] A kind of netting made by means of a small hook.—*v. t.* To perform the kind of netting called *crochet*.

ÉRĒ'OOT, *n.* [Cf. W. *croeg*, cover.] Root; smut; lamp-black.—*v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To blacken with soot, or coloring matter of cloth.

ÉRĒCK'ER-Y, *n.* [Crock, obs. an earthen vessel.] Earthen-ware; pottery.

ÉRĒCK'ET, *n.* [Cf. CROOK, curve.] (*Arch.*) An imitation of curved and bent foliage.

ÉRĒ'Ō-DĒLE, *n.* [Gr. *κροκόδειλος*.] A large reptile, growing to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet.

ÉRĒ'ŌUS, *n.* [Gr. *κρόκος*, Skr. *kuṅkuma*.] 1. A genus of plants. 2. A mineral powder of a yellow or red color.

ÉRĒFT, *n.* [A.-S. *croft*, Gr. *κρύπτη*, *κρυπτός*, concealed.] A small close, or inclosed field.

ÉRĒ-MŌR'NĀ, *n.* [Ger. *krummhorn*, crooked horn.] A certain red stop in the organ.

ÉRĒNE, *n.* [A.-S. *crone*, an old ewe.] An old woman;—in contempt.

ÉRĒ'NY, *n.* [See CRONE.] An intimate companion. [*Colloq.*]

ÉRĒŌK (2t), *n.* [Icel. *krökur*.] 1. A bend, turn or curve. 2. A trick or



artifice. 3. A shepherd's or a bishop's staff. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To turn from a straight line; to bend; to curve. 2. To pervert. — *v. i.* To be bent or curved.

CROOK'ED (60), *p. a.* 1. Bent; not straight. 2. Devious; perverse.

CROOK'ED-LY, *adv.* In a crooked manner.

CROOK'ED-NESS, *n.* Curvity; inflexion; deformity.

CROON, *v.* [-ED; -ING.] To sing in a low tone; to sing softly.

CROP, *n.* [A.-S. *cropp*, *cropp*.] 1. Upper receptacle of food of a bird, situated in the throat. 2. Highest part of any thing. 3. That which is cropped or gathered from a single field; fruit; harvest. 4. Any thing cut off or gathered. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] To cut off the ends of; to pluck. — *v. i.* 1. To appear above the surface, as a bed of coal. 2. To come to light.

CROP-EARED, *a.* Having the end of the ears cut off.

CRO-QUET' (kro-k7), *n.* [Fr., from *croc*, crooked stick.] An open-air game played with wooden balls and long-handled mallets.

CRO'SIER (krō-zher), *n.* [L. Lat. *cruciatarius*, from *crux*, cross.] Official staff of an archbishop, or pastoral staff of a bishop.



CROSS (21), *n.* [Lat. *a.* Archbishop's; *crux*, *crucis*.] 1. A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed on one another, in various forms, as T or †, or X. 2. Symbol of Christ's death, and hence, of Christianity. 3. Affliction as a test of patience or virtue. 4. Mark, symbol, or ornament, in form of a cross. 5. A mixing of breeds or stock. — *a.* 1. Lying athwart; transverse. 2. Adverse; contrary. 3. Peevish; fretful. 4. Interchanged. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put, lay, or draw across. 2. To pass from one side to the other of. 3. To thwart; to interfere with. 4. To cancel; to erase. 5. To mix the breed of. — *v. i.* 1. To lie or be athwart. 2. To pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place.

CROSS-BILL, *n.* 1. A defendant's bill in a chancery or equity suit. 2. A kind of bird. [wise on a stock.]

CROSS-BOW, *n.* A bow put cross-

CROSS-BREED, *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

CROSS-BUN, *n.* A bun or cake marked with a cross.

CROSS-EX-AM'I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Examination of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party.

CROSS-EX-AM'INE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To subject to cross-examination.

CROSS-EYED (-īd), *a.* Having the eyes turned, so that they look in directions which cross one another.

CROSS-GRAINED, *a.* 1. Having the

grain crossed or irregular. 2. Ill-natured; contrary.

CROSS'LY, *adv.* In a cross way.

CROSS'NESS, *n.* Quality of being cross.

CROSS-PUR'POSE (pūr'pus), *n.* An opposing purpose; inconsistency.

CROSS-QUES'TION (-kwē's'yun), *v. t.* To cross-examine.

CROSS-RÖAD, *n.* A road that crosses

CROSS-WAY, *n.* another.

CROSS'WISE, *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.

CROTCH, *n.* [Cf. CRUTCH.] 1. Forkings of a trunk. 2. A forked piece of wood, &c.

CROTCH'ET, *n.* [See CROCHET.] 1. A crotch. 2. A note, equal in duration to half a minim. 3. (Print.) A bracket. 4. A whim; a conceit.

CROUCH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *crooch*, from *crook*, to bend.] 1. To stoop or lie low. 2. To bend obsequiously; to cringe.

CROUP, *n.* 1. [Fr. *croupe*. Cf. CROP.] Buttocks of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle. 2. [Cf. CROP.] An inflammatory affection of the wind-pipe.

CROUP'IER (krō'p'ier), *n.* [Fr., fr. *groupe*, group.] 1. One who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming-table. 2. An assistant chairman at a public dinner party.

CROW, *n.* [A.-S. *crawe*, so named from its cry.] 1. A large black bird, having a harsh, croaking note. 2. An iron lever. 3. Voice of the cock. — *v. i.* [Imp. CREW or CROWED; *p. p.* CROWED.] 1. To make the shrill sound of a cock. 2. To exult; to brag. [as a lever.]

CROW-BÄR, *n.* A bar of iron used

CROWD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To press or drive together. 2. To encumber. — *v. i.* 1. To press together in numbers. 2. To urge forward. — *n.* [A.-S. *croda*, *crudh*.] A throng; a multitude. [2.] A caltrop.

CROWD-FOÖT, *n.* 1. A genus of plants.

CROWN, *n.* [Gr. *κορώνη*.] 1. A wreath, garland, or any ornament worn on the head, esp. as a badge of dignity or power. 2. A sovereign. 3. A certain denomination of coin. 4. Chief or topmost part of any thing, as of the head. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To invest with a crown, or with royal dignity. 2. To adorn; to dignify. 3. To complete; to perfect.

CROWN-GLÄSS, *n.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWN-PRINCE, *n.* The prince royal who inherits the crown.

CROWN-SÄW, *n.* A species of tubular saw.

CROWN-WHEEL, *n.* A wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane.

CRUC'IAL (32), *a.* [Lat. *crux*, *crucis*, cross.] 1. Having the form of a cross. 2. Trying or searching.

CRUC'CI-ATE (krj'shi-, 45.95), *a.* [Lat. *cruciare*, *cruciatius*, to torture, from *crux*, cross.] Having the leaves arranged in the form of a cross.

CRUC'CI-BLE, *n.* [Prob. from L. Ger.

kröos, *kräus*, mug, jug, jar, English *cruse*.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot, capable of enduring great heat.



Crucibles.

CRUC'CI-FER, *n.* One who crucifies.

CRUC'CI-FIX, *n.* [Lat. *crux*, cross, and *fixere*, *fixum*, to fix.] A cross, with the figure of Christ crucified upon it.

CRUC'CI-FIX'ION (-fik'shun), *n.* Act of fastening a person to a cross.

CRUC'CI-FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *crux*, cross, and *forma*, form.] Cross-shaped.

CRUC'CI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *crux*, cross, and *figere*, to fix.] 1. To fasten to a cross. 2. To destroy the power of.

CRUDE (32), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *crudus*, prop. bloody.] 1. In its natural state; raw. 2. Unripe; immature. 3. Not reduced to order or form. 4. Coarsely colored.

CRUDE'LY, *adv.* In a crude manner.

CRUDE'NESS, *n.* Rawness; unripeness; immaturity.

CRUD'ITY, *n.* 1. Rawness. 2. That which is in a crude state.

CRU'EL, *a.* [Lat. *crudelis*, fr. *crudus*. See CRUDE.] 1. Pleased to give pain to others. 2. Causing pain, grief, or misery.

CRU'EL-TY, *n.* Inhumanity; barbarity. 2. A cruel deed.

CRU'ET, *n.* [Contr. fr. *cruchette*, dim. of *cruche*, jug, jar.] A small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, &c.

CRUISE, *n.* A small bottle. See CRUISE.

CRUISE (krjz, 32), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *kruisen*, from *cruis*, a cross.] To go back and forth on the ocean. — *n.* A voyage made without settled course. [cruses.]

CRU'SER, *n.* One who, or a ship that,

CRUMB (krüm), *n.* [A.-S. *crume*, fr. *cruman*, to break into small pieces.] [Written also *crum*.] A small fragment, especially of bread or cake. — *v. t.* To break into crumbs.

CRUM'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *crumb*.] To break into small pieces. — *v. i.* To fall to decay.

CRUM'MY, *a.* 1. Full of crumbs. 2. Soft.

CRUM'PET, *n.* [Cf. CRUMB.] A kind of soft cake, not sweetened.

CRUM'PLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. CRIMP and CRAMP.] To press into wrinkles or folds. — *v. i.* To shrink irregularly; to wrinkle.

CRUNCH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING] To chew with violence and noise.

CRUP'PER (kröp'per in Amer.; krüp'per in Eng.), *n.* [Fr. *croupière*. See CROUP, buttocks.] 1. Rump of a horse. 2. Strap of leather to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. — *v. t.* To place a crupper upon.

CRU'RAL (32), *a.* [Lat. *cruralis*, from *crus*, *cruris*, leg.] Belonging to, or shaped like, a leg.

ÖR, DQ, WOLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÜE, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; e, Ę, hard; Å; EXIST; Y as NG; THIA.

CRU-SÂDE, *n.* [Fr. *croisade*, fr. Lat. *crux*, cross.] 1. A mediæval military expedition to recover the Holy Land. 2. Any fanatical enterprise.

CRU-SÂDER, *n.* A person engaged in a crusade. [small cup or bottle.]

CRÛSE (82), *n.* [See CRUCIBLE.] A CRÛSET, *n.* [See CRUCIBLE.] A goldsmith's crucible.

CRÛSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *krasta*, to grind. Cf. CRASH.] 1. To press and bruise between two hard bodies. 2. To overwhelm by pressure. 3. To subdue; to ruin.—*n.* A violent collision or compression.

CRÛST, *n.* [Lat. *crusta*, W. *crest*, fr. *crues*, to harden by heat.] The hard, external covering of any thing; hence, any concretion.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with a hard case, or crust.—*v. i.* To gather or contract into a hard crust.

CRUS-TÂ'CE-Â (-tâ'she-), *n. pl.* [Lat. *crusta*, crust, rind, shell.] One of the classes of the articulated animals, having a crust-like shell, including lobsters, shrimps, and crabs.

CRUS-TÂ'CE-AN (-she-an), *n.* An animal belonging to the *Crustacea*.

CRUS-TÂ'CE-ÔL'O-ÛY (-tâ'she-), *n.* [From *Crustacea*, and Gr. *lógos*, discourse.] Science which treats of the *Crustacea*.

CRUS-TÂ'CEOÛS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or having, a crust-like shell. 2. Belonging to the *Crustacea*.

CRÛSTI-LY, *adv.* In a crusty manner.

CRÛSTY-NESS, *n.* Quality of being crusty.

CRÛSTY, *a.* 1. Like crust; hard. 2. Peevish; surly; morose.

CRÛTCH, *n.* [L. Lat. *crociça*, fr. *crux*, cross.] A staff with a cross-piece at the head, placed upon the arm.

CRÛY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr. *crier*, fr. Lat. *quiritare*, freq. form of *queri*, to complain.] 1. To speak, call, or exclaim loudly. 2. To weep and sob.—*v. t.* 1. To utter loudly. 2. To advertise by outcry.—*n.* 1. The inarticulate sound made by an animal. 2. Outcry; clamor. 3. Loud expression of triumph or wonder, of pain, &c. [rîous; heinous.]

CRÛYING, *a.* Calling for notice; noteworthy.

CRÛYPT, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτή*, fr. *κρυπτεν*, to hide.] 1. A subterranean cell; a vault under a church, used for burial purposes. 2. A subterranean chapel; hence, a hiding-place.

CRÛYPTIC, } *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret.

CRÛYPTIC-AL, } cealed; secret.

CRÛYPTO-GÂM, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, hidden, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A flowerless plant.

CRÛYPTO-GÂ'MI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to cryptogams;

CRÛYPTO-GÂ'MIC, } to cryptogams;

CRÛYPTÔG'A-MOÛS, } having the fructification concealed.

CRÛYPTÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, secret, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of writing in secret characters.

CRÛYTÔL'O-ÛY, *n.* [Gr. *κρυπτός*, secret, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.

CRÛYSTAL, *n.* [Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, ice, crystal, from *κρυσ*, frost.] 1. Regular form which a substance tends to assume in solidifying. 2. A fine kind of glass. 3. Glass of a watch case. 4. Any thing resembling crystal.—*a.* Clear; transparent; crystalline.

CRÛYSTAL-LÛNE, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, crystal; pure; clear; pellucid.

CRÛYSTAL-LI-ZÂ'TION, *n.* Act or process of becoming crystallized.

CRÛYSTAL-LÛZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to form crystals.—*v. i.* To be converted into crystals.

CRÛYSTAL-LÔG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, ice, crystal, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Science of crystallization.

CRÛY, *n.* [Prob. from Lat. *currere*, to lie down.] A young animal, especially the young of the bear.—*v. t. or i.* [-BED; -ING, 136.] To bring forth;—said of animals.

CRÛYBA-TÛRE (53), *n.* Process of finding the cubic contents of a body.

CRÛBE, *n.* [Gr. *κÛβος*, a cube, a cubical die.] 1. A regular solid body, with six equal square sides. 2. Product of a number multiplied twice into itself.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To multiply into itself twice.

CRÛBER, *n.* [Ar. *kabâbat*.] The small, spicy berry of a tropical plant.

CRÛBIC, } *a.* Having the form or

CRÛBIC-AL, } properties of a cube.

CRÛBIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a cubical method.

CRÛBIC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being cubical.

CRÛBI-FORM, *a.* [Lat. *cubus*, cube, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a cube.

CRÛBIT, *n.* [Lat. *cubitum*, *cubitus*, elbow, ell, cubit.] 1. The fore-arm. 2. Distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

CRÛBIT-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the cubit.

CRÛBOID, } *a.* [Gr. *κυβοειδής*, fr.

CRÛBOID'AL, } *κÛβος*, cube, and *εἶδος*, form.] Having nearly the form of a cube.

CRÛCK'ING-STÔOL, *n.* [Perh. a corrupt of *ducking-stool*.] An instrument for punishing scolds, by plunging them into water.

CRÛCK'OLD, *n.* [From Lat. *cuculus*, cuckoo, in allusion to the habit of the female cuckoo, who lays her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them.] A man whose wife is false to his bed; husband of an adulteress.

CRÛCK'ÔÔ (kôok'ôô), *n.* [Gr. *κόκκυξ*, Skr. *kêkîla*.] A well-known bird, deriving its name from its note.

CRÛCUL-LATE, or } *a.* [Lat. *cu-*

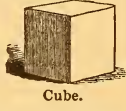
CRÛCÛLLATE, (45) } *cullus*, a

CRÛCÛLL'ÂTED, or } cap, hood,

CRÛCÛLL'Â-TE'D, } cowl.] 1.

Covered, as with a hood or cowl. 2. Having the shape of a hood.

CRÛCUM-BER, *n.* [Lat. *cucumis*.] A well-known plant and its fruit.



Cube.

CRÛCÛR'BIT, } *n.* [Lat. *cucurbita*, a

CRÛCÛR'RITE, } gourd.] A chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd.

CRÛCÛR'BI-TÂ'CEOÛS, *a.* Belonging to, or like, the melon and cucumber.

CRÛD, *n.* [A.-S. *ced*; *cebwan*, to chew.] 1. Food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time. 2. A piece of chewing tobacco.

CRÛD'LE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. W. *cuddiau*, to hide.] To lie close

CRÛD'Y, *n.* [Prob. a contr. from D. *kajuit*, fr. *cahute*, cabin, hut.] A small cabin in a lighter or boat.

CRÛD'ÔEL, *n.* [W. *cogel*, from *cog*, a mass or lump.] A short, thick stick; a club.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -ING, 137.] To beat with a cudgel

CRÛD'ÔEL-ER, *n.* One who beats with a cudgel.

CRÛE (kÛ), *n.* [O. Fr. *coue*, *coe*, now *queue*, fr. Lat. *cauda*, tail.] 1. A tail-like twist of hair at the back of the head. 2. A hint or intimation. 3. The part one is to perform. 4. A straight rod used in playing billiards.

CRÛFF, *n.* 1. A blow with the open hand. 2. [Perh. fr. Fr. *coiffe*, *coiffe*, head-dress, hood, or coil.] Fold at the end of a sleeve.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Sw. *kuffa*, to knock, to push.] To strike with the flat of the hand, as a man.

CRÛR'ASS' (kwe-râs' or kwê-ras), *n.* [L. Lat. *coratia*, *curacia*, orig. a breast-plate of leather, fr. *corium*, leather.] Defensive armor, covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

CRÛRRAS-SIER', *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass.

CRÛSH (kwis), *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, thigh, leg.] Defensive armor for the thighs.

CRÛSINE (kwe-zên'), *n.* [Fr.] 1. The kitchen. 2. Style of cooking.

CRÛL-DEE', *n.* [Lat. *Cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.] One of an ancient monkish fraternity in Scotland and Ireland.

CRÛLI-NA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, fr. *culina*, kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen, or to cookery.

CRÛLL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *colligere*, to collect.] To select or pick out.

CRÛLL'ER, *n.* One who culls; especially, an inspector who selects wares suitable for market.

CRÛLLY, *n.* [Lat. *colerus*, *culeus*, a leather bag, scrotum, O. Fr. *cuillon*, *cuillon*, a vile fellow.] A person easily deceived.—*v. t.* To deceive.

CRÛLM, *n.* 1. [Lat. *culmus*, stalk, stem.] Stalk or stem of corn and grasses. 2. [W. *cwlum*, knot.] Anthracite coal in small masses.

CRÛL-MÛFER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *culmus*, stalk, stem, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing culms; containing culm.

CRÛL'MI-NÂTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *culmen*, top, ridge.] To reach the highest point or position. [ward

CRÛL'MI-NÂTE (45), *a.* Growing up

CRÛL'MI-NÂ'TION, *n.* 1. Attainment of the highest point of altitude. 2.

Arrival at the highest pitch of glory, power, &c.

ĈŬL/PA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being culpable; blameworthiness.

ĈŬL/PA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *culpabilis*, fr. *culpare*, to blame.] Deserving censure; worthy of blame.
SYN.—Wrong; blamable; censurable.

ĈŬL/PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of deserving blame. [manner.]

ĈŬL/PA-BLY, *adv.* In a culpable manner.


ĈŬL/PRIŦ, *n.* [Prob. for *culpi* (with *r* inserted), an ancient form of *culp*, accused, from a supposed O. Eng. verb *to culpe*, Lat. *culpare*, to accuse.] 1. One accused of a crime. 2. One convicted of crime; a criminal.

ĈŬLT, *n.* [Lat. *cultus*, care, reverence.] Homage; worship.

ĈŬL/TI-VA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

ĈŬL/TI-VĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *cultivare*, fr. Lat. *colere*, to till.] 1. To till; to fertilize. 2. To foster; to cherish. 3. To improve by care or study. 4. To produce by tillage.

ĈŬL/TI-VĀTION, *n.* 1. Tillage; production by tillage. 2. Fostering care; civilization. 3. Refinement.

ĈŬL/TI-VĀTOR, *n.* 1. One who cultivates.  Cultivator. 2. Agricultural implement to loosen the surface of the earth.

ĈŬLTŪRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *cultura*, fr. Lat. *colere*, to cultivate.] 1. Cultivation. 2. Result of cultivation; refinement.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cultivate.

ĈŬL/VER-IN, *n.* [Lat. *coluber*, a serpent, *colubrinus*, like a serpent.] A long, slender piece of ordnance, formerly in use.

ĈŬL/VERT, *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. Fr. *couvert*, covered.] An arched drain under a road or canal, &c.

ĈŬL/VER-TĀILED, *a.* United by a dove-tailed joint.

ĈŬMBER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *cumbrus*, a heap of earth.] To be burdensome or oppressive to.

ĈŬMBER-SÔME, *a.* Burdensome.

ĈŬMBER-SÔME-LY, *adv.* So as to encumber.

ĈŬMBER-SÔME-NESS, *n.* Quality of being cumbersome. [hindrance.]

ĈŬMBRANCE, *n.* Encumbrance;

ĈŬM/BROŪS, *a.* 1. Burdensome. 2. Giving trouble.

ĈŬM/FREY, *n.* See COMFREY.

ĈŬM'IN, *n.* [Gr. *κμῖνον*, Ar. *kammîn*.] A dwarf plant, having aromatic seeds.

ĈŬMU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *cumulare*, *cumulatum*, fr. *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap together.

ĈŬMU-LĀTION, *n.* Act of heaping together; a heap.

ĈŬMU-LĀ-TIVE, *a.* 1. Forming a mass. 2. Augmenting.

ĈŬNE-AL, *a.* [Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.

ĈŬNE-ATE, } *a.* [See SUPRA.] Hav-

ĈŬNE-ĀTED, } ing the shape of a

ĈŬNE-ĀTIC, } wedge; cuneiform.

ĈU-NE'Ŧ-FÔRM, } *a.* [Lat. *cuneus*, a

ĈŬ'NI-FÔRM, } wedge, and *forma*,

form.] Having the form of a wedge.

ĈŬN'NING, *a.* [From A.-S. *cunnan*, to know, to be able.] 1. Skillful; experienced. 2. Artfully deceitful. 3. Ingenious; curious.
SYN.—Artful; sly; wily; crafty.—*Cunning* is usually low, as a *trick*; *artful* more ingenious and inventive, as a *device*; *sly* implies a turn for what is double or concealed, as, *sly* humor, a *sly* evasion; *crafty*, a talent for dexterously deceiving, as a *crafty* manager; *wily*, a talent for the use of stratagems, as, a *wily* politician.

—*n.* Faculty or art of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; art; craft.

ĈŬN'NING-LY, *adv.* With cunning.

ĈŬP, *n.* [A.-S. *cupp*, *cuppa*, from Lat. *cupa*, *cuppa*, tub, cask.] 1. A small vessel to drink from. 2. Contents of a cup. 3. Any thing formed like a cup.—*v. t.* [-PED; -PING, 133.] To bleed by scarification and a cupping-glass.

ĈŬP'-BEĀR'ER, *n.* One who fills and hands the cups at an entertainment.

ĈŬP'BOARD (kŭb'urd), *n.* A small closet for cups, plates, &c.

ĈŬPEL, *n.* [Lat. *cupella*, small cask.] A small cup used in refining precious metals.

ĈŬPEL-LĀTION, *n.* The refining of gold, silver, &c., in a cupel.

ĈŬ-PID'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *cupiditas*, from *cupidus*, longing.] Eager desire to possess something, especially wealth; covetousness; lust.

ĈŬ'PO-LĀ (147), *n.* [Lat. *cupula*, fr. *cupa*, a tub, cask.] A spherical vault on the top of an edifice.

ĈŬP'PING, *n.* Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

ĈŬP'PING-GLĀSS, *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, used in letting blood.

ĈŬPRE-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum*, copper.] Of or like copper; coppery.

ĈU-PRĪ'FER-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or affording copper.

ĈŬ'PULE, *n.* [Lat. *cupula*.] A little cup, as of the acorn.

ĈŬR, *n.* [Contr. fr. L. Ger. *Köter*, *köther*, a common dog, orig. dog of a cot, fr. Ger. *koth*, Eng. *cot*.] A worthless or degenerate dog.

ĈŬR'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being cured.

ĈŬR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Possibility of being cured.

ĈŬR'A-ĈĀ' (kŭ'ra-sŏ'), *n.* A cordial, flavored with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace; so called from the island of *Curaçoa*. [of a curate.]


ĈŬR'A-CY, *n.* Office or employment

ĈŬR'ATE, *n.* [L. Lat. *curatus*, prop. one charged with the *care* (Lat. *cura*) of souls.] A minister employed as an assistant to the rector or vicar.

ĈŬR'Ā-TIVE, *a.* Relating or tending to cure.

ĈŬ-RĀTOR, *n.* [Lat., from *curare*, to take care of.] 1. A superintendent. 2. A trustee; a guardian.

ĈŬRB, *n.* 1. A check; part of a bridle. 2. A wall to hold back a mass of earth. 3. A wall within a well or round the mouth of it.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *courber*, to bend, curve, Lat. *curvare*.] 1. To restrain; to confine. 2. To furnish with or restrain by a curb.

ĈŬRB'-ROOF, *n.* A  roof having a double slope.

ĈŬRB'-STÔNE, *n.* A stone placed edgewise against earth to prevent its giving way.

ĈŬRD, *n.* [Ir. *gruth*, *cruth*, *curd*, *cruthaim*, I milk.] Coagulated part of milk or of any liquid.

ĈŬR'DLE, *v. i.* [From *curd*.] 1. To change into curd. 2. To thicken; to congeal.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To change into curd.

ĈŬRE, *n.* [Lat. *cura*, care.] 1. Spiritual charge; office of a curate. 2. Medical care. 3. Restoration to health. 4. Remedy; restorative.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To restore to health. 2. To remedy; to remove. 3. To preserve by drying, salting, &c.

ĈŬRE'LESS, *a.* Incapable of cure; incurable. [cian.]

ĈŬR'ER, *n.* One who cures; a physician.

ĈŬR'FEW (kŭr'fŭ), *n.* [O. Fr. *couvre-feu*, from *couvrir*, to cover, and *feu*, fire.] A bell at night-fall, orig. a signal to cover fires, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

ĈŬR'I-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being curious; accuracy; scrupulousness. 2. Disposition to inquire; inquisitiveness. 3. That which is curious.

ĈŬR'I-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *curiosus*, fr. *cura*, care.] 1. Solicitous to be correct; careful. 2. Artfully constructed. 3. Eager to learn; habitually inquisitive. 4. Singular; odd. [manner.]

ĈŬR'I-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a curious manner.

ĈŬR'I-OŪS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being curious.

ĈŬRL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *krulla*, to curl, to crisp.] To twist or form into ringlets or coils.—*v. i.* 1. To bend into curls or ringlets. 2. To move in curves.—*n.* 1. A ringlet. 2. An undulating or curving line.

ĈŬR'LEW (kŭr'lŭ), *n.* [Fr. *courtilleu*.] A wading bird, with a long bill.

ĈŬRL'I-NESS, *n.* State of being curly.

ĈŬRL'V, *a.* Having curls or a tendency to curl.

ĈUR-MŪD'GEON (-jun), *n.* [O. Eng. *corn-mudgin*, a corrupt of *corn-merchant*.—this class being accused of withholding bread from others.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser.

ĈŬR'RANT, *n.* [From *Corinth*, in Greece.] 1. A small dried grape, used in cookery. 2. Fruit of a well-known shrub.

ĈŬR'REN-CY, *n.* 1. State of being current; circulation. 2. Current value. 3. That which is in circulation; money.

ĈŬR'RĒNT, *a.* [Lat. *currere*, *currrens*, to run.] 1. Running or moving rap-

ĈR, DQ, WOLF, TŌD, TŌOK; ŪRN, HŪE, PULL; Ž, I, O, silent; Ĉ, Ğ, soŏ; Ĉ, Ğ, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

idly. 2. Now passing or present. 3. Generally received; common. — *n.*
 1. A stream. 2. General course; ordinary procedure.
ĈŪR'RĒNT-LY, *adv.* In a current manner; commonly.
ĈŪR'RĒNT-NESS, *n.* General reception; currency.
ĈŪR'RĪ-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *curriculum*, fr. *currere*, to run.] A chaise drawn by two horses.
ĈŪR'RĪ-ER, *n.* One who carries, dresses, and colors tanned leather.
ĈŪR'RĪSH, *a.* [See **CUR.**] Like a cur; snarling; quarrelsome.
ĈŪR'RĪSH-LY, *adv.* Like a cur.
ĈŪR'RĪSH-NESS, *n.* Churlishness.
ĈŪR'RĪY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr. *corroyer*, from Lat. *corium*, leather.] 1. To dress by a particular process, as leather. 2. To comb or rub the skin of; — said of a horse. — *n.* [Per. *kharādi*, broth, juicy meats.] 1. A kind of sauce. 2. A stew of fowl, fish, &c.
ĈŪR'RĪY-ĈŌMB (-kōm), *n.* An instrument for cleaning horses.
ĈŪRSE, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CURSED** or **CURST.**] [A.-S. *curasian*, prob. at first to imprecate evil in the name of the cross.] 1. To utter a wish of evil against; to execrate. 2. To vex, harass, or torment. — *v. i.* To use profane language; to swear. — *n.* Wish of evil; malediction; imprecation; execration.
ĈŪRS'ED (60), *a.* 1. Blasted by a curse. 2. Deserving a curse.
SYN. — Execrable; hateful; detestable.
ĈŪRS'ED-LY, *adv.* Miserably; enormously; detestably.
ĈŪRS'ER, *n.* One who utters a curse.
ĈŪRS'IVE, *a.* [L. Lat. *cursius*, from *currere*, to run hither and thither.] Running; rapid; flowing.
ĈŪR'SO-RI-LY, *adv.* In a cursory manner; superficially. [attention.]
ĈŪR'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* Hasty view or cursory manner.
ĈŪR'SO-RY, *a.* [Lat. *cursorius*, from *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; superficial; careless.
ĈŪRST, *imp.* & *p. p.* of **Curse**.
ĈŪRT, *a.* [Lat. *curtus.*] Short; concise; abrupt; crusty.
ĈŪR-TĀIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *cut*, short, and *taille*, to cut.] To cut short; to abridge; to diminish.
ĈŪRTAIN (kūr'tin, 42), *n.* [Lat. *cartina*, kettle, circle, circle of a theater.] 1. A movable cloth screen or covering. 2. Part of the rampart and parapet between the flanks of two bastions. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose as with curtains.
ĈŪRTI-LĀGE (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *curtilagium*; *cortile*, *curtile*, court, courtyard.] A yard or piece of ground pertaining to a dwelling-house, and included within the same fence.
ĈŪRTLY, *adv.* Briefly; abruptly.
ĈŪRULE, *a.* [Lat. *curulis*, fr. *currus*, a chariot.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Belonging to a chariot; — applied to a kind of chair.

ĈŪR'VATE, } *a.* [Lat. *curvare*, *cur-*
ĈŪR'VĀ-TĒD, } *vatus*, to curve.]
 Bent in a regular form; curved.
ĈŪR-VĀ'TION, *n.* Act of bending.
ĈŪR'VA-TŪRE (53), *n.* Continual bending of a line or surface.
ĈŪRE, *a.* [Lat. *curvus*, allied to Gr. *κυρτός*, curved.] Bent without angles; curved.
ĈŪRVE, *n.* 1. A bending without angles; a flexure. 2. A line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.
ĈŪR'VET, *n.* [Fr. *courbette*. See **CURVE.**] 1. Leap of a horse, in which all his legs are in the air at once. 2. A prank; a frolic. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make a curvet. 2. To leap and frisk.
ĈŪR'VI-LĪN'E-AL, } *a.* [N. Lat. *curva*,
ĈŪR'VI-LĪN'E-AR, } a curve, and
 Lat. *linea*, line.] Consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.
ĈŪR'VI-TY, *n.* State of being curved.
ĈUSH'AT (kōosh'at), *n.* [A.-S. *cuscote*.] The ring-dove, or wood-pigeon.
ĈUSH'ION (kōosh'un), *n.* [Fr. *cousin*, Ger. *küssen*.] 1. A stuffed case to sit upon. 2. Any stuffed or padded surface. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with cushions.
ĈŪSP, *n.* [Lat. *cuspis*, point.] 1. A projecting point in arches, panels, &c. 2. Point or horn of the crescent.
ĈŪSP'Ī-DAL, *a.* Ending in a point.
ĈŪSP'Ī-DATE, } *a.* Having a sharp
ĈŪSP'Ī-DĀ'TĒD, } end.
ĈŪS'TARD, *n.* [O. Fr.] A dish composed of milk and eggs.
ĈŪS'TARD-ĀP'PLE, *n.* A plant growing in the West Indies, and its yellowish pulpy fruit.
ĈŪS-TŌ'DI-AN, *n.* [Lat. *custos*, a guard.] One who has custody of some public building; a superintendent.
ĈŪS'TO-DY, *n.* 1. A keeping or guarding. 2. Confinement; imprisonment.
ĈŪS'TOM, *n.* [L. Lat. *costuma*, from Lat. *consuetudo*, or from a later secondary form *consuetumen*, custom.] 1. Habitual or long-established practice. 2. Business support; patronage. 3. Customary toll or tax. 4. *pl.* Duties on commodities.
ĈŪS'TOM-ABLE, *a.* 1. Common; habitual. 2. Subject to the payment of duties.
ĈŪS'TOM-A-RĪ-LY, *adv.* Habitually.
ĈŪS'TOM-A-RY, *a.* According to custom; conventional.
ĈŪS'TOM-ER, *n.* One who frequents any place for buying what he wants; a purchaser.
ĈŪS'TOM-HOUSE, *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.
ĈŪT, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* **CUT.**] [Norm. Fr. *cotu*, cut. Cf. W. *cutan*, to curtail.] 1. To separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to divide; to sever. 2. To hew, as wood; or

to reap. 3. To carve. 4. To intersect; to cross. — *v. i.* 1. To serve in dividing. 2. To admit of incision or severance. — *n.* 1. A cleft; a gash. 2. An injury or wound. 3. That which wounds the feelings. 4. A notch or channel made by cutting. 5. A portion cut off. 6. An engraved block, or an impression from it. 7. Shape; style; fashion.

ĈŪ-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *cutis*, skin.] Belonging to, or affecting, the skin.
ĈŪTE, *a.* [An abbrev. of *acute*.] Clever; keen; sharp.

ĈŪ'TI-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] The outer skin; epidermis. [cuticle.]

ĈŪ-TĪ'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the **ĈŪTTIS**, *n.* [Lat.] A dense membrane, next below the cuticle.

ĈŪ'TLASS, *n.* [L. Lat. *cultellacius*, augm. of Lat. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] A broad, curving sword.

ĈŪ'TLER, *n.* [Lat. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, knife.] A dealer in cutlery.

ĈŪ'TLER-Y, *n.* 1. Business of a cutler. 2. Cutting instruments in general.

ĈŪ'TLET, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*, little rib, dim. of *côte*, rib.] A piece of meat, cut for broiling.

ĈŪ'TPŪRSE, *n.* One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents. Hence, a pickpocket.

ĈŪ'TTER, *n.* 1. One who cuts. 2. A vessel rigged nearly like a sloop.

ĈŪ'T-THRŌAT, *n.* A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

ĈŪ'TTING, *n.* 1. Act of one who cuts. 2. Something cut, cut off, or cut out.

ĈŪ'TTLE, } *n.* [A.-
ĈŪ'TTLE-FISH, } *S. cut-*
ele, Ger. *kuttel-fisch*; fr. Ger. *küttel*, *küttel*, dirt from the guts.] A molluscous animal, which, when pursued, throws out a blackish liquor to conceal itself. [Cuttle-fish.]

ĈŪ'T-WATER, *n.* Fore part of a ship's prow.

ĈŪ'T-WORM (-wŏrm), *n.* Any caterpillar which eats young plants.

ĈŪ'VĀ-NĪDE, *n.* A basic compound of cyanogen with some other element or compound.

ĈŪ'ĀN'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, dark blue, and root of *γενναειν*, to beget.] A gas composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon.

ĈŪ'VĀ-NŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *κυανος*, dark blue, and *μετρον*, measure.] An instrument for estimating degrees of blueness, as of the sky.

ĈŪ'VĀ-CLE, *n.* [Gr. *κυκλος*, ring or circle.] 1. An imaginary circle in the heavens. 2. An interval of time marked by the recurrence of certain events.



Cutter.



Cuttle-fish.

CYCLIC, } *a.* Pertaining to a cy-
CYCLIC-AL, } cle; moving in cycles.
CYCLOID, *n.* [From Gr. κύκλος, circle,
 and εἶδος, form.] A curve generated
 by a point in the plane of a circle,
 when the circle is rolled along a
 straight line. [cloid.]
CYCLOIDAL, *a.* Pertaining to a cy-
CY-CLÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, cir-
 cle, and μέτρον, measure.] Art of
 measuring circles.
CYCLÖNE, *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, circle.]
 A rotary storm or whirlwind.
CYCLO-PÉ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the
 Cyclops; huge; gigantic; massive.
CYCLO-PÉ'DI-A, } *n.* [Gr. κύκλος,
CYCLO-PÉ'DI-A, } circle, and παι-
 δεία, the bringing up of a child, edu-
 cation, erudition, from παιδεύειν, to
 bring up a child, fr. παῖς, child.] The
 circle of the arts and sciences. Hence,
 a dictionary of arts and
 sciences.
CYGN'ET, *n.* [Lat. *cygnus*,
 Gr. κύκνος, swan.] A
 young swan.
CYL'IN-DER, *n.* [Gr. κύ-
 λινδρος, fr. κυλίω, to roll.] A body of
 which the longitudinal sec-
 tion is oblong, and the cross sec-
 tion is circular.



CY-LIN'DRIC, } *a.* Having the
CY-LIN'DRIC-AL, } form of a cylin-
 der, or partaking of its properties.
CYL'IN-DROID, *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος,
 cylinder, and εἶδος, form.] A solid
 body resembling a right cylinder.
CYMB'AL, *n.* [Gr. κύμβαλον; κύμβος,
 anything hollow.] A
 musical instrument.
CYME, *n.* [Gr. κύμα,
 young sprout of a cab-
 bage.] A flat-topped or
 convex flower-cluster. Cymbals.
CY'MÖSE, } *a.* Containing a cyme;
CY'MÖUS, } in the form of a cyme.
CY'NIC, } *a.* [Gr. κυνικός, dog-like.]
CY'NIC-AL, } 1. Snarling; captious;
 surly; curish. 2. Belonging to the
 sect of philosophers called Cynics.
CYN'IC, *n.* 1. One of the sect of an-
 cient philosophers. 2. A snarler; a
 misanthrope.
CYN'I-CISM, *n.* Practice or principles
 of a cynic.
CYN'O-SURE (sín'o-shür or sí'no-
 shür), *n.* [Gr. κυνοσουρά, fr. κύων,
 κυνός, dog, and οὐρά, tail.] 1. Con-
 stellation of the Lesser Bear, which

contains the polar star. 2. A center
 of attraction.
CYPHER, *n.* See CIPHER.
CYPRESS, *n.* [Gr. κυπάρισσος.] A
 coniferous tree, generally evergreen.
 It is an emblem of mourning.
CYPR'IAN, *n.* 1. A native of Cyprus.
 2. A lewd woman. — *a.* 1. Belonging
 to Cyprus. 2. Pertaining to lewdness.
CYR'I-O-LÖG'IC, *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικός;
 κύριος, chief, and λόγος, discourse.]
 Pertaining to capital letters.
CYST, *n.* [Gr. κύστις, from κύειν, to
 hold.] A pouch or sac without
 opening, containing morbid matter.
CYST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or con-
 tained in, a cyst.
CYS'TO-CÉLE, *n.* [Gr. κύστις, bag,
 and κύλη, tumor.] Hernia of the
 urinary bladder.
CYS-TÖ'TO-MY, *n.* [Gr. κύστις, blad-
 der, and τέμνειν, to cut.] Act or
 practice of opening cysts.
CZÄR (zär), *n.* [O. Pol., fr. Lat. *Cæ-*
sar.] Title of the emperor of Russia.
CZA-RY'NÄ (za-ré'nä), *n.* Title of the
 empress of Russia.
CZÄR'O-WITZ (zär'o-wits), *n.* [Russ.
tsarévitch.] Title of the eldest son
 of the czar of Russia.

D.

D (de), is the fourth letter, and the
 third consonant of the alphabet.
 See *Prin. of Phon.* § 70.
DÄB, *v. t.* [-BED; -BING, 136.] [Cf.
dap, dip, tap, tip.] To strike gently,
 as with the hand or with a soft sub-
 stance. — *n.* 1. A gentle blow. 2. A
 small lump of anything soft. 3. An
 expert. 4. A small flat fish.
DÄB'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim.
 of *dab*.] To wet by little dips or
 strokes. — *v. i.* 1. To play in water. 2.
 To touch here and there; to tamper.
DÄB'BLER, *n.* 1. One who dabbles.
 2. A superficial meddler. [ness.]
DÄB'STER, *n.* A master of his busi-
DA CAPO (dä-kä'po). [It.] (*Mus.*)
 A direction to return to, and end
 with, the first strain.
DÄCE, *n.* A small river fish.
DÄC'TYL, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, prop. a
 finger.] A poetical foot of three syl-
 lables, one long, followed by two
 short, or one accented followed by
 two unaccented.
DÄC-TYL'IC (123), *a.* Pertaining to,
 or consisting of, dactyls. — *n.* A
 line chiefly or wholly of dactyls.
DÄC'TYL-IST, *n.* One who writes dac-
 tylic verse.
DÄC'TYL-ÖL'O-ÖY, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος,
 finger, and λόγος, discourse.] A
 method of communication by certain
 positions and motions of the hand
 and fingers.
DÄD, (*n.* Father; — a word used
DÄD'DY, } by little children.

DÄ'DO, *n.* [It. & Sp.] Square part
 in the middle of the pedestal of a
 column.
DÄF'FO-DÏL, *n.* [Fr. *d'asphodèle*, Gr.
ἀσφόδελος, a flowering plant.] A
 plant with beautiful yellow flowers
DAFT (6), *a.* Delirious; insane; crazy;
 foolish.
DÄG'GER, *n.* [D. *dagge*, a dagger, W.
dager, dagr.] 1. A short sword; a
 poniard. 2. (*Print.*) A mark of refer-
 ence in the form of a dagger
 [thus, †]. — *v. t.* To stab.
DÄG'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 trail so as to wet or befool.
DÄG'GLE-TÄIL, *n.* A filthy person.
DÄG-LÖCK, *n.* [O. Eng. *dag*, dew,
 and *lock*.] A dirty lock of wool.
DA-GUÉR'RE-AN (-gër'i-an), *a.* Per-
DA-GUÉR'RE-I-AN (-gër'i-an) } taining to Da-
 guerre, or to his invention of the da-
 guerreotype.
DA-GUÉR'RE'O-TÏPE (-gër'o-tïp), *n.*
 [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] 1.
 A method of taking pictures by pho-
 tography, on plates of silvered cop-
 per. 2. The picture thus produced.
 — *v. t.* 1. To represent by photo-
 graphs. 2. To impress with great
 distinctness.
DÄHL'IA (däl'yä or däl'yä), *n.* [From
Dahl, a Swedish botanist.] A genus
 of beautiful flowering plants.
DÄI'LY, *a.* Happening or belonging to
 each successive day. — *adv.* Every
 day.
DÄIN'TI-LY, *adv.* Fastidiously; nicely.

DÄIN'TI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of
 being dainty.
DÄIN'TY, *a.* [Prob. from Lat. *dignus*,
 worthy, suitable.] 1. Delicious to the
 taste. 2. Elegant in form, manner,
 or breeding. 3. Hard to please; fas-
 tidious. — *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.
DÄI'RY (dä'y, 89), *n.* [From a sup-
 posed O. Eng. *day* or *dey*, milk.]
 Place where milk is kept, and made
 into butter or cheese.
DÄ'IS, *n.* [Gr. δίσκος, quoit, It. *desco*,
 Ger. *tisch*, a table.] 1. A raised floor
 at the upper end of the dining-hall.
 2. A seat with a high wainscot back,
 for the use of those who sat at the
 high table.
DÄI'SY, *n.* [A-S. *dæges-éage*, day's
 eye, daisy.] A well-known plant.
DALE, *n.* [Goth. *dal*, Icel. *dala*.]
 A vale or valley.
DÄLLI-ANCE, *n.* Act of dallying;
 interchange of caresses.
DÄLLI-ER, *n.* One who dallies.
DÄL'LY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Icel.
thyllia, to talk, A-S. *dol*, foolish.] 1.
 To waste time in trifles; to delay.
 2. To use fondling or wantonness; to
 sport.
DÄM, *n.* [See DAME.] 1. A female
 parent; — used of beasts. 2. [Icel.
dammr.] A bank of earth, or any
 wall to obstruct the flow of water. —

v. t. [-MED; -MING.] 1. To obstruct the flow of, by a dam. 2. To confine.

DAM'AGE, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *damnum*, damage.] 1. Any permanent injury or harm. 2. *pl.* Compensation for a wrong or injury done. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hurt; to injure.

DAM'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being damaged.

DAM'AS-ÇÈNE, *n.* [From *Damascus*, a city celebrated for its plums.] A damson.

DAM'ASK, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or resembling the products of, Damascus. 2. Having the color of the damask-rose. — *n.* 1. A kind of stuff with raised figures woven in the loom. 2. Linen woven in imitation of damask silk. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To decorate with ornamental figures by weaving, etching, or inlaying.

DAM'ASK-ÈN, { *v. t.* [See DAMAS-
DAM'ASK-ÈEN', } **CÈNE**.] To damask.

DAM'ASK-IN, *n.* A kind of saber; — so called from Damascus.

DAME, *n.* [Lat. *domina*, mistress, lady; *f. domus*, house.] 1. A lady. 2. Mistress of a family or of a school.

DAMN (däm), *v. t.* [DAMNED; *p.* DAMNING (däm'ing or däm'ning; 8l.)] [Lat. *damnare*, fr. *damnus*, damage, fine.] 1. To condemn; to sentence. 2. To condemn to punishment in the future world.

DAM'NA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of, or liable to, damnation.

DAM'NA-BLY, *adv.* So as to incur or deserve damnation.

DAM-NÄ'TION, *n.* Condemnation to everlasting punishment.

DAM'NA-TO-RY, *a.* Condemning to damnation.

DÄMNED (däm'd; *in serious discourse*, däm'ned), *p. a.* 1. Sentenced to punishment in a future state. 2. Hatelul; detestable.

DAMP, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] Moderately wet; moist. — *n.* [Icel. *dampfi*, Ger. *dampf*, steam, vapor, smoke.] 1. Moisture; fog. 2. Dejection; discouragement. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To moisten. 2. To render; chilly; to deject. 3. To discourage.

DAMP'EN, *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become damp.

DAMP'ER, *n.* That which damps or checks; as a valve in the flue of a stove, to regulate the draught.

DAMP'NESS, *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture.

DÄM'SEL, *n.* [L. Lat. *domicalla*, *domicella*. See DAME.] A young unmarried woman.

DÄM'SON (däm'sn), *n.* [Contr. from *damascene*.] A small black plum.

DÄNÇE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *dänsen*, to draw, fr. *dänsan*, to draw.] 1. To move with measured steps to a musical accompaniment. 2. To caper; to frisk. — *v. i.* To cause to dance. — *n.* 1. Movements regulated by art, and the sound of instruments. 2. A tune for dancing.

DÄNÇER, *n.* One who dances.

DÄN'DE-LÏ'ON, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth, from the size and form of its leaves.] A plant, with large yellow flowers.

DÄN'DER, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *dandruff*.] 1. Dandruff or scurf. 2. Anger or vexation. [Low.]

DÄN'DI-PRÄT, *n.* [From *dandy* and *brat*, child.] A little fellow; a child.

DÄN'DLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *tändeln*, fr. *tand*, trifle, prattle.] 1. To caress; to fondle. 2. To treat as a child; to pet. [Iren.]

DÄN'DLER, *n.* One who dandles children.

DÄN'DRUFF, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *tan*, a tetter, and *doof*, dirty.] A scurf on the head. [a coxcomb.]

DÄN'DY, *n.* [Allied to *dandle*.] A fop; DÄN'DY-ISM, *n.* Manners and character of a dandy.

DÄNGER, *n.* [L. Lat. *dangerium*, fr. Lat. *damnum*, damage.] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil.

SYN. — Peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy. — *Danger* is generic; *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.

DÄN'GER-OÜS, *a.* 1. Attended with danger; perilous; unsafe. 2. Causing danger.

DÄN'GER-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In a dangerous manner. [exposed to evil.]

DÄN'GER-OÜS-NESS, *n.* State of being dangerous.

DÄN'GLE, *v. i.* [Icel. *dingla*.] To hang loosely, or with a waving motion.

DÄN'GLER, *n.* One who hangs about or follows others. [moist; humid.]

DÄNK, *a.* [Allied to *damp*.] Damp; DÄPH'NE (dä'fne), *n.* [Gr. *δάφνη*.] The laurel, a genus of diminutive flowering shrubs.

DÄP'PER, *a.* [D. *dapher*, brave, valiant, Ger. *tapfer*.] Little and active; lively; spruce; smart.

DÄP'PLE, *a.* [Perh. fr. *apple*.] Spotted; variegated. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To variegate with spots; to spot.

DÄRE, *v. i.* [Imp. & *p. p.* DURST.] [A.-S. *dearr*, Goth. *dars*, *darsun*, *darusta*, allied to Gr. *θαρσύνω*, *θάρσυνω*.] To have sufficient courage; to venture. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To venture to do. 2. To challenge; to defy. [some fellow.]

DÄRE'-DÉV'IL, *n.* A rash, venture.

DÄRK, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *dearc*, *deorc*.] 1. Destitute of light; obscure. 2. Obscure; mysterious. 3. Unrefined; ignorant. 4. Vile; wicked. — *n.* 1. Absence of light; obscurity. 2. Ignorance; secrecy.

DÄRK'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make dark or black. 2. To render dim. 3. To render less intelligible. — *v. i.* To grow dark or darker.

DÄRK'ISH, *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky.

DÄRK'LING, *a.* In the dark, or without light.

DÄRK'LY, *adv.* With imperfect light; obscurely; dimly; blindly.

DÄRK'NESS, *n.* 1. Absence of light. 2. Privacy; secrecy. 3. A state of ignorance or error; wickedness.

SYN. — Dimness; obscurity; gloom. — *Darkness* arises from a total, and *dimness* from a partial want of light. A thing is *obscure* when so overlclouded or covered as not to be easily perceived. As the shade or *obscurity* increases, it deepens into *gloom*. When taken figuratively, these words have a like use, as, the *darkness* of ignorance; *dimness* of discernment; *obscurity* of reasoning; *gloom* of superstition.

DÄRK'SÖME (-sum), *a.* Dark; gloomy.

DÄR'LING, *n.* [A.-S. *dearling*; *deore*, dear.] One dearly beloved; a favorite. — *a.* Dearly beloved; favorite.

DÄRN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *darman*, *dyrnan*, to hide.] To mend, as a rent, with yarn or thread. — *n.* A place mended by darning.

DÄR'NEL, *n.* A plant; rye-grass.

DÄRT, *n.* [A.-S. *daradh*, Icel. *daradrh*, O. H. Ger. *tart*, javelin, dart.] A pointed, missile weapon, to be thrown by the hand. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To throw with a sudden effort; to hurl. 2. To enit; to shoot. — *v. i.* 1. To let fly or launched, as a dart. 2. To start and run swiftly.

DÄRT'ER, *n.* 1. One who throws a dart. 2. A bird of the pelican family; — so called from the way it darts out its long neck at its prey.

DÄSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *das-ka*, to beat, strike.] 1. To throw with violence or haste. 2. To break, as by throwing. 3. To touch here and there. 4. To form or sketch rapidly. — *v. i.* To rush with violence; to come into collision. — *n.* 1. Collision; crash. 2. Admixture, infusion, or adulteration. 3. Capacity for quick, bold movements against an enemy. 4. A vain show; parade. 5. A mark or line [thus —], in writing or printing.

DÄSH'-BOARD, *n.* A board on the fore part of a vehicle, to intercept water, mud, or snow.

DÄSH'ER, *n.* 1. That which dashes. 2. A dash-board.

DÄS'TARD, *n.* [From *dastiged*, *p. p.* of A.-S. *dastigan*, to frighten.] An arrant coward; a poltroon. — *a.* Measly shrinking from danger; cowardly.

DÄS'TARD-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a dastard of.

DÄS'TARD-LY, *a.* Measly timid; cowardly; sneaking.

DÄTÄ, *n. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *datum*, given.] See DATUM.

DÄTE, *n.* [Lat. *datus*, given.] 1. Specification of the time when a writing, inscription, &c., was written or executed. 2. Precise period or time. 3. [Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a date, fr. the fancied resemblance of this fruit to the finger.] Fruit of the date-palm. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To note the time of. — *v. i.* 1. To have beginning. 2. To have a date.

DATE'LESS, *a.* Without date; having no fixed term.

DĀTE-PĀLM (pām), } *n.*
DĀTE-TREE, } The
 genus of palms which
 bear dates.



Date-tree.

DĀTIVE, *n.* [Lat. *dativus*,
 fr. *dare*, to give.] The
 case of a noun which ex-
 presses the remoter ob-
 ject. — *a.* Pertaining to
 the case named dative.

DĀTUM, *n.*, *pl.* **DĀTĪ**. [Lat.]
 Something given or admitted.

DAUB, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [W. *dubiaw*.]
 1. To smear with soft, adhesive mat-
 ter. 2. To paint in a coarse manner.
 — *n.* A picture coarsely executed.

DAUBER, *n.* One who daubs; a
 coarse painter.

DAUBER-Y, *n.* A daubing; imposi-
 tion.

DAUGHTER (daw'ter, 75), *n.* [A.-S.
dohter, *dohter*, Gr. *θυγατηρ*, Skr.
duhitri.] A female child or descend-
 ant.

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW (daw'-l), *n.* Wife
 of one's son.

DAUGHTER-LEW (daw'-l), *a.* Becom-
 ing a daughter; filial.

DAUNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
domitare, intens. form of *domare*, to
 tame.] To repress the courage of.

DAUNTLESS, *a.* Bold; fearless.

DAUPHIN, *n.* [Fr. *dauphin*, a dol-
 phin, — a name given, from some
 reason unexplained, to Guigo, count
 of Vienne, in the 12th century.] Eld-
 est son of the king of France.

DAUPHIN-ESS, *n.*

Wife of the dauphin.

DĀVIT, or **DĀVIT**, *n.*

One of two

pieces of timber or

iron, projecting over

a ship's side or

stern to raise a boat

by.

DAW, *n.* A kind of crow; a jackdaw.

DĀW'DLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied

to *dandle*.] To waste time in trifling

employment. — *v. t.* To waste by

trifling.

DAW'DLER, *n.* One who dawdles.

DAWN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *dagi-*

an, from *dæg*, day.] 1. To begin to

grow light. 2. To begin to open and

give promise. — *n.* 1. Break of day.

2. First opening or expansion.

DĀY, *n.* [A.-S. *dæg*, Goth. *dags*, Skr.

dyu, from *dyu*, *div*, to shine.] 1. Pe-
 riod from sunrise to sunset. 2.

Period of the earth's revolution on
 its axis, — divided into 24 hours. 3.

A specified time. 4. Victory.

DĀY'-BOOK, *n.* A book in which are

recorded the accounts of the day, in

their order.

DĀY'-BREAK, *n.* First appearance of

light in the morning.

DĀY'-DREAM, *n.* A vain fancy or

speculation.

DĀY'-LABOR, *n.* Labor by the day.

DĀY'LIGHT (-lit), *n.* Light of day.

DĀYS'MAN (150), *n.* An umpire.

DĀY'SPRING, *n.* Beginning of the

day; the dawn.

DĀY'-STAR, *n.* The morning star.

DĀY'-TIME, *n.* Time between sunrise
 and sunset.

DĀZE, *v. t.* [O. D. *daesen*, to be fool-
 ish, insane, A.-S. *duws*, *duwsig*,
 stupid, foolish.] To dazzle; to
 confuse; to bewilder.

DĀZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim.
 of *daze*.] 1. To overpower with
 light. 2. To surprise with any
 brilliancy or display.

DEACON (dē'kn), *n.* [Gr. *διάκονος*, a
 servant.] A subordinate officer in
 Christian churches.

DEACON-ESS (dē'kn-es), *n.* A female
 deacon in the primitive church.

DEACON-RY, { *n.* Office or ministry
DEACON-SHIP, { of a deacon.

DEAD, *a.* [A.-S. *dead*, Goth. *dauths*.]
 1. Deprived of destitute of life; in-
 animate; lifeless. 2. Resembling
 death in any respect. 3. Inactive;
 unprofitable; dull; monotonous;
 fixed. — *adv.* To the last degree;
 completely; wholly. — *n.* 1. The
 most quiet or death-like time. 2. *pl.*
 Those who are dead.

DEADEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To
 impair in vigor, &c. 2. To retard.
 3. To make rapid. 4. To deprive of
 brilliancy.

DEAD-HEAD, *n.* One who receives
 free tickets for theaters, public con-
 voyances, &c. [main strength.]

DEAD-LIFT, *n.* A lift made with
 DEAD-LIGHT (-lit), *n.*

A strong shutter, for
 a cabin window.

DEAD'LINESS, *n.* Qual-
 ity of being deadlily;
 destructiveness.

DEAD'LILY, *a.* 1. Capa-
 ble of causing death;
 mortal; fatal. 2. Implacable; des-
 perately hostile. — *adv.* 1. So as to
 resemble death. 2. So as to occasion
 death. [a funer l.]

DEAD-MARCH, *n.* Solemn music at
 funerals.

DEAD'NESS, *n.* State of being dead;
 dullness; languor; coldness.

DEAD-RECK'ON-ING, *n.* Method of
 determining the place of a ship with-
 out the aid of celestial observations.

DEAD-WATER, *n.* The eddy that
 closes behind a ship as she passes on.

DEAD-WIGHT (dēd'wāt), *n.* A heavy
 or oppressive burden.

DEAF (dēf or dēf), *a.* [A.-S. *deaf*,
 Goth. *daubs*] 1. Wanting the sense
 of hearing either wholly or in part.
 2. Unwilling to hear or listen.

DEAFEN (dēf'n or dēf'm), *v. t.* [-ED;
 -ING.] 1. To make deaf; to stun.
 2. To render impervious to sound,
 as a floor.

DEAF-MUTE (dēf'mūt or dēf'müt), *n.*
 One who is deaf and dumb.

DEAF'NESS (dēf- or dēf-), *n.* 1. Want
 of the sense of hearing. 2. Unwill-
 ingness to hear.

DEAL, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **DEALT**.]
 [A.-S. *dealan*, Goth. *daivan*.] To di-
 vide; to distribute. — *v. t.* 1. To
 make distribution. 2. To trade; to
 carry on business. 3. To act; to
 manage; to treat. — *n.* [A.-S. *deaf*,

Goth. *daifs*.] 1. A part or portion.
 2. Distribution of cards; also, the
 portion distributed. 3. A pine or fir
 board or plank. 4. Wood of the
 pine or fir.

DEALER, *n.* One who deals.

DEAN, *n.* [From Lat. *decanus*, chief
 of ten, from *decem*, ten.] 1. An ec-
 clesiastical dignitary, subordinate to
 a bishop. 2. An officer in the uni-
 versities of Oxford and Cambridge,
 Eng. 3. Head of the faculty in some
 English universities. 4. A secretary
 of the faculty in a department of a
 college. [Amer.]

DEANERY, *n.* Office, residence, or
 jurisdiction of a dean.

DEANSHIP, *n.* Office of a dean.

DEAR, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *deore*,
deor, *dior*.] 1. Bearing a high price;
 costly. 2. Scarce and of high price.
 3. Much esteemed and precious. — *n.*
 One dearly beloved; a darling.

DEAR'BORN (-burn), *n.* A light four-
 wheeled carriage. [a dear rate.]

DEARLY, *adv.* In a dear manner; at
 dear rate.

DEARTH (14), *n.* 1. Scarcity which
 renders dear. 2. Want; need;
 famine. 3. Poverty; sterility.

DEATH, *n.* [A.-S. *deaðth*.] See **DEAD**
 and **DIE**. 1. Cessation or extinction
 of bodily life. 2. Total loss. 3. Man-
 ner of dying. 4. Cause or instru-
 ment of loss of life. 5. A skeleton.
 6. Ganger of death.

DEATH-DECEASE, *n.* Bed on which a
 person dies. [for extinction.]

DEATHLESS, *a.* Not subject to death

DEATH'LILY, *a.* Resembling death or
 a dead body.

DEATH'S-HEAD, *n.* An image rep-
 resenting the head of a human skele-
 ton.

DEATH'S-MAN, *n.* An executioner.

DEATH-WARRANT, *n.* An order
 from the proper authority for the
 execution of a criminal.

DEATH-WATCH, *n.* A small beetle,
 whose ticking noise (the call of the
 male for its mate), has been thought
 to forebode death.

DE BAR', *v. t.* [-RED; -RING, 136.]
 [From *de* and *bar*.] To cut off from
 entrance, as if by a bar; to exclude;
 to deny.

DE-BARK', *v. t.* [Fr. *débarquer*, from
barque. See **BARK**.] To land; to
 disembark. [barking.]

DĒ'BAR-KĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disem-
 barking.

DE-BĀSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From
de and *base*.] To reduce from a
 higher to a lower state.

DE-BĀSEMENT, *n.* Act of debasing;
 state of being debased; degradation.

DE-BĀS'ER, *n.* One who debases.

DE-BĀT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be debated; disputable.

DE-BĀTE', *n.* Contention in words or arguments. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See BEAT and ABATE.] To contend for in words or arguments. — *v. i.* To dispute; to deliberate.

DE-BĀT'ER, *n.* One who debates.

DE-BAUCH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *débaucher*, orig. to entice away from the workshop.] To corrupt; to lead astray; to seduce. — *n.* 1. Intemperance; gluttony; lewdness. 2. Act of debauchery.

DE-BĀU-CHĒE' (dē'bū-ō-shē'), *n.* A sensual or dissipated person.

DE-BAUCH'ER, *n.* One who debauches.

DE-BAUCH'ER-Y, *n.* Excessive indulgence of the appetites; intemperance; sensuality. [ing.]

DE-BAUCH'MENT, *n.* Act of debauching.

DE-BĒNT'ŪRE (bē), *n.* [Lat. *debetur*, 3rd pers. pl. pres. pass. of *debere*, to owe.] 1. A writing acknowledging a debt. 2. Certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback. 3. Bonds and securities for money loans.

DE-BĪL'Ī-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *debilitare*, *debilitas*, *fr. debilis*, feeble.] To make feeble, faint, or languid.

DE-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* State of being feeble or weak; languor.

SYN.—Infirmary; imbecility.—An *infirmary* belongs, for the most part, to individual members, and is often temporary, as of the eyes, &c.; *debility* is more general, and prevents, while it lasts, the ordinary functions of nature: *imbecility* attaches to the whole frame, and renders it more or less powerless. These words, in their figurative uses, have the same distinctions: we speak of *infirmary* of will, *debility* of intellect, and an *imbecility* which affects the whole man.

DEB'IT, *n.* [Lat. *debitum*, debt, from *debere*, to owe.] A recorded item of debt; debtor side of an account. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To charge with debt. 2. To enter on the debtor side of a book.

DEB'VO-NĀIR', *a.* [Fr. *débonnaire*, *fr. de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, air, look, manner.] Characterized by courteousness; complaisant.

DE-BOUCH' (bōosh'), *v. i.* [Fr. *déboucher*; from *de* and *boucher*, to stop up.] To issue out of a confined place.

DĒBOUCHURE (dē'booshūr'), *n.* [Fr.] Outward opening, as of a valley, river, &c.

DĒBRIS (dē'brēs'), *n.* [Fr., *fr. briser*, to break.] 1. Fragments from a rock or mountain, piled up at the base. 2. Rubbish; remains.

DĒBT (dēt'), *n.* [O. Fr. *debt*, *fr. Lat. debita*, pl. of *debitum*. See DEBIT.] 1. Due; obligation; liability. 2. A fault; a crime; a trespass.

DĒBT'OR (dēt'or), *n.* One who owes another money, goods, or services.

DĒBUT (dē-bū' or dā-bū'), *n.* [Fr., *prop. first cast or throw at play.*] A

beginning, first attempt, or first appearance.

DĒBUTANT (dā'bu-tōng'), *n.* [Fr.] One who makes his first appearance before the public.

DĒC'ADE, *n.* [Gr. *dekás*, from *deka*, ten.] Sum or number of ten.

DE-CĀ'DEN'CE, } *n.* [Lat. *de* and *cadē*, to fall.] Decay; fall; deterioration.

DĒC'A-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *γωνία*, corner, angle.] A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

DĒC'A-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having ten sides.

DĒC'A-HĒ'DRON, *n.*; *pl. DĒC'A-HĒ'DRĀ.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *δρα*, a seat, a base.] A solid body having ten sides.

DE-CĀL'Ō-GĪST, *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

DĒC'A-LŌGŪE (-lōg), *n.* [Gr. *deká-logyos*, from *deka*, ten, and *logos*, speech.] The ten commandments.

DE-CĀM'Ē-RON, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *μαρος*, part.] A work in ten books.

DE-CĀM'P', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *décamp*, from *camp*, a camp.] To move away from a camp; to depart suddenly.

DE-CĀM'P'MENT, *n.* Departure from a camp; a marching off.

DE-CĀN'T', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *décant*, *prop. to pour off from the edge of a vessel, from de* and *O. Fr. cant*, edge.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment.

DĒC'AN-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of pouring off a fluid gently. [cant liquors.]

DE-CĀN'T'ER, *n.* A vessel used to decant.

DE-CĀP'Ī-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *decapitare*, *decapitulum*, *fr. Lat. de* and *caput*, head.] To cut off the head of; to behead.

DĒCĀP'Ī-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of beheading.

DĒC'A-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *ποῦς*, *podós*, foot.] A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab.

DE-CĀR'BON-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Process of depriving a substance of carbon.

DE-CĀR'BON-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of carbon.

DĒC'A-STĪLE, *n.* [Gr. *δεκάστυλος*, *fr. deka*, ten, and *στυλος*, column.] A building having a portico with ten columns in front.

DĒC'A-SYL-LĀB'ĪC, *a.* [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] Consisting of ten syllables.

DE-CĀY', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *de* and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a worse one; to fail.—*v. t.* To bring to a worse state.—*n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, or prosperity.

SYN.—Decline.—*Decay* is stronger than *decline*. What is declining *leans* toward a fall; what is *decaying* is on the way to destruction.

DE-CEASE', *n.* [Lat. *decessus*, *fr. decedere*, to depart, die.] Departure from this life.

SYN.—Death; demise; release.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To depart from this life; to die.

DE-ÇĒIT', *n.* [O. Eng. *decept*, from

Lat. *deceptus*, deception.] Attempt or disposition to deceive.

SYN.—Deception; fraud; imposition.

DE-ÇĒIT'ĒVL, *a.* Full of deceit trickish. [ful manner]

DE-ÇĒIT'ĒVL-LY, *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

DE-ÇĒIT'ĒVL-NESS, *n.* Disposition to deceive. [or imposition]

DE-ÇĒIV'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to deceit.

DE-ÇĒIVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *decipere*, *fr. de* and *capere*, to catch.] To lead into error; to impose upon.

SYN.—To delude; to ensnare; to entrap.

DE-ÇĒIV'ER, *n.* One who deceives.

SYN.—Impositor.—A *deceiver* operates by stealth and in private: an *impositor* practices his arts on the community at large. The one succeeds by artful falsehood; the other, by bold assumption.

DE-ÇĒĒ'BER, *n.* [Lat., from *decem*, ten; this being the 10th month among the early Romans.] The last month in the year.

DE-ÇĒĒ'VIR, *n.*; *Eng. pl. DE-ÇĒĒ'VIRI.* [Lat., from *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B. C.

DE-ÇĒĒ'VI-RĀL, *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.

DE-ÇĒĒ'VI-RĀTE (45), *n.* 1. Office of the decemvirs. 2. A body of ten men in authority.

DĒÇĒ-ÇĒY, *n.* 1. State of being decent; proper formality; modesty. 2. That which is decent or becoming.

DE-ÇĒĒ'NĀ-RY, *n.* [Lat. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

DE-ÇĒĒ'NI-AL, *a.* Consisting of ten years, or happening every ten years.

DĒÇĒ'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *decens*, *pr. of decet*, *decree*, to be fitting.] 1. Suitable in words, behavior, &c. 2. Modest. 3. Moderate, but competent; sufficient; hence, respectable.

DĒÇĒ'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a decent manner.

DE-ÇĒP'TION, *n.* [Lat. *deceptio*. See DECEIVE.] 1. Act of deceiving. 2. State of being deceived. 3. That which deceives.

SYN.—Deceit; fraud; imposition.—*Deception* usually refers to the act, and *deceit* to the habit of the mind; hence we speak of a person as skilled in *deception* 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 unlawful gain or advantage.

DE-ÇĒP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceitful; misleading.

DE-ÇĒP'TO-RY, *a.* Tending to deceive.

DE-ÇĒĒRM', *v. t.* To disenchant.

DE-ÇĒDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *decidere*, from *de* and *cadere*, to cut.] To settle; to end; to conclude.—*v. i.* To form a definite opinion; to come to a conclusion.

DE-ÇĒD'ED, *a.* 1. Free from ambiguity; unequivocal. 2. Determined; of fixed purpose. 3. Undeniable; clear. [manner.]

DE-ÇĒD'ED-LY, *adv.* In a decided manner.

DE-ÇĒD'ER, *n.* One who decides.

DE-ÇĒD'U-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *deciduous*, *fr.*

DE-CRÉP'IT-NESS, } *n.* Broken state
DE-CRÉP'I-TUDE, } produced by decay
and the infirmities of age.

DE-CRÉS'CENT, *a.* Decreasing.

DE-CRÉ'TAL, *a.* [Lat. *decretalis*. See
DECREE.] Containing a decree. —

n. 1. An authoritative decree; esp.
a letter of the pope, determining
some point in ecclesiastical law. 2. A
collection of the pope's decrees.

DE-CRÉ'TIST, *n.* One who studies, or
is versed in, the decretals.

DE-CRÉ'TIVE, *a.* Having the force
or nature of a decree.

DÉC'RE-TO-RY (50), *a.* Established
by a decree; definitive.

DE-CR'IAL, *n.* A crying down; a
clamorous censure.

DE-CR'IER, *n.* One who decries.

DE-CR'Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr.
décrier. See CRY.] To censure as
faulty, mean, or worthless.

SYN. — To depreciate; detract; disparage. — *Decry* and *depreciate* refer to the estimation in which a thing is held, the former seeking to cry it down, and the latter to run it down in the opinion of others. *Detract* and *disparage* refer to merit or value, which the former assails with caviling, &c., while the latter willfully underrates and seeks to degrade it. Men *decry* their rivals and *depreciate* their measures. The envious *detract* from the merit of a good action, and *disparage* the motives of him who performs it.

DE-CŪM'BENCE, } *n.* Act, posture, or
DE-CŪM'BE'N-CY, } state of lying
down.

DE-CŪM'BENT, *a.* [Lat. *decumbere*,
decumbens, from *de* and *cumbere*, for
cubare, to lie down.] Lying down;
prostrate; recumbent.

DÉC'U-PLE, *n.* [Gr. *δεκαπλοῦς*, from
deka, ten.] Tenfold; multiplied by
ten. — *n.* A number ten times re-
peated. — *v. t.* To make tenfold.

DE-CŪ'R'ION, *n.* [Lat. *decurio*, fr. *de-
curia*, a division of ten.] A Roman
officer who commanded ten soldiers.

DE-CŪ'R'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *decurrere*, *de-
currrens*, to run down.] Extending
downward.

DE-CŪS'SATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
[Lat. *decussare*, -atum, from *decussis*,
(orig. equiv. to *decem asses*), the
number X, or ten.] To cross at an
acute angle. [the form of an X.]

DE-CŪS-SA'TION, *n.* Intersection in
DE-DÉC'O-ROŪS, *a.* [Lat. *dedecoratus*.
See DECOROUS.] Disgraceful; un-
becoming; infamous.

DĒD'I-CATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
dedicare, -atum, from *de* and *dicare*,
to declare, dedicate.] 1. To set
apart and consecrate. 2. To inscribe
or address.

DĒD'I-CATE (45), *a.* Set apart; de-
voted; consecrated.

DĒD'I-CA'TION, *n.* 1. Act of dedicat-
ing. 2. Address to a patron or
friend, prefixed to a book.

DĒD'I-CA'TOR, *n.* One who dedicates.

DĒD'I-CA-TO-RY (50), *a.* Composing,
or serving as, a dedication.

DE-DŪC'E, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
deducere, from *de* and *ducere*, to lead,

draw.] To obtain as the result of
reasoning; to infer.

DE-DŪC'EMENT, *n.* Act of deducing;
that which is deduced. [deduced.]

DE-DŪC'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being
DE-DŪC'IVE, *a.* Performing the act
of deduction.

DE-DŪC'T, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
deducere, *deductum*. See DEDUCE.]
To take away; to subtract.

DE-DŪC'TION, *n.* 1. Act or method
of deducing. 2. Act of deducting.

3. That which is deduced; inference.

4. That which is deducted; part
taken away.

DE-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to de-
duction; deducible. [deduction.]

DE-DŪC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By way of
DEED, *n.* [A.-S. *dæd*, fr. *don*, to do.]

1. That which is done; an act. 2.
Achievement; exploit. 3. A sealed
instrument in writing, containing
some transfer or contract, especially
in regard to real estate. — *v. t.* To
convey by deed.

DEEM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *de-
man*, *domian*.] To think; to judge;
to be of opinion.

DEEP, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *deop*,
diop, from *dyppan*, to dip, immerse.]

1. Extending far below the surface.

2. Extending far back from the
front. 3. Low in situation. 4. Hard
to penetrate or comprehend; pro-
found. 5. Profoundly learned. 6.

Penetrating; thorough. 7. Com-
plete and overmastering. 8. De-
pressed; abject. 9. Dark; intense.

10. Of low tone; grave. — *adv.* Far
down; profoundly; deeply. — *n.* 1.

Deep water. 2. That which is pro-
found. 3. The midst; the depth.

DEEP'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To
make deep or deeper. 2. To make
darker. — *v. i.* To become deeper.

DEEPLY, *adv.* 1. At or to a great
depth. 2. Profoundly.

DEER, *n. sing. & pl.*
[A.-S. *deor*, an ani-
mal, esp. a wild ani-
mal.] A ruminant
quadruped of several
species.



Deer.

DE-FACE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *de*
and *facies*, face.] To mar
the appearance of; to
disfigure.

DE-FACE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of defac-
ing; injury to the external appear-
ance. 2. That which defaces.

DE-FÁ'ÇER, *n.* One who defaces.

DE-FÁL'CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
[L. Lat. *defalcare*, *defalcatum*, to de-
duct, orig. to cut off with a sickle.]
To cut off; to deduct a part off.

DE-FÁL-CÁ'TION, *n.* 1. A cutting off;
deficit. 2. That which is cut off. 3.
An abstraction of money, &c.; an
embezzlement.

DĒF'A-MÁ'TION, *n.* [See DEFAME.]
Slander; detraction; calumny.

DE-FÁM'A-TO-RY, *a.* Containing defa-
mation; calumnious; slanderous.

DE-FÁME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

defamare, from *de* and *fama*, fame.]
To speak evil of; to aspersion.

SYN. — To slander; calumniate.

DE-FÁM'ER, *n.* One who defames.

DE-FAUL'T, *n.* [L. Lat. *defalta*, from
de and *fallere*, to deceive.] 1. Omis-
sion of what ought to be done. 2.

Defect; want; failure; lack. 3. Failure
to take some step necessary to
secure the benefit of law. — *v. t.*

[-ED; -ING.] To fail to appear in
court. — *v. i.* 1. To fail to perform.

2. (Law.) To call, as a defendant,
and make an entry of his default, if
he fails to appear in court.

DE-FAUL'TER, *n.* One who fails to
account for public money intrusted
to his care.

DE-FÉA'SANCE, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *de-
fesance*, fr. *défaire*, to undo.] A ren-
dering null or void. [defeated.]

DE-FÉA'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being
DE-FÉAT', *n.* [Fr. *défaite*, from *dé-
faire*, to undo.] 1. An overthrow,
as of an attack, an army, &c. 2.

Frustration. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1.
To render null and void. 2. To
overcome, as an army. 3. To re-
sist with success.

SYN. — To overthrow; ruin; over-
power; subdue; rout; foil; discount;
huff; disappoint; frustrate.

DĒF'E-CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
defecare, *defecatum*, from *de* and
fec, dregs.] To clear from lees,
dregs, &c.; to purify.

DĒF'E-CÁTE, *a.* Freed from any
thing that can pollute; refined;
purified. [from impurities.]

DĒF'E-CÁ'TION, *n.* [Act of separating
DE-FÉCT', *n.* [Lat. *defectus*, from *de-
ficere*, to desert, fail, be wanting.] 1.

Want or absence of something ne-
cessary. 2. Blemish; deficiency.

SYN. — Fault. — *Defect* is negative, de-
noting the absence of that which is neces-
sary to a thing's completeness or perfec-
tion; *fault* is positive, denoting some-
thing improper or wrong. The *faults* of
a friend are too often palliated into mere
defects.

DE-FÉC'TION, *n.* Act of abandoning
a person or cause; apostasy.

DE-FÉC'TIVE, *a.* Wanting in some
important respect; deficient; faulty.

DE-FÉC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Imperfectly.

DE-FÉC'TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being
imperfect.

DE-FÉŅÇE', *n.* See DEFENSE.

DE-FÉND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
defendere.] 1. To guard from injury.

2. To contest, as a suit.

SYN. — To protect. — *To defend* is lit-
erally to ward off; *to protect* is to cover
over. 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.

DE-FÉND'ANT, *n.* 1. One who makes
defense. 2. (Law.) The party that
opposes a complaint, demand, or
charge.

DE-FÉND'ER, *n.* One who defends.

DE-FÉŅ'SA-TIVE, *n.* That which
serves to guard or defend.

DE-FÉŅÇE', } *n.* [Fr. *défense*. Lat. *de-
defenſe*.] } *fensa*. See DEFENSE.]

1. Act of defending. 2. That which defends. 3. Defendant's plea.
 SYN.—Protection; guard; fortification; vindication; apology; justification.
 DE-PENSE/LESS, {a. Destitute of
 DE-FENSE/LESS, } defense or protection
 [defined].
 DE-PEN/SI-BLE, a. Capable of being
 DE-PEN/SIVE, a. 1. Serving to defend.
 2. Carried on by resisting attack.
 3. In a state to defend.—n. That which defends; a safeguard.
 DE-PEN/SIVE-LY, adv. In a defensive manner.
 DE-PÉR (14), v. t. [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *deferre*, to bear away, deliver, report; *differe*, to bear apart, put off, delay.] 1. To put off; to postpone. 2. To submit in a respectful manner.—v. i. 1. To delay; to wait. 2. To yield from respect to another.
 DÉFER-ENCE, n. A yielding of judgment or preference; complaisance.
 SYN.—Respect.—*Deference* usually, but not always, implies respect. We may *defer* on some one point to a man who knows better than we do, while we have no general respect for his character.
 DÉFER-ENT, a. Serving to convey.—n. That which carries or conveys.
 DÉFER-ÉN/TIAL, a. Expressing deference.
 DE-FYANCE, n. 1. Act of defying; a challenge. 2. State of opposition; willingness to fight. [insolent].
 DE-FYANCE, a. Full of defiance; bold;
 DE-FY/ENCE, } n. State of being
 DE-FY/CIENT-CY, } deficient; inadequacy; failure.
 DE-FY/CIENT (-fish'ent), a. [Lat. *deficere*, *deficiens*, to be wanting.] Wanting to make up completeness.
 SYN.—Inadequate; defective; imperfect; short.
 DE-FY/CIENT-LY (-fish'ent-), adv. In a deficient manner.
 DÉFI-CÏT, n. [Lit. *it is wanting*.] Deficiency in amount or quality.
 DE-FY/ER, n. One who defies.
 DE-FY/LE, or DÉ-FY/LE, n. [Fr. *défiler*, fr. *défiler*.] A long, narrow pass, as between hills, &c.
 DE-FY/LE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *defyle*, *defoul*, A.-S. *fyltan*, to pollute, from *fyl*, foul.] 1. To pollute; to corrupt. 2. To make impure or turbid. 3. To make ceremonially unclean.—v. i. [Fr. *défiler*, from *dé*, for *des*, and *file*, a row or line.] To march off file by file.
 DE-FY/EMENT, n. State of being defiled; foulness; pollution.
 DE-FY/ER, n. One who defiles or pollutes. [defined].
 DE-FIN/A-BLE, a. Capable of being
 DE-FINE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *definire*, fr. *de* and *finire*, to limit, to end.] 1. To end. 2. To mark the limits of. 3. To determine with precision. 4. To explain; to interpret.
 DE-FIN/ER, n. One who defines.
 DÉFIN-ITE, a. 1. Having certain limits. 2. Precise in signification. 3. Fixed; exact. 4. Serving to define or restrict.

DÉFI-NITE-LY, adv. In a definite manner; exactly. [definite].
 DÉFI-NITE-NESS, n. State of being
 DÉFI-NI/TION (-nish'un), n. 1. Act of defining. 2. An explanation of the meaning of a word or term.
 SYN.—Explanation; description.—A *definition* is designed to settle a thing in its compass and extent; an *explanation* is intended to remove some obscurity or misunderstanding, and is therefore more extended and minute; a *description* enters into striking particulars with a view to interest or impress by graphic effect.
 DE-FINI-TIVE, a. Determinate; final; conclusive; unconditional.—n. A word used to limit the extent of the signification of a common noun.
 DE-FINI-TIVE-LY, adv. Finally; conclusively; positively. [ness].
 DE-FINI-TIVE-NESS, n. Conclusive-
 DE-FLA/GRA-BLE, or DÉFLA-GRABLE, a. Burning with a sudden and sparkling combustion.
 DÉFLA-GRATE, v. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deflagrare*, *deflagratum*, fr. *de* and *flagrare*, to flame.] To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion.
 DÉFLA-GRÁ/TION, n. A sudden and sparkling combustion, without explosion.
 DÉFLA-GRÁ/TOR, n. A form of the voltaic battery for producing rapid and powerful combustion.
 DE-FLECT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deflectere*, fr. *de* and *flectere*, to bend.] To deviate from a right line, proper position, course, or direction.—v. i. To cause to turn aside.
 DE-FLEC/TION, n. Act of turning aside from a right line or proper course; deviation.
 DE-FLEX'URE, n. A bending or turning aside; deflection. [ing].
 DÉFLOR-RÁ/TION, n. Act of deflower-
 DE-FLOUR', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *deflorare*, fr. *de* and *florare*, to flower.] To deprive of virginity; to ravish; to seduce.
 DE-FLUX'ION (-flük'shun), n. [Lat. *defluxio*, fr. *defluere*, to flow down.] A discharge of humors.
 DE-FÖLI-Á/TION, n. [Low Lat. *defoliare*, to shed leaves.] The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves.
 DE-FÖRCE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *deforcier*, *deforcier*. See FORCE.] To keep from the lawful possession of the owner.
 DE-FÖRCE/MENT, n. A wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements.
 DE-FÖR/CIA/T, n. One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate.
 DE-FÖRM', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deformare*, fr. *de* and *formare*, to form.] 1. To mar; to disfigure. 2. To render displeasing or ugly. [uring].
 DÉFOR-MÁ/TION, n. Act of disfiguring.
 DE-FÖRM/ER, n. One who deforms.
 DE-FÖRM/TY, n. 1. State of being deformed; irregularity of shape. 2. Any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety.

SYN.—Distortion; ugliness; defect.
 DE-FRAUD', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fraudare*, from *de* and *fraudare*, to cheat.] To deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice.
 SYN.—To cheat; cozen; deceive.
 DE-FRAUD/ER, n. One who defrauds.
 DE-FRAUD', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *defrayer*, fr. *dé* and *frays*, expense.] To bear or pay the expense of.
 DE-FRAY'AL, n. Act of defraying.
 DE-FRAY'ER, n. One who pays expenses.
 DÉFT, a. [A.-S. *däft*; *dafan*, to be fit or apt.] Apt; fit; neat. [ously].
 DÉFT/LY, adv. Aptly; fitly; dexter-
 DE-FUNCT', a. [Lat. *defunctus*, p. p. of *defungi*, to discharge, depart, die.] Dead; deceased.—n. A dead person.
 DE-FY', v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr. *defier*, from Lat. *dis* and *fidēs*, faith.] To provoke to combat or strife; to challenge; to dare.
 DE-GÄRN'ISH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *dégarnir*, from *dé* and *garnir*, to furnish.] To deprive of entirely, as of furniture or troops.
 DE-GÉN'ER-A-CY, n. A becoming degenerate; a growing worse.
 SYN.—Decay; deterioration.
 DE-GÉN'ER-ÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *degenerare*, -atum, fr. *degener*, degenerate.] To be or grow worse; hence, to be inferior; to deteriorate.
 DE-GÉN'ER-ÁTE (45), a. Deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low.
 DE-GÉN'ER-ÁTE-LY, adv. In a degenerate manner.
 DE-GÉN'ER-ÁTE-NESS, n. State of being degenerate. [worse].
 DE-GÉN'ER-Á/TION, n. A growing
 SYN.—Decline; degradation; debasement; deterioration.
 DE-GLÜ'TI-NÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deglutinare*, -atum, fr. *de* and *glutinare*, to glue.] To unglue.
 DÉGLU-TI/TION (-tish'un), n. [Lat. *deglutire*, to swallow down.] Act or power of swallowing.
 DÉGRA-DÁ/TION, n. [L. Lat. *degradatio*. See DEGRADE.] 1. A reducing in rank, character, or reputation. 2. A gradual wearing down, as of rocks, banks, and the like.
 DE-GRÁDE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree. 2. To reduce in estimation or reputation. 3. To wear down, as hills and mountains.
 SYN.—To abase; demean; lower.
 DE-GREE', n. [Fr. *dégré*, fr. Lat. *de* and *gradus*, step, degree.] 1. One step upward or downward; grade; gradation. 2. Position; station; rank; extent. 3. Academic rank indicated by a diploma. 4. 360th part of the circumference of a circle. 5. A division on a mathematical or other instrument. 6. (*Mus.*) Difference in position between two notes.
 DE-HIS/CENCE, n. [Lat. *dehiscere*, *dehiscens*, to gape.] 1. Act of gaping.
 2. Opening of pods, &c., at maturity.
 DE-HIS/CENT, a. Opening, as the capsule of a plant.
 DE-HÖRT', v. t. [Lat. *dehortari*, from

de and *hortari*, to urge, exhort.] To dissuade. [ing.]

DE-HOR-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of dissuade.
DE-HŌRT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Fitted to dissuade.

DE-I-CĪDE, *n.* [Lat. *deus*, god, and *cādere*, to cut, kill.] 1. Act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature. 2. One concerned in putting Christ to death.

DE-IF'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *deificus*, from
DE-IF'IC-AL, } *deus*, a god, and *facere*, to make.] Making divine.

DE-I-FI-CA'TION, *n.* Act of deifying; apotheosis.

DE'IF'ER, *n.* One who deifies.

DE'IF-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *deus*, a god, and *forma*.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

DE'IF-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *deificare*. See DEIFIC.] 1. To make a god of. 2. To treat as an object of supreme regard.

DEIGN (dān), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *daigner*, from Lat. *dignus*, worthy.] To vouchsafe; to condescend. — *v. t.* To condescend to give or bestow.

DE'ISM, *n.* Doctrine or creed of a deist.
DE'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion; a freethinker.

DE-IST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to de-
DE-IST'IC-AL, } *ism* or to deists.

DE'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *deitas*, from *deus*, god.] 1. Divinity; godhead. 2. A divine being.

DE-JECT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dejacere*, *dejectum*, fr. *de* and *jacere*, to throw.] To cast down the spirits of.
SYN.—To dispirit; dishearten; depress.

DE-JECTED-LY, *adv.* In a dejected manner.

DE-JECT'ION, *n.* 1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy; disheartenment. 2. A low condition; weakness. 3. (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of voiding the excrements. (b) Matter voided.

DE-LĀPSE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *delabi*, *delapsus*, to fall down.] To fall or slide down.

DE-LĀY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put off; to defer. 2. To stop or hinder, for a time.

SYN.—To procrastinate; prolong. — *v. i.* To move slowly; to linger. — *n.* [Fr. *délai*, fr. Lat. *dilatatum*, from *differre*, to defer.] 1. A putting off or deferring; procrastination. 2. Stay; detention; hindrance.

DE-LĀY'ER, *n.* One who delays.

DĒ'LE, *v. t.* [Lat. imp. sing. of *deletere*, to destroy.] Erase; remove; — a direction to cancel something which has been put in type. [fed out.]

DĒ'LE-BLE, *a.* Capable of being blot-
DĒ'LE'C'TA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *delectabilis*, from *delectare*, to delight.] Highly pleasing; delightful.

DE-LE'C'TA-BLY, *adv.* In a delectable manner. [delight.]

DĒ'LE-C-TĀ'TION, *n.* Great pleasure;

DĒ'LE-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *delegare*, *delegatum*, from *de*, and *legare*, to send as ambassador,

to depute.] 1. To send as one's representative. 2. To assign; to commit.
DĒ'LE-GĀTE (45), *n.* One deputed to represent another. — *a.* Sent to act for or represent another.

DĒ'LE-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of delegating. 2. One or more persons deputed to represent others.

DE-LĒTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See DELĒ.] To blot out; to erase.

DĒ'LE-TĒ'RIOŪS (89), *a.* Having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing, life.

DE-LĒ'TION, *n.* Act of deleting.

DĒLF, *n.* Earthen ware, covered with white glazing.

DE-LĪB'ER-ĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deliberare*, *deliberatum*, from *de* and *librare*, to weigh.] To take counsel with one's self; to reflect; to consider.

DE-LĪB'ER-ATE, *a.* 1. Carefully considering the probable consequences; circumspect. 2. Formed with deliberation. 3. Not hasty; slow.

DE-LĪB'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Circumspectly; slowly. [being deliberate.]

DE-LĪB'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of DE-LĪB'ER-ĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of deliberating. 2. Careful discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure.

DE-LĪB'ER-A-TĪVE, *a.* Proceeding or acting by deliberation.

DE-LĪ-CA-CY, *n.* 1. State of being delicate; delightfulness. 2. Nicety of form or texture; hence, frailty or weakness. 3. Susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; and hence, effeminacy. 4. Critical niceness. 5. A luxury or pleasure. 6. Something pleasant to the taste; a dainty.

DĒLI-CĀTE, *a.* [Lat. *delicatus*, from *delicia*, delight.] 1. Delightful. 2. Pleasing to the senses. 3. Fine or slender. 4. Slight or smooth. 5. Soft and fair. 6. Refined. 7. Tender; not able to endure hardship. 8. Requiring nice handling.

SYN.—Nice; fine; elegant; gentle; considerate; feeble; frail; effeminate; critical; luxurious.

DĒLI-CA-TĒ-LY, *adv.* In a delicate manner. [delicate.]

DĒLI-CĀTE-NESS, *n.* State of being
DE-LĪCĪŪS (līsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *deliciosus*, fr. *delicia*, delight.] Sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste.

SYN.—Delightful. — *Delicious* refers to the pleasure derived from certain of the senses, as, *delicious* food, a *delicious* fragrance; *delightful* may also refer to most of the senses, but has a higher application to matters of taste, feeling, and sentiment, as, a *delightful* abode, conversation, prospect, &c.

DE-LĪ'CĪŪS-LY (līsh'us-), *adv.* In a delicious manner.

DĒL'I-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *deligatio*, fr. *deligare*, to bind up.] A binding up; a bandaging.

DE-LĪGH'T' (līt'), *n.* [From Lat. *delectare*.] 1. Lively pleasure or happiness; joy. 2. That which affords delight. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *deliter*, from Lat. *delectare*, from

de and *lacere*, to entice.] To please highly. [delight.]

DE-LĪGH'T'ED (līt'), *p. a.* Full of
SYN.—Glad; pleased; gratified; charmed.

DE-LĪGH'T-FUL (līt'-), *a.* Affording great pleasure and satisfaction.

DE-LĪGH'T-FUL-LY (de-līt'-), *adv.* In a manner to delight.

DE-LĪNE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *delinare*, -atum, fr. *de* and *linere*.] 1. To represent by sketch or diagram. 2. To portray to the mind.

DE-LĪNE-ĀTION, *n.* Act of delineating.
SYN.—Sketch; portrait; outline; draught.

DE-LĪNE-ĀTOR, *n.* One who delineates.

DE-LĪN'QUEN-CY (de-līnk'wen-), *n.* Omission of duty; fault; misdeed.

DE-LĪN'QUENT (līnk'wen-), *a.* Failing in duty. — *n.* [Lat. *delinquere*, *delinquens*, to be wanting in duty.] One who fails to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor.

DĒLI-QUĒSCĒ' (kwēs'), *v. i.* [-ED (kwēs't); -ING.] [Lat. *deliquere*, fr. *de* and *liquere*, to become fluid.] To dissolve gradually by absorbing moisture from the air.

DĒLI-QUĒS'CEŅCE, *n.* Act or state of being deliquescent. [the air.]

DĒLI-QUĒS'CENT, *a.* Liquefying in
DE-LĪR'I-ŪS, *a.* Having a delirium; light-headed; insane.

DE-LĪR'I-UM, *n.* [Lat., from *delirare*, orig. to go out of the furrow.] 1. Mental aberration. 2. Strong excitement.

Delirium tremens, a violent delirium induced by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.
SYN.—Insanity; frenzy; madness.

DE-LĪVER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *délivrer*, fr. Lat. *de* and *liberare*, to set free.] 1. To set at liberty; to save from evil. 2. To give or transfer. 3. To communicate. 4. To relieve of a child in child-birth.

SYN.—To release; discharge; liberate; surrender; resign; pronounce; utter. — One who *delivers* a package *gives it forth*; one who *delivers* a charge *discharges it*; one who *delivers* a captive *liberates* him; one who *delivers* a message or a discourse *utters or pronounces it*; when a platoon of soldiers *delivers* their fire, they *set it free or give it forth*.

DE-LĪVER-ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of delivering. 2. State of being delivered; freedom.

DE-LĪVER-ER, *n.* One who delivers.

DE-LĪVER-Y, *n.* 1. Act of delivering; rescue; surrender. 2. Style of utterance. 3. Parturition. 4. Freedom; preservation.

DĒLL, *n.* [See DALE.] A small retired dale or valley.

DĒL'PHINE, } *a.* Pertaining to the
DĒL'PHINE, } *dauphin* of France or to an edition of the classics, prepared for his use.

DĒL'TĀ, *n.* 1. The Greek letter Δ.

2. A tract of land of a similar figure; esp. between two mouths of a river.

DE-LŪDE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deludere*, fr. *de* and *ludere*, to play,

mock.] 1. To lead into error. 2. To frustrate or disappoint.

DE-LŪ'DER, *n.* One who deludes.
 DELŪ'GĒ, *n.* [Fr. *déluge*, fr. Lat. *deluvium*, from *diluvēre*, to wash away.] 1. An inundation; a flood. 2. Any great calamity.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To overflow; to inundate.

DE-LŪ'SION, *n.* 1. Act of deluding; deception. 2. State of being deluded. 3. False belief.

SYN.—Illusion; fallacy.—An *illusion* is a false show, a mere cheat on the fancy or senses; a *delusion* is a false judgment, usually affecting the real concerns of life; a *fallacy* is something (like an argument, &c.) having a specious appearance, but destitute of reality and truth. The *illusions* of youth the *delusions* of stock-jobbing; a *fallacy* in reasoning.

DE-LŪ'SIVE, *a.* Fitted to delude; deceptive; beguiling. [lacious.]

DE-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Apt to delude; fallacious.
 DELŪVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A. S. *delfan*.] 1. To dig. 2. To penetrate; to trace out.—*v. i.* To labor with the spade.

DELŪVER, *n.* One who delves.
 DĒM'A-GŌG'ĪSM, *n.* Practices of a demagogue.

DĒM'A-GŌGUE (gō'g), *n.* [Gr. *δημαγωγός*, fr. *δῆμος*, the common people, and *ἀγωγός*, leading.] An artful politician.

DE-MĀIN', *n.* See DEMESNE.

DE-MĀND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *demandare*, to intrust.] 1. To ask or call for with authority. 2. To ask; to question. 3. To be in urgent need of.—*n.* 1. Act of demanding; exaction. 2. Earnest inquiry. 3. Diligent search. 4. Thing claimed.

DE-MĀND'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being demanded. [a plaintiff.]

DE-MĀND'ANT, *n.* One who demands;

DE-MAR-KĀTION, *n.* [Fr. *démarchation*.] See MARK.] 1. Act of marking, or setting a limit. 2. A limit ascertained.

DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. [O. Fr. *démener*, *démessner*, from *de* and *mener*, to lead, drive, conduct.] To manage; to conduct; to treat.—*v. t.* 2. To carry or conduct; to behave. 3. [From *de* and *meant*.] To debase; to lower.

SYN.—To degrade.—Among our early writers, *demean* was taken to be connected with *mien* and *demeanor*, and not with *mean*. This is still the approved use of the word; yet it is not unusual, even at the present day, to speak of a man's *demeaning* (i. e. *degrading*), himself by improper conduct.

DE-MĒAN'OR, *n.* Manner of behaving.
 SYN.—Behavior; deportment; carriage; bearing; mien; conduct.

DE-MĒN'CY, *n.* [Lat. *dementia*, from *demens*, mad.] Insanity.

DE-MĒN'TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dementare*, *dementatus*.] To deprive of reason. [reason.]

DE-MĒN'TĀTION, *n.* Deprivation of reason.
 DE-MĒN'TĪ-Ā (-sh'ā), *n.* [Lat.] 1. Insanity. 2. A total loss of reason; idiocy.

DE-MĒPH'Ī-TĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *de* and Fr. *méphisiter*, to infect

with *mephitis*.] To purify from foul, unwholesome air.

DE-MĒR'IT, *n.* [Fr. *démérite*, from *dé* and *mérite*, merit.] 1. That which deserves blame; fault; crime; vice. 2. Ill-desert.

DE-MĒR'SION, *n.* 1. A drowning; immersion. 2. State of being overwhelmed.

DE-MĒS'MER-IZE, *v. t.* To relieve from mesmeric influence.

DE-MĒSNE' (-meen'), *n.* [From Lat. *dominium*, prop. right of ownership.] Chief manor-place, with part of the lands belonging thereto.

DĒM'Ī-GŌD, *n.* A fabulous hero.

DĒM'Ī-JŌHN (-jŏn), *n.* [A corrupt of *Damaghan*, in Khorassan.] A glass vessel inclosed in wicker-work.

DĒM'Ī-LŪNE, *n.* A work constructed beyond the main ditch of a fortress, to defend the curtain; a ravelin.

DE-MĪSE', *n.* [From Fr. *déméttre*, p. p. *démis*, *démise*, to put away, lay down.] 1. Transmission; transference. 2. Decease of a royal or princely person, or of any distinguished individual. 3. Conveyance or transfer of an estate.

SYN.—Death; decease; departure. See DEATH.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath.

DĒM'Ī-ĒM'Ī-QUĀ'VVER, *n.* A short note, equal to half of a semi-quaver.

DE-MĪS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [Lat. *demisio*.] Degradation; humiliation.

DĒM'Ī-TĪNT', *n.* A gradation of color between positive light and positive shade.

DĒM'Ī-ŪRGE, *n.* [Gr. *δημοουργός*, working for the people, a workman.] An exalted and mysterious agent, employed in the creation of the world and of man from matter.

DĒM'Ī-VŌLT, *n.* An artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his forelegs in a peculiar manner.

DE-MŌ'CRĀ-CY, *n.* [Gr. *δημοκρατία*, fr. *δῆμος*, the people, and *κράτειν*, to rule.] Government in which the supreme power is in the hands of the people. [mocracy.]

DĒM'Ō-CRĀ'T, *n.* An adherent of democracy.

DĒM'Ō-CRĀ'TĪ'C, } *a.* Pertaining

DĒM'Ō-CRĀ'TĪ'C-AL, } to, or favoring

DĒM'Ō-CRĀ'TĪ'C-AL-LY, *adv.* In a democratical manner.

DE-MŌL'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *demoliri*, from *de* and *moliri*, to construct.] To throw or pull down; to pull to pieces; to ruin.

SYN.—To overturn; overthrow; destroy; dismantle; raze.—That is *overturned* or *overthrown*, which had stood upright; that is *destroyed* whose component parts are scattered; that is *demolished* which had formed a mass or structure; that is *dismantled* which is stripped of its covering, as a vessel of its sails, or a fortress of its bastions, &c.; that is *razed*, which is brought down smooth and level to the ground.

DE-MŌL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who demolishes.

DĒM'Ō-LŪ'TION (-lish'un), *n.* Act of demolishing; ruin; destruction.

DĒ'MŌN, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*, a divinity.] 1. (*Gr. Antiq.*) A spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods; also, a departed soul. 2. An evil spirit; a devil.

DE-MŌ'NĪ-ĀE, } *a.* Pertaining to,

DĒM'Ō-NŪ'ĀE-AL, } or influenced by,

demons; devils.

DE-MŌ'NĪ-ĀE, *n.* A human being possessed by a demon. [false gods.]

DĒ'MŌN-ĪSM, *n.* Belief in demons or

DĒ'MŌN-ŌL'A-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of demons.

DĒ'MŌN-ŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* [Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on demons.

DE-MŌN'STRA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being demonstrable.

DE-MŌN'STRA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being demonstrated.

DE-MŌN'STRA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to demonstrate

DĒ'MŌN-STRĀTE, or DĒ-MŌN'STRĀTE (Īt), *v. t.* [Lat. *demonstrare*, *demonstratus*, fr. *de* and *monstrare*, to show.] 1. To point out; to indicate. 2. To prove, or establish so as to exclude possibility of doubt. 3. To exhibit and describe the parts of when dissected.

DĒ'MŌN-STRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of demonstrating; proof. 2. A manifestation. 3. Exhibition and description of the parts of a subject for dissection. 4. (*Mil.*) A decisive exhibition of force.

DE-MŌN'STRA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of demonstration. 2. Frank; open.

DE-MŌN'STRA-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* Certainly; clearly; openly.

DĒ'MŌN-STRĀ'TOR, *n.* One who demonstrates. [demonstrate.]

DE-MŌN'STRA-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to

DE-MŌR'AL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of subverting morals, or of corrupting discipline, courage, &c.

DE-MŌR'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render corrupt in morals, or in discipline, courage, &c.

DE-MŌT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *δημοτικός*, from *δῆμος*, the people.] Pertaining to the people; popular; common.

DE-MŪL'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *demulcens*, p. p. of *demulcere*, to soften.] Softening, mollifying.—*n.* A substance of a bland, mucilaginous nature.

DE-MŪR', *v. i.* [-RED; -RING, 136.]

[Lat. *demorari*, fr. *de* and *morari*, to delay.] 1. To delay; to suspend proceedings in view of a doubt. 2. To raise an objection, and rest upon it for a decision by the court.—*n.* Stop; hesitation as to proceeding.

DE-MŪRE', *a.* [O. Fr. *de murs*, i. e. *de bonnes murs*, of good manners.] 1. Of modest appearance; grave. 2. Making a show of gravity.

DE-MŪRE'LY, *adv.* In a demure manner. [demure.]

DE-MŪRE'NESS, *n.* State of being demure.

DE-MŪR'AGE, *n.* 1. Detention of a

tare, to take off a twig, from *de* and *planta*, plant.] Act of taking up plants from beds.

DE-PLÈTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deplere*, *depletum*, to empty out.] 1. To empty by venesection. 2. To exhaust the strength or resources of.

DE-PLÈTION, *n.* Act of depleting.

DE-PLÒR'-TO-RY, *a.* Calculated to deplete. [ing deplored.]

DE-PLÒR'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of being SYN.—Lamentable. — *Literally*, the word *lamentable* denotes mourning aloud, and *deplorable*, mourning with tears. The last is, therefore, the strongest.

DE-PLÒR'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being deplorable.

DE-PLÒR'A-BLY, *adv.* Lamentably.

DE-PLÒRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deplorare*, from *dè*, equiv. to *plorare*, to cry out.] To express poignant grief for.

DE-PLÒR'ER, *n.* One who deploras.

DE-PLÒY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *déployer*, from *dè*, equiv. to *Lat. dis*, and *ployer*, equiv. to *pl'ir*, to fold, fr. *Lat. plicare*.] To open; to extend.

DÈP'LU-MÀ'TION, *n.* 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. A disease of the eyelids.

DE-PLÙM'É, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *Lat. de* and *plumare*, to cover with feathers.] 1. To deprive of plumes or plumage. 2. To lay bare.

DE-PLÙNENT, *a.* [Lat. *deponens*, laying down (its proper passive meaning).] Having a passive form with an active meaning; — said of certain verbs. — *n.* [Lat. *deponens*, laying down (evidence).] 1. One who gives a deposition under oath. 2. A deponent verb.

DE-PÒP'U-LÀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *depopuler*.] To deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople.

DE-PÒP'U-LÀ'TION, *n.* Act of de-populating. [populates.]

DE-PÒP'U-LÀ'TOR, *n.* One who de-DE-PÒRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deportare*, fr. *de* and *portare*, to carry.] 1. To transport; to carry away. 2. To demean; to behave.

DÈ'POR-TÀ'TION, *n.* Banishment; exile; transportation.

DE-PÒRT'MENT, *n.* Manner of demeaning one's self with respect to the courtesies and duties of life.

SYN.—Carriage; behavior; conduct.

DE-PÒS'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being deposited.

DE-PÒS'AL, *n.* Act of depositing.

DE-PÒSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *déposer*, fr. *Lat. de* and *ponere*, to put, place.] 1. To degrade; to divest of office. 2. To bear written testimony to. — *v. i.* To bear witness.

DE-PÒS'ER, *n.* One who deposes.

DE-PÒS'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deponere*, *depositum*. See *supra*.] 1. To lay down; to place; to put. 2. To lay away for safe keeping. — *n.* 1. That which is deposited, or laid or thrown down. 2. That which is entrusted to the care of another.

DE-PÒS'IT-TA-RY, *n.* One with whom any thing is left in trust; a trustee.

DÈP'Ò-SÌ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act

of depositing or depositing. 2. Act of setting aside a public officer; removal. 3. That which is deposited; sediment. 4. (*Law*.) Testimony in writing, under oath or affirmation.

SYN.—Affidavit.—An *affidavit* is simply a declaration under oath; a *deposition* is the testimony of a witness who is unable to attend on a trial. It must so be taken before a magistrate that both parties have an opportunity to ask questions.

DE-RIS'ION (-rîzh/un), *n.* 1. Scornful or contemptuous treatment. 2. An object of contempt.

SYN.—Scorn; mockery; insult; ridicule.

DE-RIS'IVE, *a.* Expressing, or characterized by derision. [Imanner.]

DE-RIS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a derisive

DE-RIV'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being derived; inferrible.

DÉR'I-VÁ'TION, *n.* 1. A drawing or descending from a source. 2. That which is derived; a derivative.

DE-RIV'Á-TIVE, *a.* Derived; secondary.—*n.* That which is derived; any thing obtained, or deduced from, another. [ative manner.]

DE-RIV'Á-TIVE-LÝ, *adv.* In a derived

DE-RIVER, *n.* One who derives.

DÉR'M (14), *n.* [Gr. *dérma*.] Natural covering of an animal; skin.

DÉR'M'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the skin.

DÉR'NI-ÉR, *a.* [Fr.] Last; final.

DÉR'O-GÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *derogare, derogatum*, from *de* and *rogare* to ask the people about a law.] 1. To annul in part; to restrict. 2. To detract from; to disparage.—*v. i.* To take away.

DÉR'O-GÁTE (45), *a.* Diminished in value; damaged.

DÉR'O-GÁTION, *n.* Act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value.

DE-RÖG'Á-TO-RÍ-LY, *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

DE-RÖG'Á-TO-RY (50), *a.* Tending to lessen in value; injurious.

DÉR'RICK, *n.* [Orig. an abbrev. of *Theodoric*; the name of a celebrated executioner at Tyburn in the 17th century; hence it became a general term for a hangman.] A spar supported at the top by stays, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights.



Derrick Crane.

DÉR'VIS, } *n.* [Per. *derwêsch*, poor.]

DÉR'VISH, } A Turkish or Persian

DÉR'VISE, } monk who professes extreme poverty.

DÉS'CANT, *n.* [O. Fr. *deschant*, from Lat. *dis* and *cantus*, singing.] 1. A variation of an air. 2. A comment or comments. 3. (*Mus.*) A composition in parts, or the art of composing in parts.

DÉS-CÁNT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sing a variation. 2. To comment.

DE-SCÉND' (-sénd'), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *descendere*, fr. *de* and *scandere*, to climb.] 1. To come or go down in any way. 2. To lower one's self; to condescend. 3. To pass from the more general or important to the particular or more

trivial.—*v. t.* To go down upon or along.

DE-SCÉND'ANT, *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remote-ly.

DE-SCÉND'ENT, *a.* Proceeding from an ancestor or source.

DE-SCÉND'Á-BLE, *a.* 1. Admitting descent. 2. Capable of descending.

DE-SCÉN'SION (-sén/shun), *n.* Act of going downward; descent.

DE-SCÉN'SION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to descension or descent.

DE-SCÉNT', *n.* 1. Act of descending. 2. Incursion. 3. Progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like. 4. Lineage, birth, extraction. 5. Inclined or sloping surface.

DE-SCRIB'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being described.

DE-SCRIBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *describere*, from *de* and *scribere*, to write.] 1. To form or represent by lines. 2. To sketch in writing of.

DE-SCRIB'ER, *n.* One who describes.

DE-SCRIP'TION, *n.* 1. Act of describing. 2. A sketch of any thing in words. 3. The class to which a certain representation applies.

SYN.—Account; recital; relation; detail; narrative; narration; explanation; delineation; sort.

DE-SCRIP'TIVE, *a.* Tending to describe; containing description.

DE-SCRÏ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] Norm. Fr. *descrier*, to discover, perceive.] To discover by the eye, as objects at a distance.

SYN.—To behold; spy; detect; discern.

DÉS'E-CRÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *desecrare, -cratum*, fr. *de* and *sacrare*, to declare as sacred.] To treat in a sacrilegious manner. [ing.]

DÉS'E-CRÁTION, *n.* Act of desecrating.

DE-SÉRT' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deserere, desertum*, fr. *de* and *serere*, to join.] To part from; to leave without permission; to run away.

SYN.—To abandon; forsake; leave; quit; relinquish. See ABANDON.

—*n.* [O. Fr. *deserte, deserte*, merit, recompense.] That which is deserved;—usually in a good sense.

DE-SÉRT, *a.* Merit; worth; excellence; due.

DÉS'ERT, *a.* Forsaken; without life or cultivation.—*n.* A deserted tract of land; an unproductive region.

DE-SÉRT'ER, *n.* One who forsakes duty, post, or party, or friend.

DE-SÉRT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of deserting. 2. State of being deserted.

DE-SÉRVE' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deservire*, to serve zealously, fr. *de* and *servire*, to serve.] To earn by service; to merit.—*v. i.* To be worthy of recompense.

DE-SÉRV'ED-LY, *adv.* According to desert, whether good or evil; justly.

DE-SÉRV'ER, *n.* One who deserves.

DE-SÉRV'ING-LY, *adv.* In a deserving manner.

DÉSHABILLE (dés'a-bil'), *n.* [Fr. *deshabiller*; *deshabiller*, to undress.] An undress; a careless toilet.

DE-SÍ'CANT, *a.* Drying.—*n.* A medicine that dries a sore.

DÉS'IC-GÁTE, or DE-SÉ'CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *desiccare, desiccatum*, from *de* and *siccare*, to dry.] To exhaust of moisture; to dry.—*v. i.* To become dry. [ing.]

DÉS'IC-GÁTION, *n.* Act of desiccating.

DE-SÍ'CÁ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to dry.

DE-SÍ'D'ER-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *desiderare, -atum*, to desire, to miss.] To be sensible of the lack of; to miss; to desire. [desire.]

DE-SÍ'D'ER-Á-TIVE, *a.* Expressing

DE-SÍ'D'E-RÁ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* DE-SÍ'D'E-RÁ'TÁ. [Lat.] A want generally felt and acknowledged.

DE-SÍGN' (-sín' or -zín'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *designare*, from *de* and *signare*, to mark, mark out.] 1. To sketch for a pattern or model. 2. To mark out and exhibit; to designate. 3. To form a plan of; to contrive. 4. To intend or purpose. [design.]

SYN.—To sketch; delineate; plan; project; mean.

—*v. i.* To have a purpose.—*n.* 1. Preliminary sketch; a delineation. 2. Preliminary conception; scheme. 3. Contrivance. 4. Object for which one plans; aim; intent.

SYN.—Intention; purpose.—*Design* has reference to something aimed at; *intention* (*lit.*, straining after) to the feelings or desires with which it is sought; *purpose* to a settled choice or determination for its attainment. "I had no *design* to injure you," means, it was no part of my aim or object. "I had no *intention* to injure you," means, I had no wish or desire of that kind. "My *purpose* was directly the reverse" means the case still stronger.

DÉS'IG-NÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See DESIGN.] 1. To mark out and make known; to indicate. 2. To set apart for a purpose or duty.

DÉS'IG-NÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of pointing out. 2. Selection and appointment. 3. Distinctive title; appellation. [ignate.]

DÉS'IG-NÁ'TÍVE, *a.* Serving to describe.

DE-SÍGN'ED-LY (-sín' or -zín'), *adv.* By design; purposely.

DE-SÍGN'ER (-sín' or -zín'), *n.* One who designs.

DE-SÍP'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *desipiens*, *p.* fr. of *desipere*, to be foolish.] Trifling; foolish; sportive.

DE-SÍR'Á-BLE (89), *a.* Worthy of desire or longing. [ing desirable.]

DE-SÍR'Á-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being desirable.

DE-SÍRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *désirer*, Lat. *desiderare*.] 1. To wish for. 2. To express a wish for.

SYN.—To request.—*To desire* is to feel a wish or want; *to request* is to ask for its gratification. A man *desires* food, and requests to have it prepared. *Desire* may be used for *request* when the relations of the parties are such that the expression of a *wish* is all that is felt to be necessary. A man *desires* his friend to write often; a merchant *desires* his clerk to be more careful in future. In this latter case, *desire* is stronger than *request*; it implies a command or injunction.

DE-TÈC'TION, *n.* Act of detecting; discovery.

DE-TÈC'TIVE, *a.* Fitted for, or employed in, detecting. — *n.* A policeman whose business is to detect rogues. [which, detects.

DE-TÈN'TOR, *n.* One who, or that DE-TÈN't, *n.* That which locks or unlocks a movement, as the wheel-work in the striking part of a clock.

DE-TÈN'TION, *n.* 1. Act of detaining; a withholding. 2. Confinement; restraint; delay.

DE-TÈR' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; -ING.] [Lat. *deterere*, fr. *de* and *terere*, to frighten.] To prevent by fear; hence, to hinder, or prevent by opposing motives.

DE-TÈR'GÈN't, *a.* Cleansing; purging. — *n.* A medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin.

DE-TÈ'R-I-O-RÀTE (89), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deteriorare*, -atum, fr. *deterior*, worse.] To make worse. — *v. i.* To grow worse; to degenerate.

DE-TÈ'R-I-O-RÀTION, *n.* State of growing, or of having grown, worse.

DE-TÈR'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of deterring. 2. That which deters.

DE-TÈR'MI-NA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being determined.

DE-TÈR'MI-NATE (45), *a.* 1. Having defined limits; fixed; established. 2. Conclusive; decisive.

DE-TÈR'MI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Definitely; distinctly.

DE-TÈR'MI-NÀTION, *n.* 1. Act of determining, or state of being determined. 2. Termination. 3. Tendency to a certain end. 4. Result of deliberation. 5. Decision of mind.

SYN. — Decision; resolution. — *Decision* is a cutting short, and supposes energy and promptitude; *determination* is the settling of a thing with a fixed purpose to adhere; *resolution* is a spirit to face danger or suffering in carrying out one's determinations. Luther was distinguished for his prompt *decision*, steadfast *determination*, and inflexible *resolution*.

DE-TÈR'MI-NA-TIVE, *a.* Having power to determine.

DE-TÈR'MINE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *determinare*, fr. *de* and *terminare*, to limit.] 1. To mark off and separate. 2. To bring to an end. 3. To fix the form or character of. 4. To fix the course of. 5. To ascertain definitely. 6. To resolve on. — *v. i.* To come to a decision; to resolve. [as a sore.]

DE-TÈR'SION, *n.* Act of cleansing, DE-TÈR'SIVE, *a.* Having power to free from offending matter; cleansing.

DE-TÈST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *detestari*, to curse while calling a deity to witness to execrate.] To hate or dislike extremely.

SYN. — Hate; abhor; abominate; loathe. — *Hate* is generic. We *abhor* what is repugnant to our sensibilities or feelings; we *detest* what contradicts our

moral principles. What we *abominate* does equal violence to our religious and moral sentiments; what we *loathe* is offensive to our nature, and excites unmingled disgust.

DE-TÈST'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of being detested.

SYN. — Abominable; execrable. DE-TÈST'A-BLY, *adv.* Very hatefully; abominably.

DÈT'ES-TÀTION, or DÈT'ES-TÀTION, *n.* Extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence.

DE-THRÒNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To drive from a throne; to depose.

DE-THRÒNE'MENT, *n.* Removal from a throne; deposition. [tained.]

DÈT'Í-NÛE, *n.* A person or thing due.

DÈT'Ó-NÀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *detonare*, -atum, to thunder down or away.] To explode with a sudden report. — *v. t.* To cause to explode.

DÈT'Ó-NÀTION, *n.* Explosion by the inflammation of combustible bodies.

DÈT'Ó-NÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion. — *v. i.* To explode; to detonate.

DE-TÒRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *detorquere*, -tortum, fr. *de* and *torquere*, to twist.] To pervert; to wrest.

DE-TÒRTION, *n.* Act of detorting, or state of being detorted.

DÈT'ÓUR (dà'tóor'), *n.* [Fr.] A turning; a circuitous way.

DE-TRÀCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *detrahere*, *tractum*, fr. *de* and *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To take away. 2. To take credit or reputation from.

SYN. — To decry; disparage; depreciate; abuse; vilify; traduce. — *v. i.* To remove a part; to take away reputation.

DE-TRÀC'TION, *n.* Act of depreciating another, from envy or malice.

DE-TRÀC'TOR, *n.* One who detracts.

DE-TRÀC'TO-RY, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.

DÈT'RÍ-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *detrimentum*, from *deterere*, to rub or wear away.] That which injures; diminution.

SYN. — Injury; loss; damage; hurt; mischief; harm.

DÈT'RÍ-MÈN'T'AL, *a.* Causing detriment; injurious. [ing away.]

DE-TRÛTION (trish'un), *n.* A wear-

DE-TRÛTUS, *n.* [Lat.] A mass of substances worn off from solid bodies.

DE-TRÛDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *detrudere*, from *de* and *trudere*, to thrust.] To push down with force.

DE-TRÛN'CÀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *detruncare*, -atum, fr. *de* and *truncare*, to maim, by cutting off.] To shorten by cutting; to lop. [off.]

DE-TRUN-CÀTION, *n.* Act of cutting DE-TRÛ'SION, *n.* 1. Act of thrusting down. 2. The slipping of one portion of a substance over another.

DEÛÇE, *n.* 1. [Fr. *deux*, two.] Two; a card or a die with two spots. 2. [Amor. *deus*, *tebz*, phantom, specter.] An evil spirit; the devil.

DEÛÇED (60), *a.* Devilish; excessive. [Low.]

DEÛTER-ÒG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *deutero-*

γὰμιά, fr. *deuteros*, second, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage.

DEÛTER-ÒN'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *Deutero-vóμιοι*, from *deuteros*, second, and *vóμιοι*, law.] Fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

DEU-TÒX'ÍDE, *n.* [Gr. *deuteros*, the second, and Eng. *oxide*.] A compound of two equivalents of oxygen with one of a base.

DÈV'AS-TÀTE, or DE-VÀS'TÀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *devastare*, -atum, from *de* and *vastare*, to lay waste.] To lay waste; to desolate.

DÈV'AS-TÀTION, *n.* Act of devastating, or state of being devastated.

DE-VÈL'OP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *développer*, fr. *dé* and O. Fr. *voluper*, from Lat. *volup*, *volupe*, agreeably; hence, orig. to make agreeable or comfortable by enveloping, to keep snug.] To uncover; to disclose; to unfold gradually; to lay open to view by degrees.

DE-VÈL'OP-MENT, *n.* Act of developing; a series of progressive changes.

DE-VÈST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *devestire*, to undress.] 1. To divest. 2. To alienate, as title or right.

DÈV'Í-ÀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *deviare*, -atum, fr. *de* and *viare*, to go, travel.] To turn aside from a course or direction.

SYN. — To swerve; stray; digress; depart; defect; err.

DÈV'Í-ÀTION, *n.* 1. A wandering from one's course. 2. State of having deviated; error.

DE-VÍÇE', *n.* [From Lat. *dividere*, *divisus*, to distinguish.] 1. A contrivance; a stratagem. 2. An heraldic motto, connected with an emblematic picture. 3. Invention; genius.

SYN. — Contrivance. — A *device* implies more of invention; a *contrivance* more of skill in manipulation. The former word is often used in a bad sense; the latter almost always in a good one, as a crafty *device*, a useful *contrivance*.

DÈV'ÍL (dèv'l), *n.* [A.-S. *deofl*, Gr. *διάβολος*, the devil, the slanderer.] 1. The evil one, Satan. 2. An evil spirit. 3. A machine for tearing or cutting raw materials, as cotton, wool, &c. 4. A very wicked person. 5. An errand boy or youngest apprentice in a printing office. [treme.]

DÈV'ÍL-ÍSH, *a.* Wicked in the extreme. SYN. — Diabolical; infernal; hellish; satanic; fiendish.

DÈV'ÍL-TRÛY, *n.* Diabolism; malignant mischief.

DÈV'Í-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *devius*; *de* and *via*, way.] 1. Out of a straight line. 2. Going out of the right or common course; erring.

DÈV'Í-OÛS-LY, *adv.* In a devious manner. [devised.]

DE-VÍŠ'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being DE-VÍŠ'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form in the mind; to strike out by thought. 2. To plan or scheme. 3. To give by will, as real estate. —

v. i. To form a scheme; to lay a plan. — *n.* 1. Act of giving real estate by a will. 2. A will or testament. 3. Property given by will.

DEVIL-SEE', *n.* One to whom a devise is made. [inventor.]

DE-VISE'ER, *n.* One who devises; an **DE-VISE'OR** (127). *n.* One who devises or gives real estate by will; a testator. [session.]

DE-VOID', *a.* Destitute; not in possession. **DEVOIR** (dev-wô'r'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *debere*, to owe.] Duty; service owed; hence, due respect; compliment.

DEV-O-LU'TION, *n.* 1. Act of rolling down. 2. A passing or falling upon a successor.

DE-VOLVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *devolvere*, fr. *de* and *volvere*, to roll.] 1. To roll onward or downward. 2. To transfer from one person to another; to hand down. — *v. i.* To pass by transmission or succession.

DE-VOÛTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *devovere*, *devotum*, fr. *de* and *vovere*, to vow.] 1. To appropriate by vow. 2. To doom to evil. 3. To direct the attention of wholly or chiefly.

SYX. — To addict; consecrate; destitute; consign.

DE-VOTÉD-NESS, *n.* State of being devoted; addictedness.

DEV-O-TEE', *n.* One wholly devoted, especially to religion; a bigot.

DE-VÔ'TION, *n.* 1. Affection; esp., feelings toward God implied in acts of worship. 2. Act of devoutness. 3. Object of affection.

SYX. — Consecration; devoutness; religiosity; piety; attachment; earnestness.

DE-VÔ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or used in, devotion.

DE-VOUR', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *devorare*, fr. *de* and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] 1. To consume ravenously. 2. To seize on and destroy or appropriate. 3. To enjoy with avidity.

SYX. — To waste; destroy; annihilate.

DE-VOUR'ER, *n.* One who devours.

DE-VOUT', *a.* [See **DEVOTE**.] 1. Pious; reverent. 2. Expressing piety. 3. Hearty; earnest. [ner.]

DE-VOUT'LY, *adv.* In a devout manner.

DE-VOUT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being devout.

DEW (30), *n.* [A.-S. *deaw*.] Moisture from the atmosphere condensed by cool bodies upon their surfaces. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To wet with dew.

DEW-DRÖP, *n.* A drop of dew.

DEWY-NESS, *n.* State of being dewy.

DEWLÄP, *n.* [From *dew* and *lap*, to lick.] Flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, which laps the dew in grazing.

DEW-POINT, *n.* Temperature at which dew begins to form.

DEWY (dü'y'), *a.* 1. Covered with dew. 2. Pertaining to, or resembling, dew. [posed to *left*.]

DEX'TER, *a.* [Lat.] Right, as **OP-DEX'TER'ITY**, *n.* 1. Readiness and grace in physical activity. 2. Mental activity and expertness.

SYX. — Skill; adroitness; address; tact; cleverness; aptness; aptitude.

DEX'TER-OUS, *a.* 1. Ready and expert in the use of the body. 2. Quick at inventing expedients. 3. Done with dexterity.

SYX. — Adroit; expert; skillful; clever; apt; handy.

DEX'TER-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a dexterous manner.

DEX-TRÖR'SAL, } *a.* [Lat. *dextror-*
DEX'TRORSE, } *sum*, toward the right, fr. *dexter*, right, and *versus*, *versus*, turned.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line. [OUS.]

DEX'TROUS, *a.* Same as **DEXTER-DEY** (dä), *n.* [Turk. *dâi*, orig. a maternal uncle.] Governor of Algiers.

DÏA-BË'TËS, *n.* [Gr. *διαβήτης*, fr. *διαβαίνω*, to pass through.] A disease attended with a persistent, excessive discharge of urine.

DÏA-BË'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to,
DÏA-BË'TIC-AL, } or afflicted with, diabetes.

DIABLERIE (de-äb'lü-rë'), } *n.* [Fr.,
DÏ-ÄB'LER-Y (de-äb'ler-y), } from *diable*, devil.] Deviltry; sorcery; mischief.

DÏA-BÖL'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *διαβολικός*.
DÏA-BÖL'IC-AL, } See **DEVIL**.] Pertaining to, resembling, or appropriate to, the devil; devilish.

DÏA-BÖL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diabolical manner.

DÏ-Ë'O-NAL, *a.* [See **DEACON**.] Pertaining to a deacon.

DÏA-CÖUS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *διακούςω*, to hear through.] Pertaining to the science of refracted sounds.

DÏA-CÖUS'TICS, *n. sing.* Science which treats of the properties of sound refracted by passing through different mediums.

DÏA-CRIT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *διακρι-*
DÏA-CRIT'IC-AL, } *ικός*, fr. *διακρίνω*, to separate, distinguish.] Indicating something to be distinguished.

DÏA-DEM, *n.* [Gr. *διάδημα*, fr. *διαδέω*, to bind round.] 1. A badge of royalty; a crown. 2. Royalty; sovereignty.

DÏ-ËR'E-SÏS, } *n.*; *pl.* **DÏ-ËR'E-SËS**, }
DÏ-ËR'E-SIS, } or **DÏ-ËR'E-SËS**. [Gr. *διαίρεσις*, fr. *διαίρειν*, to divide, Lat. *diæresis*.] A mark [·] over the second of two adjacent vowels, to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as, *ærial*.

DÏAG-NÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *διάγνωσις*, fr. *διαγιγνώσκω*, to distinguish.] Determination of a disease by means of distinctive characteristics.

DÏAG-NÖS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis. — *n.* Symptom by which a disease is known.

DÏ-ÄG'O-NAL, *a.* [Gr. *διαγώνιος*, from angle to angle, fr. *διά*, through, and *γωνία*, an angle.] Joining two not adjacent angles, and dividing the figure into two parts; crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

— *n.* A right line from one angle to another not adjacent. [direction.]

DÏ-ÄG'O-NAL-LY, *adv.* In a diagonal

DÏA-GRÄM, *n.* [Gr. *διάγραμμα*, fr. *διαγράφω*, to mark out by lines.] 1. A figure to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration. 2. Any illustrative outline or drawing.

DÏA-GRÄPH, *n.* [See **DIAGRAM**.] An instrument used in perspective.

DÏ-ÄL, *n.* [L. Lat. *dialis*, daily, fr. Lat. *dies*, day.] 1. An instrument to show the time of day from the shadow of a style. 2. The graduated face of a time-piece.

DÏA-LECT, *n.* [Gr. *διάλεκτος*, fr. *δι-αλέγω*, to converse; and *discourse*.] 1. Language; tongue. 2. Local form of a language.

DÏA-LËC'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining
DÏA-LËC'TIC-AL, } to a dialect. 2. Pertaining to dialectics; logical.

DÏA-LËC-TÏ'CIAN (-tîsh'an), *n.* A logician; a reasoner.

DÏA-LËC'TICS, *n. sing.* [Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*).] That branch of logic which teaches the rules of reasoning. [structing *dials*.]

DÏ-ÄL-ING, *n.* Science or art of conducting a dialogue. 2. A writer of dialogues.

DÏ-ÄL'O-ËST'IC, } *a.* Relating to,
DÏ-ÄL'O-ËST'IC-AL, } or having the form of, a dialogue. [dialogue.]

DÏ-ÄL'O-ËZË, *v. i.* To discourse in

DÏA-LÖGUE (-lög), *n.* [Gr. *διάλογος*, fr. *διαλέγεσθαι*, to converse.] 1. A formal conversation between two or more. 2. A composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing.

DÏ-ÄL-Y-SÏS, *n.* [Gr. *διάλυσις*, from *διαιλύω*, to part asunder.] (*Med.*) (*a.*) Debility. (*b.*) A solution of continuity.

DÏA-MAG-NËT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *διά*, through, or across, and *μαγνήτης*, magnet.] Pertaining to the phenomena of diamagnetism. — *n.* Any substance which in a field of magnetic force is differently affected from the ordinary magnetic bodies.

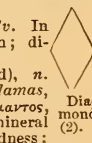
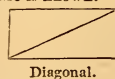
DÏA-MÄG'NET-ÏSM, *n.* That form of magnetic action which characterizes diamagnetic bodies.

DÏ-ÄM'E-TËR, *n.* [Gr. *διάμετρος*, fr. *διά*, through, and *μετρον*, measure.] 1. A right line through the center of a figure or body, and terminated by the opposite boundaries. 2. Width; thickness.

DÏA-MËT'RIC, } *a.* 1. Relating
DÏA-MËT'RIC-AL, } to a diameter. 2. Directly adverb.

DÏA-MËT'RIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

DÏA-MÖND (or *dî'mund*), *n.* [Corrupted from Lat. *adamans*, *Corruptus*, Gr. *ἀδάμας*, -*μανος*, steel, diamond.] 1. A mineral remarkable for its hardness; (2).



DR, DQ, WOLF, TÖO, TÖÖK; ÜRN, RUF, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, É, soft; e, ä, hard; AS; EXIST; V as NG; THIS

crystallized carbon. 2. A geometrical figure; a lozenge. 3. One of a suit of playing cards. 4. The smallest kind of type.

This line is printed in the type called DIAMOND.

DI'A-PÁ'SON, n. [Gr. διαπασών, from διά, through, and πᾶσων, gen. pl. of πᾶς, all.] 1. The octave or interval which includes all the tones. 2. Harmony. 3. One of certain stops in the organ, extending through the scale of the instrument.

DI'A-PER, n. [Fr. diaper, diaspre, jaspé, variegated, L. Lat. diaspra, a kind of costly stuff, fr. Lat. jaspis, a green-colored precious stone. See JASPER.] 1. Figured linen cloth, for towels, napkins, &c. 2. A towel or napkin; an infant's breech-cloth. 3. Paneling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting, or with carving, &c.—*v. t.* 1. To diversify with figures, as cloth. 2. To put a diaper on.

DI'A-PHA-NĒ'TY, n. Quality of being diaphanous.

DI-ĀPH'A-NOŪS, a. [Gr. διαφανής, from διαφαίνω, to show, or shine through.] Pellucid; transparent.

DI'A-PHŌNĒ'S, n. sing. [Gr. διά, through, and φωνή, a sound, tone.] Doctrine of refracted sound.

DI'A-FHO-RĒ'SIS, n. [Gr. διαφύρσις, fr. διαφύρειν, to carry through.] Augmentation of the insensible perspiration.

DI'A-PHO-RĒ'TIC, } a. Capable
DI'A-PHO-RĒ'TIC-AL, } of increasing
the insensible perspiration.

DI'A-PHO-RĒ'TIC, n. A medicine which promotes insensible perspiration.

DI'A-PHRĀGM (fr-ām), n. [Gr. διάφραγμα, fr. διαφραγνύω, to fence by a partition wall.] 1. A dividing membrane or thin partition. 2. The muscle that separates the chest from the abdomen; midriff.

DI'A-RĪST, n. One who keeps a diary.

DI'AR-RHĒ'Ā } (-rĕ-ā), n. [Gr. διάρρηξις, fr. διάρρῆναι, to flow through.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

DI'AR-RHĒ'TIC, } a. Producing diar-

DI'AR-RHĒ'TIC, } rhea, or a purging.

DI'A-RY, n. [Lat. diarium, from dies, day.] A register of daily occurrences; a journal.

DI'Ā'S'TO-LE, n. [Gr. διαστολή, fr. διαστέλλω, to separate.] 1. Dilatation of the heart. 2. A figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

DI-ĀTH'E-SIS, n. [Gr. διάθεσις, fr. διαθέναι, to place separately, to arrange.] Bodily condition that pre-disposes to a particular disease.

DI'A-TŌN'IC, a. [Gr. διατονικός; διατέναι, to stretch out.] Pertaining to the scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

DI'A-TRĪBE, n. [Gr. διατριβή, fr. ατρίβειν, to rub away, spend time.] An inductive harangue.

DI'B'BER, } n. A pointed hand instru-
DI'B'BLE, } ment, to make holes for
planting seeds, &c.

DI'B'BLE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To plant with a dibble. 2. To make holes in, as with a dibble.

DI'CE, n.; pl. of Die. A game. See DIE—*v. i.* To play with dice.

DI'ČER, n. A player at dice.

DI'ČHRO-ISM, n. [Gr. δίχρους, two-colored.] Property of presenting different colors by transmitted light, when viewed in two different directions.

DI'ČHRO-MĀT'IC, a. [Gr. δίχρωμος, two-colored.] Having or producing two colors.

DICKER, n. [Lat. decuria, a division of ten, fr. decem, ten.] 1. Number of ten, particularly, ten hides or skins. 2. A chaffering exchange of small wares.—*v. i.* To barter.

DICKEY, } n. 1. A seat behind a
DICKY, } carriage, for servants, &c.
2. A false shirt-bosom. 3. A gentleman's shirt-collar.

DI'CTĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. dictare, -atum, freq. form of dicere, to say.] 1. To state, or utter, for another to reduce to writing. 2. To deliver to a subordinate, as a command.
SYN.—To suggest; prescribe; enjoin; urge; admonish.

—*v. i.* To deliver or communicate commands.—*n.* An authoritative rule or principle.
SYN.—Command; order; injunction.

DI-C'TĀ'TION, n. Act of dictating.

DI-C'TĀ'TOR, n. 1. One who dictates. 2. One invested with absolute authority.

DI'CTĀ-TŌ'RĪ-AL, a. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a dictator.
SYN.—Absolute; imperious; overbearing.

DI-C'TĀ'TOR-SHĪP, n. Office, or term of office, of a dictator.

DI-C'TĀ'TRESS, } n. A female dicta-

DI-C'TĀ'TRIX, } tor.

DI'CTION, n. [Lat. dictio, from dicere, to say.] Choice of words; manner of expression.

SYN.—Style; phraseology.—*Style* relates both to language and thought; *diction*, to language only; *phraseology*, to the mechanical structure of sentences, or the mode in which they are phrased. The style of Burke was enriched with all the higher graces of composition; his *diction* was varied and copious; his *phraseology*, at times, was careless and cumbersome.

DI'CTION-A-RY, n. [N. Lat. dictionarium, from dictio. See supra.] A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; a word-book.

DI'CTUM, n.; pl. DI'CTĀ. [Lat. fr. dicere, to say.] An authoritative saying or assertion.

DI'D, imp. of Do.

DI-DĒ'TIC, } a. [Gr. διδακτικός,
DI-DĒ'TIC-AL, } from διδάσκω, to
teach.] Fitted or inclined to teach; preceptive [of teaching.

DI-DĒ'TICS, n. sing. Art or science

DI'DĀP-PER, n. [For *dip-slabber*, fr.

dip, and *dab*.] A certain bird that dives into the water.

DI'ST. Second person imperfect of Do.
DIE, v. t. [DIED; DYING.] [Cel. *deya*, *deya*, Goth. *divan*.] 1. To cease to live. 2. To become lost or extinct. 3. To sink; to faint. 4. To grow fainter or imperfectly.

SYN.—To expire; de cease; perish; depart; vanish.

—*n.* [Fr. *dé*, fr. Lat. *dare*, to give, to throw.] 1. [pl. DICE.] A small cube used in gaming. 2. Any small cubical body. 3. [pl. DIES.] Cubical part of a pedestal, between its base and cornice. 4. A piece of metal on which a device is cut for stamping money, medals, &c.

DI-ĒR'E-SIS, n. Same as DIERESIS.

DI'ET, n. [Lat. *dieta*, Gr. *diæta*, manner of living.] 1. Habitual food. 2. Course of food selected with reference to health. 3. [L. Lat. *dieta*, *diæta*, an assembly, from Lat. *dies*, day.] A legislative or administrative assembly.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To feed; esp. to cause to eat and drink sparingly, or by prescribed rules.—*v. i.* To eat sparingly, or according to prescribed rules.

DI'ET-A-RY, a. Pertaining to diet, or rules of diet.—*n.* Allowance of food.

DI'E-TĒ'TIC, } a. Pertaining to
DI'E-TĒ'TIC-AL, } diet, or to the
rules for diet.

DI'E-TĒ'TICS, n. sing. That part of the medicine which relates to diet.

DI'FER, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *differre*, from *dis* and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. To disagree; to be unlike. 2. To have a difference or quarrel.

SYN.—Differ with; differ from.—Differ with is used in reference to opinions, as, "I differ with my friend on that point." In all other cases, expressing simple unlikeness, differ from is used, as, "These two persons or things differ entirely from each other." This distinction is fully established in England, and, to a great extent, in America.

DI'FER-ENCE, n. 1. State of being different. 2. Disagreement in opinion; dissension, or cause of dissension. 3. Characteristic quality.

SYN.—Distinction; dissimilarity; diversity; contrariety; disagreement; variance; dispute; controversy; quarrel.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to differ.

DI'FER-ENT, a. 1. Distinct; not the same. 2. Unlike; dissimilar.

DI'FER-ĒNTIAL, a. 1. Creating a difference; discriminating; special. 2. [Mech.] (a.) Differing in amount or in the producing force. (b.) Intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect.

Differential calculus, one of the higher branches of mathematics.

—*n.* An increment, usually an indefinitely small one, given to a variable quantity.

DI'FER-ĒNTI-ĀTE (-shī-āt), v. t. To obtain the differential, or differential co-efficient, of.

DI'FER-ĒNTI-Ā'TION (-shī-ā'shun), n. 1. Act of distinguishing a thing,

by giving its specific difference. 2. Act of differentiating.

DIF'FER-ENT-LY, adv. In a different manner.

DIF'FI-CULT, a. [Lat. *difficilis, difficilis*.] 1. Hard to make or do. 2. Beset with difficulty. 3. Not easily wrought upon; not complaisant.

DIF'FI-CULT-LY, adv. With difficulty.

DIF'FI-CUL-TY (110), n. 1. State of being difficult. 2. Something difficult. 3. A controversy; disagreement.

DIF'FI-DENCE, n. A being diffident; want of confidence in one's self.

SYN.—Bashfulness; modesty; distrust; timidity; hesitation.

DIF'FI-DENT, a. [Lat. *diffidens, p. pr. of diffidere*, to distrust.] 1. Wanting confidence in others. 2. Wanting confidence in one's self.

DIF'FI-DENT-LY, adv. In a diffident manner.

DIF-FRAC'TE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *diffingere, diffractum*, to break in pieces.] To break or separate into parts.

DIF-FRAC'TION, n. Deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits.

DIF-FUSE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *diffundere, diffusum*, from *dis* and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out in all directions.

DIF-FUSE' (dif-fūs), a. Poured out; not restrained, especially as to style; verbose; prolix.

DIF-FUSE-LY, adv. In a diffuse manner; verbosely. [diffuse.]

DIF-FUSE'NESS, n. Quality of being diffusive.

DIF-FUS'IB-I-LI-TY, n. Quality of being diffusible. [diffused.]

DIF-FUS'IB-LE, a. Capable of being diffused.

DIF-FUS'ION, n. Act of diffusing; dissemination; extension; dispersion.

DIF-FUS'IVE, a. Having the quality of diffusing; extending. [manner.]

DIF-FUS'IVE-LY, adv. In a diffusive manner.

DIF-FUS'IVE-NESS, n. Quality of being diffusive or diffuse;—said especially of style.

DIG, v. t. [*imp. & p. p. DUG or DIGGED.*] [A.-S. *dician*, Goth. *digan*, *digan*, to form.] 1. To turn and throw up, as the earth. 2. To excavate.—*v. i.* To work with a spade; to delve.

DIG-AM'MA, n. [Gr. *διγάμμα*, fr. *δί*, for *δῖς*, twice, and *γάμμα*, the letter Γ;—because it resembled two *gamma*s, one above the other.] A letter (F) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse.

DIG-EST, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *digere, digestum*, to separate, arrange, dissolve.] 1. To arrange methodically. 2. To prepare in the stomach for conversion into blood; to turn into chyme. 3. To think over; to reflect upon.

SYN.—To arrange; distribute; dispose.

DIG'EST, n. 1. That which is classified and arranged. 2. A collection of Roman laws, arranged under pro-

per titles by order of the emperor Justinian.

SYN.—Compendium; summary; abridgment; pandect.

wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To protect with a dike or bank. 2. To drain by a dike.

DIL'I-GENT-LY, *adv.* With industry or assiduity; not carelessly.

DILL, *n.* [A.-S. *dill*.] A plant having aromatic seeds.

DILLY, *n.* [Contr. fr. *diligence*.] A kind of stage-coach.

DIL'U-ENT, *a.* [See **DILUTE**.] Making thinner or weaker by admixture. — *n.* That which dilutes or weakens any thing (especially the blood) by mixture with it.

DIL-LUTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *diluere*, *dilutum*, fr. *di*, for *dis*, and *luere*, to wash.] 1. To make thinner, by admixture with something. 2. To reduce, especially by the addition of water. — *a.* Thin; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

DIL-U-TION, *n.* Act of diluting, or state of being diluted.

DIL-Ü'VI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis*, fr. *diluvium*.] Pertaining to, or produced by, a deluge.

DIL-Ü'VI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to a deluge, or to the Noachian deluge.

DY-LÜ'VE-ON, { *n.* [Lat.] A deposit
DY-LÜ'VE-UM, } of loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by former action of the sea.

DIM, *a.* [-MER; -MEST, 136.] [A.-S. *dim*, allied to Skr. *imas*, darkness.] 1. Not bright or distinct; obscure. 2. Of obscure vision; hence, dull of apprehension.
SYN. — Dusky; dark; dull; obtuse. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] 1. To render dim; to darken; to dull. 2. To darken the senses or understanding of.

DIME, *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents.


DI-MEN'SION, *n.* [Lat. *dimensio*, fr. *dimetiri*, *dimensus*, to measure out.] Measurement in a single direction; extent; size. [sions or limits.]

DI-MEN'SIVE, *a.* Marking the dimension.

DI-MID'I-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dimidiare*, *atum*, fr. *dimidius*, half.] To divide into two equal parts.

DI-MID'I-ATE, *a.* Divided into two equal parts.

DI-MIN'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *diminuere*, from *dis* and *minuere*, to lessen.] To make smaller in any manner.
SYN. — To decrease; lessen; reduce. — *v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller.

DI-MIN'U-EN' DO,  *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In a gradually diminishing manner; — indicated as in the margin.

DIM'I-NÜ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of diminishing; reduction in size, quantity, or degree. 2. A lessening of dignity or consideration.

DI-MINU-TIVE, *a.* Of small size; minute. — *n.* A derivative from a noun denoting a small or young object of the same kind as the primitive.

DI-MINU-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a diminutive manner. [litenless.]

DI-MINU-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Smallness;

DIM'IS-SO-RY (50), *a.* [Lat. *dimissorius*, from *dimittere*, to send away.] Dismissing to another jurisdiction.

DIM'T-TY, *n.* [Gr. *δίματος*, lit. of double thread.] A stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured.

DIM'LY, *adv.* In a dim or obscure manner. [tinct.]

DIM'MISH, *a.* Somewhat dim; indistinct.

DIM'NESS, *n.* Quality of being dim.
SYN. — Darkness; indistinctness; obscurity. See **DARKNESS**.

DI-MÖR'PHISM, *n.* [Gr. *δῖς*, twice, double, and *μορφή*, form.] Property of being dimorphous.

DI-MÖR'PHOUS, *a.* Occurring under two distinct forms.

DIM'PLE, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *dümpel*, a pool.] A slight natural depression on the cheek or chin. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form dimples or little inequalities.

DIN, *n.* [A.-S. *dyne*.] Loud, stunning noise; clamor. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING, 133.] To stun with noise.

DINE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *d'ner*, from Lat. *dis* and *jejunare*, to fast.] To take dinner. — *v. i.* To give a dinner to.

DING, *v. t.* [A.-S. *dingan*, *dencgan*, to knock.] 1. To bluster. 2. To ring or tinkle. — *n.* A stroke, esp. of a bell.

DING'-DÖNG, *n.* Sound of bells or some similar sound.

DIN'GI-NESS, *n.* State of being dingy.

DIN'GLE (ding'gl), *n.* [Cf. DEN.] A narrow dale.

DIN'GY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Allied to *dim* and *dun*.] Of a dark or dusky color; dun.

DIN'NER, *n.* [See **DINE**.] Principal meal of the day, between breakfast and supper.

DINT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a small cavity on, as by a blow.

DI-Ö'E-SAN, or **Dİ'Ö-ÇE'SAN**, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. — *n.* A bishop.

Dİ'Ö-ÇESE, *n.* [Gr. *διοικησις*, house-keeping, administration, province, jurisdiction.] District of a bishop's ecclesiastical authority.

DI-ÖP'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *διοπτρικός*,
DI-ÖP'TRIC-AL, } belonging to the *διοπτρα*, a geometrical instrument.] Relating to dioptrics.

DI-ÖP'TRIES, *n. sing.* That part of optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing through different lenses.

Dİ'Ö-RÄ'MÄ, or **Dİ'Ö-RÄ'MÄ**, *n.* [Gr. *διά*, through, and *δραμα*, a sight.] 1. A painting seen from a distance through a large opening. 2. A building for such an exhibition.

Dİ'Ö-RÄ'M'IC, *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

DIP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *dippan*, *dyppan*, 133.] 1. To plunge into a fluid and withdraw again. 2. To take out, by immersing and removing again a dipper, ladle, or pail, &c. — *v. i.* 1. To immerse one's self. 2. To take out something, by immersing and withdrawing a receptacle. 3. To enter slightly. 4. To incline downward. — *n.* 1. Action of dipping. 2.

Inclination downward; slope. 3. Gravy or sauce.

Dİ-PËT'AL-OÜS, *a.* [Gr. *δῖς*, double, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] Having two petals.

DIPH-THE'RI-A (dip'- or dip'-), *n.* [Gr. *διφθέρα*, a membrane.] An epidemic disease in which the throat becomes coated with a false membrane.

DIPH'THONG (dip'- or dip'-), *n.* [Gr. *διφθόγγος*, from *δῖς*, twice, and *φθόγγος*, voice.] 1. A union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable; as, *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*. 2. A union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded; as, *ai* in *rain*, *eo* in *people*.

DIPH-THÖN'GAL (dif- or dip-, 82), *a.* Belonging to a diphthong.

Dİ-PLÖ'MÄ (150), *n.* [Gr. *διπλωμα*, fr. *διπλοῦν*, to double.] A deed of privilege; a certificate of a literary degree.

Dİ-PLÖ'MÄ-CY, *n.* Conduct of negotiations between nations. 2. Dexterity in securing advantages. 3. Body of ministers or envoys.

DİP'LO-MAT, } *n.* One skilled in di-
DİP'LO-MATE, } plomacy; a diplomatist.

DİP'LO-MÄ'T'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
DİP'LO-MÄ'T'IC-AL, } a diploma, to
diplomacy, or to diplomatics.

DİP'LO-MÄ'T'ICS, *n. sing.* Art of reading ancient writings, public documents, &c.: paleography.

Dİ-PLÖ'MÄ-TİST, *n.* One skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat. [dips.]

DİP'TER, *n.* One who, or that which, **DİP'PING-NEE'DLE**, *a.* A magnetic needle suspended so as to move freely in a vertical plane.

DİP'TER-AL, *a.* [Gr. *διπτερος*, with two wings.] 1. Having two wings only. 2. Having a double row of columns on each of the flanks.

DİP'TER-OÜS, *a.* Having two wings, or wing-like processes.

DİP'TYCH, *n.* [Gr. *διπτυχος*, folded, doubled.] 1. A writing tablet among the ancients, consisting of two leaves. 2. A list of bishops and saints.

Dİ-RÄ'DIÄ'TION, *n.* [N. Lat. *divadiatio*, fr. *dis* and *radiatio*, radiation.] Emission and diffusion of rays of light.

DİRE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *dirus*.] Dreadful; horrible; terrible.

Dİ-RËCT, *a.* 1. Straight. 2. Straightforward; sincere; outspoken. 3. Unambiguous; absolute. 4. In the line of descent. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dirigere*, *directum*, fr. *dis* and *regere*, to keep straight.] 1. To give direction to. 2. To determine the course of. 3. To put upon the right track. 4. To instruct as a superior. 5. To superscribe.

Dİ-RËCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of directing. 2. Guiding or authoritative instruction. 3. Name and residence of a person; superscription; address. 4. Line or point of tendency.
SYN. — Control; command. — These words, as here compar: 1, have reference

to the exercise of power over the actions of others. *Control* is negative, denoting power to restrain; *command* is positive, implying a right to enforce obedience; *directions* are commands containing instructions how to act. A shipmaster has the *command* of his vessel; he gives *directions* to the seamen as to the mode of sailing it, and exercises a due *control* over the conduct of the passengers.

DI-RECT'IVE, a. Having power to direct; directing.

DI-RECT'LY, adv. In a direct manner; immediately.

SYN.—Immediately; instantly; instantaneously.—"I will do it *directly*," means, "I will go *straightly* about it."—"I will do it *immediately*," means, "I will do it as the very next thing."—"I will do it *instantly* or *instantaneously*," allows not a particle of delay.

DI-RECT'NESS, n. State of being direct.

DI-RECT'OR, n. One who, or that which, directs; especially one of a body of persons who manage the affairs of a corporation.

DI-RECT'O-RATE, n. A body of directors, or the office of director.

DI-RECT'ORIAL, a. 1. Directive. 2. Pertaining to a director or to a director.

DI-RECT'O-RY, a. Containing directions.—*n.* 1. A collection of directions. 2. A book of the names and residences of the inhabitants of any place. 3. A body of directors.

DI-RECT'RESS, n. A female director.

DIRE'FUL, a. Dire; dreadful; terrible. [*ribly*].

DIRE'FUL-LY, adv. Dreadfully; terribly.

DIRGE (18), n. [Fr. & Gael. *dirce, durc*, a dagger.] A kind of dagger.—*v. t.* To stab with a dirk.

DIRT (18), n. [Eccl. *dirr*, excrement, *drite*, to dung, A.-S. *dritan*, id.] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, &c.—*v. t.* To soil; to dirty.

DIRT'I-LY, adv. Foully; nastily; filthily.

DIRTY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Defiled with dirt. 2. Sordid; base; groveling.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To foul; to soil. 2. To scandalize.

DIS-ABILI-TY, n. 1. State of being disabled; incapacity. 2. Want of legal qualification.

SYN.—Inability.—*Inability* is want of power in itself considered; *disability* arises from some deprivation 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-ABLE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To render unable or incapable. 2. To deprive of legal qualification.

DIS-ABLE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To un-deceive; to set right. [*commode*].

DIS-AC-COM-MO-DATE, v. t. To in-dis-AC-COM-MO-DATION, *n.* A state of being unaccommodated or unsuited. [*accustomed*].

DIS-AC-CUS-TOM, v. t. To render un-DIS-AD-VANTAGE, *n.* 1. Deprivation

of advantage. 2. Prejudice to interest, fame, profit, or other good.

DIS-AD-VAN-TAGEOUS, a. Attended with disadvantage; prejudicial; detrimental.

DIS-AD-VAN-TAGEOUS-LY, adv. With loss or inconvenience.

DIS-AD-VAN-TAGEOUS-NESS, n. Inconvenience; loss.

DIS-AP-PET', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fill with unfriendliness. 2. To disorder.

DIS-AP-PETITION, n. State of being disaffected; want of good-will.

DIS-AP-PIRM' (18), v. t. To contradict; to deny.

DIS-AP-PIRM'ANCE, n. Act of disaffirming; denial; negation.

DIS-A-GREE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fail to agree; to be at variance.

2. To differ in opinion. 3. To be unsuited.

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE, a. Not agreeable; exciting repugnance.

SYN.—Unpleasant; offensive; displeasing.

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLE-NESS, n. Unpleasantness. [*agreeable manner*].

DIS-A-GREE'A-BLY, adv. In a disagreeing. 2. Difference of opinion. 3. Unsuitableness. 4. A controversy.

SYN.—Diversity; discrepancy; variance; dissent; dispute; discord.

DIS-AL-LOW', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To refuse to allow; to disown and reject.—*v. i.* To refuse permission.

DIS-AL-LOW'A-BLE, a. Not allowable; not to be suffered.

DIS-AL-LOW'ANCE, n. Refusal to admit or permit.

SYN.—Disapprobation; rejection.

DIS-ANT-MATE, v. t. To deprive of spirit; to discourage; to dishearten.

DIS-AN-NEX', v. t. To separate.

DIS-AN-NUL', v. t. To annul.

DIS-The prefix in this word is intensive.

DIS-AP-PEAR', v. i. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To vanish from the sight; to become invisible. 2. To cease to be or exist.

DIS-AP-PPEAR'ANCE, n. Act of disappearing.

DIS-AP-POINT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [*Prof. divs and appoint*, prop., to unfix or unsettle.] 1. To defeat of expectation or hope. 2. To hinder of result.

SYN.—To frustrate; balk; baffle; foil.

DIS-AP-POINTMENT, n. 1. Defeat or failure of expectation or hope. 2. That which disappoints.

DIS-AP-PRO-BATION, n. Act of disapproving.

DIS-AP-PRO-BA-TION-RY (50), a. Containing disapprobation.

DIS-AP-PROV'AL, n. Disapprobation.

DIS-AP-PROVE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To regard as wrong or inexpedient; to censure. 2. To decline to sanction; to disallow.

DIS-AP-PROVE' (91), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of arms, or of the means of attack or defense.

DIS-ARM'A-MENT, n. Act of disarm-ing.

DIS-AR-RANGE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To disturb the due arrangement of.

DIS-AR-RANGE'MENT, n. Act of disarranging; confusion; disorder.

DIS-AR-RANG', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To break the array of. 2. To address; to unrobe.—*n.* 1. Disorder; confusion. 2. Undress; dishabille.

DIS-AS-TR' (91), n. [*Lat dis and astrum*, Gr. *αστρον*, *αστριπ*, star.] A sudden misfortune.

SYN.—Calamity; mishap; mischance.

DIS-AS-TROUS, a. Unfortunate; calamitous.

DIS-AS-TROUS-LY, adv. In a disastrous manner. [*ness*].

DIS-AS-TROUS-NESS, n. Unfortunate-ty.

DIS-A-VOU', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To refuse to own or acknowledge. 2. To disprove. [*disclaimer*].

DIS-A-VOW'AL, n. Act of disavowing.

DIS-BAND', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To disperse; esp. to break up the military organization of.—*v. i.* To become separated or broken up.

DIS-BARK', v. t. To put on shore; to disembark.

DIS-BE-LIEF', n. 1. Act of disbeliev-ing; denial of belief. 2. System of error.

SYN.—Unbelief.—*Unbelief* is a mere failure to admit; *disbelief* is a positive rejection. One may be an *unbeliever* in Christianity from ignorance or want of inquiry; a *disbeliever* has the proofs before him, and incurs the guilt of setting them aside.

DIS-BE-LIEVE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To hold not to be true; to refuse credit to. [*lieves*].

DIS-BE-LIEVER, n. One who disbe-lies.

DIS-BOW'EL, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 137.] To take out the bowels of; to gut.

DIS-BUR'DEN, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To rid of a burden. 2. To become relieved of.—*v. i.* To ease the mind.

DIS-BURSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To pay out; to expend.

DIS-BURSE'MENT, n. Act of disbur-sing; expenditure. [*money*].

DIS-BURSER, n. One who disburses.

DISC, n. A circular plate. See DISK.

DIS-CARD', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To cast off or dismiss; to discharge.

DIS-CERN' (-zern', 14, 65), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. discernere*, fr. *dis*, and *cernere*, to separate, perceive.] 1. To note the distinctive character of. 2. To perceive and recognize. 3. To perceive with the mind.

DIS-CERN'ER, n. One who discerns.

DIS-CERN'I-BLE (diz-zern'/i-bl), a. Capable of being discerned.

DIS-CERN'MENT (diz-zern'/), n. 1. Act of discerning. 2. Faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another.

SYN.—Discrimination; penetration; sagacity.—*Discernment* is accuracy and keenness of mental vision; *penetration* is the power of seeing deeply into a subject in spite of every thing that intercepts the view; *discrimination* is a capacity of tracing out minute distinctions and the nicest shades of thought. A *discerning* man is not easily misled; one of a *penetrating* mind sees a multitude of

things which escape others; a *discriminating* judgment detects the slightest differences.

DIS-CER'PTION, n. [Lat. *discerpere*, to rend.] Act of pulling to pieces.

DIS-CHARGE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To relieve of a charge or burden; to unload. 2. To let go the charge of. 3. To relieve of a debt, obligation, accusation, office, &c. 4. To perform or execute, as an office or part. 5. To give vent to; to utter.—*v. i.* To throw off a charge, or burden.—*n.* 1. Act of discharging. 2. That which discharges. 3. That which is discharged.

DIS-CHÁR'GER, n. One who, or that which, discharges.

DIS-CÍ'PLE, n. [Lat. *discipulus*, from *discere*, to learn.] A learner; a scholar; a pupil; a follower. [disciple.]

DIS-CÍ'PLE-SHIP, n. State of being a **DIS-CÍ-PLIN-A-BLE, a.** Capable of being disciplined.

DIS-CÍ-PLIN-Á'RI-AN, a. Pertaining to discipline.—*n.* One who enforces rigid discipline.

DIS-CÍ-PLIN-A-RY, a. Pertaining to, or intended for, discipline.

DIS-CÍ-PLÍNE, n. [Lat. *disciplina*. See DISCIPLINE.] 1. Treatment suited to a disciple or learner. 2. Training; subjection to rule. 3. Corrective punishment.

SYN.—Education; instruction; culture; correction; chastisement.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To educate; to bring under control; to drill. 2. To correct; to chastise. 3. To inflict ecclesiastical penalties upon.

DIS-CLÁIM', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To reject all claim to; to disavow; to disown.

DIS-CLÁIM'ER, n. 1. One who disclaims. 2. (*Law*.) A denial or renunciation, as of a title, estate or trust. 3. A public disavowal.

DIS-CLOSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To unclose; to open; to bring to light; to make known.

DIS-CLOSE'RS, n. One who discloses.

DIS-CLOS'URE, n. 1. Act of disclosing. 2. That which is disclosed.

DÍSCOID, n. Any thing having the form of a disc.

DÍSCOID, } a. [Gr. *δισκοειδής*, fr. *discoid'al*,] *δίσκος*, a quoit, and *είδος*, shape.] Having the form of a disk.

DIS-CÓL'OR (-kúl'ur), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To alter the color or appearance of; to stain; to tinge.

DIS-CÓL'OR-ÁTION, n. 1. Change of coloring. 2. Discolored spot; stain.

DIS-CÓM'FIT (-kúm'fit), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dis* and *conficere*, to prepare.] 1. To scatter in fight. 2. To break up and frustrate the plans of.

SYN.—To discredit; defeat; rout.

DIS-CÓM'FIT-ÉRE (-kúm'fit-í-ur, 53), n. Act of discomfiting; rout; defeat; frustration.

DIS-CÓM'FORT (-kúm'fúrt), n. Want of comfort; uneasiness; inquietude.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To destroy or disturb the comfort of.

DIS-COM-MÉND', v. t. To blame.

DIS-COM-MÓDE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dis* and *commodare*, to make fit.] To put to inconvenience; to incommode. [ous.]

DIS-COM-MÓ'DI-OÚ'S, a. Inconmodious.

DIS-COM-PÓSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To disarrange. 2. To destroy the composure of.

SYN.—To disorder; derange; disturb; disconcert; ruffle.

DIS-COM-PÓ'SURE, n. 1. Disorder; agitation. 2. Discardance; inconsistency.

DIS-CON-CÉRT' (14), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To throw into disorder. 2. To disturb the composure of. [formity.]

DIS-CON-FÓRM'I-TY, n. Want of conformity.

DIS-CON-NÉCT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To separate; to sever.

DIS-CON-NÉ'CTION, n. Separation; want of union.

DIS-CÓN'SO-LATE (45), a. 1. Destitute of consolation; deeply dejected; melancholy. 2. Cheerless.

DIS-CÓN'SO-LATE-LY, adv. In a disconsolate manner.

DÍSCON-TÉNT', n. Want of content; dissatisfaction.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of content; to dissatisfy.

DÍSCON-TÉNT'ED-LY, adv. In a discontented manner. [inquietude.]

DÍSCON-TÉNT'MENT, n. Uneasiness.

DÍSCON-TÍNU-ÁNCE, n. Act of discontinuing; want of continued connection.

SYN.—Cessation; intermission; interruption; disjunction; disruption.

DIS-CON-TÍNU'É, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To interrupt the continuance of; to put an end to. 2. To cease attention to. 3. To disunite.—*v. i.* To cease; to part.

DIS-CÓN'TI-NÚ'I-TY, n. Want of continuity or cohesion.

DIS-CON-TÍNU'OÚ'S, a. Not continuous; interrupted; broken up.

DÍSCORD, n. [Lat. *discordia*, fr. *dis* and *cors*, *cordis*, heart.] 1. Want of concord; variance. 2. Union of musical sounds which strikes the ear disagreeably.

SYN.—Difference; dissension; contention; strife; dissonance.

DIS-CÓRD'ANCE, } n. Disagreement;

DIS-CÓRD'AN-ÇY, } inconsistency.

DIS-CÓRD'ANT, a. 1. Being at variance; opposing. 2. Not in harmony or musical concord.

SYN.—Incongruous; repugnant; contrary; dissonant; harsh.

DIS-CÓRD'ANT-LY, adv. In a discordant manner.

DÍSCOUNT, n. [Prefix *dis* and *count*.]

1. An allowance made on an account, debt, price asked, &c. 2. A deduction for interest, in advancing money upon a bill or note not due.

DÍSCOUNT, or DIS-COUNT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To deduct from an account, debt, charge, &c. 2. To loan money upon, deducting allowance for interest.—*v. i.* To lend money, abating the discount.

DIS-COUNT'A-BLE, a. Capable of being discounted.

DIS-COUN'TE-NÁNCE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put out of countenance; to abash. 2. To discourage.—*n.* Cold treatment; disapprobation.

DIS-COUNT-ER, n. One who discounts.

DIS-COUR'AGE (-kúr'ej), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To extinguish the courage of. 2. To deter one from.

SYN.—To dishearten; dispirit; depress; dissuade.

DIS-COUR'ÁGE-MENT (-kúr'ej-) n. 1. Act of discouraging; dejection. 2. That which discourages.

DIS-CÓURSE', n. [Lat. *discursus*, fr. *discurrere*, to run to and fro.] 1. Oral treatment of a subject; talk; conversation. 2. A formal dissertation; a sermon.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To exercise reason. 2. To talk or treat in a continuous or formal manner.—*v. t.* To utter or give forth.

DIS-CÓURS'IVE, a. 1. Reasoning; discursive. 2. Containing conversation.

DIS-COUR'TE-OÚ'S (-kúr'te-us), a. Uncivil; rude.

DIS-COUR'TE-SY, n. Want of courtesy; rudeness.

DÍSC'ÓUS, a. Disk-like; circular, wide, and flat.

DIS-CÓV'ER (-kúv'-), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To remove the covering from; to expose to view. 2. To make known. 3. To find out.

SYN.—To invent.—*We discover* what existed before but remained unknown; *we invent* by forming combinations which are either entirely new or which attain their end by means unknown before. Columbus *discovered* America; Whitney *invented* the cotton-gin.

DIS-CÓV'ER-A-BLE, a. Capable of being discovered.

DIS-CÓV'ER-ER, n. One who discovers; an explorer.

DIS-CÓV'ER-Y (-kúv'-), n. 1. Action of discovering; disclosure. 2. Revelation. 3. Finding out for the first time. 4. That which is discovered.

DIS-CRÉD'IT, n. 1. Want of credit; disesteem. 2. Act of discrediting, or state of being discredited.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To disbelieve. 2. To deprive of credibility. 3. To bring reproach upon.

DIS-CRÉD'IT-A-BLE, a. Tending to injure credit; disgraceful.

DIS-CRÉET', a. [Lat. *discretus*, p. p. of *discernere*. See DISCERN.] Possessed of discernment or discretion.

SYN.—Prudent; sagacious; circum-spect.

DIS-CRÉET'LY, adv. Prudently.

DIS-CRÉP'ANT, } (113), a. Disagree-

DIS-CRÉP'AN-ÇY } ment; variance;

inconsistency.

DIS-CRÉP'ANT (113), a. [Lat. *discrepare*, *discrepanans*, to sound discordantly.] Discordant; disagreeing; different.

DIS-CRÉTE', a. [See DISCREET.] 1. Separate; distinct. 2. Disjunctive.

DIS-CRÉ'TION (-krésh'un), n. [Lat. *discretio*, separation. difference. See DISCREET.] 1. Sagacity; prudence. 2. Freedom to act according to one's own judgment.

DIS-CRĒ'TION-AL } (-krěsh'un/), *n.*
DIS-CRĒ'TION-A-RY } Left to discre-
tion; unrestrained except by discre-
tion.

DIS-CRĒ'TION-AL-LY } (-krěsh'un/),
DIS-CRĒ'TION-A-RY-LY } *adv.* At
discretion; according to discretion.

DIS-CRĒ'TIVE, *a.* Disjunctive; sep-
arating.

DIS-CRĪM'I-NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
[*Lat. discriminare, -atum, fr. discrimen, division, distinction.*] 1. To sepa-
rate; to distinguish. 2. To distin-
guish by a peculiar note or sign.—*v. i.*
To make a difference or distinction.

DIS-CRĪM'I-NĀTE-LY, *adv.* Distinctly.
DIS-CRĪM'I-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of dis-
criminating. 2. Faculty of nicely
distinguishing. 3. Mark of distinc-
tion.

SYX.—See DISCERNMENT.

DIS-CRĪM'I-NA-TĪVE, *a.* 1. Distin-
guishing; distinctive. 2. Observing
distinctions. [*prive of a crown.*]

DIS-CROWN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To de-
DIS-CŪM'BEN-CY, *n.* [*Lat. discumbere, -cumbens, to lie down, recline.*]
Act of reclining at meat, after the
manner of the ancients.

DIS-CŪM'BER, *v. t.* To unburden.
DIS-CŪR'SIVE, *n.* [See DISCOURSE.]
1. Desultory talk. 2. Act of reason-
ing.

DIS-CŪR'SIVE, *a.* 1. Rational. 2. Rov-
ling; rambling; digressive.

DIS-CŪR'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a discurs-
ive manner. [*discursive.*]

DIS-CŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Argumentative;
DIS-CUS, *n.* 1. A quoit. 2. A disk.
DIS-CŪSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. discutere, discussum, fr. dis + qua-
tere, to shake, strike.*] 1. To break
up; to disperse. 2. To examine by
disputation.

SYX.—To debate.—*To discuss* a sub-
ject is to pull it to pieces; *to debate*
a point is to battle it out.

DIS-CŪ'SION (-kŭsh'un), *n.* Act of
discussing; debate; disputation.

DIS-CŪ'SIVE, *a.* Able or tending to
discuss.

DIS-CŪ'TIENT, *a.* [*Lat. discutiens, p. pr. of discutere.* See DISCUSS.]
Serving to disperse morbid matter.—
n. A medicine to disperse any coag-
ulated fluid in the body.

DIS-DĀIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. dis and dignari, to deem worthy.*]
To look with scorn upon; to despise.

SYX.—See CONTEMN.

DIS-DĀIN', *n.* A feeling of contempt
and aversion.

DIS-DĀIN'FUL, *a.* Full of disdain;
scornful; haughty. [*ful manner.*]

DIS-DĀIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a disdain-
DIS-EĀSE', *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *ease*.]
A morbid condition of body; sick-
ness;—applied figuratively to the
mind, to moral character, to insti-
tutions, &c

SYX.—Disorder; distemper; malady.
—*Disease* is the leading medical term.
Disorder means the same, though, per-
haps with some slight reference to an *ir-
regularity* of the system. *Distemper* is
now used by physicians only of the dis-
eases of animals. *Malady* is not a med-

ical term, and is less used than formerly
in literature.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To afflict
with sickness;—used almost exclu-
sively in the past participle.

DIS'EM-BĀRK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To put on shore; to land.—*v. i.*
To go on land. [*embarking.*]

DIS'EM-BĀR-KĀ'TION, *n.* Act of dis-
DIS'EM-BĀR'RASS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To free from embarrassment; to
clear.

DIS'EM-BĀR'RASS-MENT, *n.* Act of
disembarrassing.

DIS'EM-BĒL'LISH, *v. t.* To deprive of
embellishment. [*bitterness.*]

DIS'EM-BIT'TER, *v. t.* To free from
DIS'EM-BŌD'Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.]
To divest of the body.

DIS'EM-BŌGUE' (-bŏg'), *v. t.* [-ED;
-ING.] To discharge at the mouth;
as a stream.

DIS'EM-BOW'EL (137), *v. t.* To take
out the bowels; to eviscerate; to gut.

DIS'EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To free from perplexity or confusion.

DIS'EM-CHANT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To free from enchantment.

DIS'EM-CHANT'MENT, *n.* Act of dis-
enchanting.

DIS'EM-CŪM'BER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To free from encumbrance.

DIS'EM-CŪM'BRANCE, *n.* Deliverance
from any thing burdensome or trou-
blesome.

DIS'EM-GĀGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
release from some previous connec-
tion or engagement.

SYX.—*To liberate*; free; loose; de-
tach; withdraw.

DIS'EM-GĀGE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of
disengaging; extrication. 2. Free-
dom from engrossing occupation;
leisure.

DIS'EM-NO'BLE, *v. t.* To deprive of
what ennobles; to degrade.

DIS'EM-RŌLL', *v. i.* To erase from a
roll or list.

DIS'EM-TĀN'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To free from entanglement.

SYX.—To unravel; untwist; loose;
extricate; disengage.

DIS'EM-TĀN'GLE-MENT, *n.* Act of
disentangling.

DIS'EM-TŌMB' (-tŏm'), *v. t.* To take
out from a tomb.

DIS'ES-TEEM', *n.* Want of esteem;
disfavor.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
regard with disapproval; to slight.

DIS-FA'VOR, *n.* 1. Want of favor;
disesteem. 2. An unkindness.—*v. t.*
[-ED; -ING.] To withhold or with-
draw favor from.

DIS-FĪG'U-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disfig-
uring, or state of being disfigured.

DIS-FĪG'ŪRE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
mar the figure or appearance of.
SYX.—To deface; deform; injure.

DIS-FĪG'ŪRE-MENT, *n.* Deformity;
defacement.

DIS-FRĀN'CHĪSE (-chiz), *v. t.* [-ED;
-ING.] To deprive of a franchise or
chartered right; to dispossess of any
right of a citizen.

DIS-FRĀN'CHĪSE-MENT (-chiz), *n.*
Act of disfranchising.

DIS-FŪR'NISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
deprive of furniture; to strip.

DIS-GĀR'NISH, *v. t.* To divest of garni-
ture, ornaments, or furniture; to
dismantle.

DIS-GŌRGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1.
To vomit. 2. To throw out with
violence, as from a mouth. 3. To
make restitution of.

DIS-GŌRGE'MENT, *n.* Act of disgor-
ging; that which is disgorged.

DIS-GRĀCE', *n.* 1. Lack or loss of
favor. 2. Ignominy; infamy. 3.
Cause of shame.

SYX.—Opprobrium; dishonor; shame;
disrepute.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dis-
miss with dishonor. 2. To bring re-
proach or shame upon.

SYX.—To degrade; dishonor; debase.

DIS-GRĀCE'FUL, *a.* Bringing dis-
grace; shameful; infamous.

DIS-GRĀCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a dis-
graceful manner. [*pleasing.*]

DIS-GRĀ'CIOUS, *a.* Ungracious; un-
DIS-GŪSE' (72), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
1. To change the guise or appear-
ance of; especially to conceal by an
unusual dress. 2. To intoxicate.—
n. 1. Something put on to conceal
or deceive. 2. Slight intoxication.

DIS-GŪS'FER, *n.* One who disguises

DIS-GŪST', *n.* [*Lat. prefix dis and
gustus, tasting, taste.*] Repugnance
to what is offensive;—said of any
thing which offends the organ of
taste, or the sensibilities of the soul.

SYX.—Aversion; disrelish; dislike.
See AVERSION.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To provoke
disgust in; to displease.

DIS-GŪST'FUL, *a.* Provoking dis-
gust; nauseous. [*to disgust.*]

DIS-GŪST'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner

DISH, *n.* [A.-S. *disc*. See DESK and
DISK.] 1. A vessel for serving up
food. 2. Any particular kind of
food.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To
put in a dish. 2. To make like a
dish. 3. To frustrate. [*Low.*]

DIS-IA-BILL' (dis'a-bil'), *n.* An un-
dress; dishabile.

DISH'CLOTH, { *n.* A cloth for wiping
DISH'CLOUT, } dishes.

DIS-HEĀRT'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To deprive of heart, courage, or hope.

SYX.—To dispirit; discourage; de-
press; deject.

DĪ-SHĒV'EL (-shĕv'el), *v. t.* [-ED;
-ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] [*Fr. dĕshĕveler, fr. Lat. dis and capillus, hair.*]
To suffer to hang in a loose
or negligent manner, as the hair.

DISH'FUL, *n.* As much as a dish holds.

DIS-HŌN'EST (-hŏn'est, 91), *n.* 1.
Wanting in honesty; fraudulent. 2.
Characterized by fraud

DIS-HŌN'EST-LY (-hŏn'est-ly), *adv.* In
a dishonest manner.

DIS-HŌN'ES-TY (-hŏn'es-tĭ), *n.* 1.
Want of honesty. 2. Violation of
trust or of justice.

DIS-HŌN'OR (diz-hŏn'ur, 91), *n.* Want
of honor.

SYX.—Disgrace; ignominy; shame;
reproach; opprobrium.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring reproach or shame on. 2. To violate the chastity of. 3. To refuse to accept or pay; — said of a draft which is due and is presented.

SYN. — To disgrace; shame; degrade.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLE (-ōn'ur-), *a.* Bringing or deserving dishonor; base; wanting in honor.

DIS-HON'OR-A-BLY (-ōn'ur-), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner. [mor.]

DIS-HŪ'MOR, *n.* Peevishness; ill humor.

DIS-IN'ELI-NĀ'TION, *n.* State of being disinclined.

SYN. — Unwillingness; aversion; repugnance.

DIS-IN-CLĪNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To excite the dislike or aversion of.

DIS-IN-FECT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cleanse from infection.

DIS-IN-FECT'ANT, *n.* That which disinfects. [ing.]

DIS-IN-FECT'ION, *n.* Act of disinfecting.

DIS-IN-ŒN'U-OŪS, *a.* 1. Mean; unworthy. 2. Wanting in candor or frankness.

DIS-IN-ŒN'U-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Unfairly; not openly and candidly. [candor.]

DIS-IN-ŒN'U-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Want of candor.

DIS-IN-HĒR'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of an inheritance.

DIS-IN-HĒR'IT-ANCE, *n.* Act of disinheriting, or condition of being disinherited.

DIS-IN'TE-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *integrare*, -atum, to renew, from *integer*, whole.] To separate into

integrant parts. [to integrant parts.]

DIS-IN'TE-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Reduction

DIS-IN'TER', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 136.] To take out of the grave or tomb.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* Not influenced by regard to personal advantage.

SYN. — Unbiased; impartial.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-LY, *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

DIS-IN'TER-EST-ED-NESS, *n.* State of being disinterested; impartiality.

DIS-IN'TER'EMENT, *n.* Act of disin-
terring.

DIS-IN'THRALL', *v. t.* To release from thralldom; to emancipate.

DIS-IN'THRALL'MENT, *n.* Emancipation. [part; to separate.]

DIS-JOIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To

DIS-JOINT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put out of joint; to dislocate. 2. To separate at junctures. 3. To break the natural order and relations of. [state.]

DIS-JOINT'LY, *adv.* In a disjointed

DIS-JŪNCT', *a.* [Lat. *disjungere*, *disjunctus*, to disjoin.] Disjoined; separated. [tion.]

DIS-JŪNCT'ION, *n.* Disunion; separation.

DIS-JŪNCT'IVE, *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating. — *n.* A conjunction connecting grammatically two words or clauses expressing at the same time an opposition inherent in the notions. [junctive manner.]

DIS-JŪNCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a disjointed

DIS-K, *n.* [Gr. *δίσκος*. See DESK and DISH.] 1. A flat, circular plate. 2.

A quoit. 3. Face of a celestial body. 4. Central part of a radiate compound flower.

DIS-LIKE', *n.* Positive aversion.

SYN. — Disapprobation; displeasure; distaste; antipathy; repugnance.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To have an aversion to.

DIS-LO-CATE (45), *a.* Dislocated.

DIS-LO-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. prefix *dis* and *locare*, to place.] To displace; to put out of joint.

DIS-LO-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A displacing; displacement. 2. A disjoining; luxation.

DIS-LŌDĒE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To throw down from a lodge, or place of rest or hiding.

DIS-LŌDĒ'MENT, *n.* Act of dislodging.

DIS-LOY'AL, *a.* Not loyal; false to allegiance.

SYN. — Faithless; treacherous; perfidious; inconstant.

DIS-LOY'AL-LY, *adv.* Treacherously.

DIS-LOY'AL-TY, *n.* Want of loyalty; violation of allegiance.

DIS'MAL (dĭz'mal, 91), *a.* [Orig. a *n.*; from Lat. *dies malus*, evil day.] Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing.

SYN. — Dreary; doleful; direful.

DIS'MAL-LY, *adv.* In a dismal manner; dolefully.

DIS-MĀN'TLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of dress, apparatus, furniture, equipments, or fortifications.

DIS-MĀSK', *v. t.* To strip a mask from.

DIS-MĀST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of masts.

DIS-MĀY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *esmair*, from *des*, *es*, equiv. to Lat. *dis*, *ex*, and Goth. *magan*, to be strong.] To fill with distressing fear.

SYN. — Daunt; appall. — *Dismay* denotes a continuous state of gloomy apprehension; to *daunt* supposes something more sudden and startling; to *appall* is the strongest term, implying a sense of terror which overwhelms the faculties.

— *n.* Loss of firmness and energy through fear.

SYN. — Fear; fright; terror; consternation.

DIS-MĒM'BER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To divide limb from limb. 2. To strip of its essential parts.

SYN. — To disjoin; mutilate.

DIS-MĒM'BER-MENT, *n.* A dismembering; mutilation.

DIS-MĪSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dimittere*, for *dismittere*, -missum, from *dis* and *mittere*, to send.] 1. To send away; to cause or permit to go. 2. To remove from office or employment. 3. To lay aside or reject.

DIS-MĪSS'AL, *n.* Dismission; discharge.

DIS-MĪS'SION (-mĭsh'un), *n.* Act of dismissing; removal; discharge.

DIS-MĪS'SIVE, *a.* Giving dismission, or leave to depart.

DIS-MOUNT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To descend; to alight from a horse. — *v. t.* To throw or bring down from an elevation, place of honor and authority, &c.

DIS-O-BĒ'DI-ENŒE, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

DIS-O-BĒ'DI-ENT, *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey.

DIS-O-BĒ'DI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a disobedient manner.

DIS-O-BĒY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To neglect or refuse to obey.

DIS-ŌB'LI-GĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disobliging. [ing obligation.]

DIS-ŌB'LI-GĀ-TO-RY (50), *a.* Releasing.

DIS-O-BLĪGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility.

DIS-O-BLĪ'GING-LY, *adv.* In a disobliging manner. [proper orbit.]

DIS-ŌRBED', *a.* Thrown out of the orbit.

DIS-ŌR'DER, *n.* 1. Want of order. 2. Neglect of order or system. 3. Disturbance of the peace. 4. Disturbance of functions of body or mind.

SYN. — Disease; irregularity; confusion; tumult; bustle; illness; malady; distemper. See DISEASE.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To throw into confusion. 2. To make sick. 3. To disturb the regular operations of.

SYN. — To disarrange; confuse; discompose.

DIS-ŌR'DER-LI-NESS, *a.* State of being disorderedly.

DIS-ŌR'DER-LY, *a.* 1. Marked by disorder. 2. Not acting in an orderly way. 3. Not complying with the restraints of law. 4. Not regulated by the restraints of morality.

DIS-ŌR'GAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disorganizing or state of being disorganized.

DIS-ŌR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To destroy the organic structure of connected system of. [organizes.]

DIS-ŌR'GAN-IZ'ER, *n.* One who disorganizes.

DIS-ŌWN' (91), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To refuse to own.

SYN. — To disavow; disclaim; deny; disallow.

DIS-PĀR'ĀGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *disparagare*, fr. *dis* and *paragium*, parity of condition or birth, fr. *par*, equal.] To injure by depreciating comparisons; to detract or derogate from.

SYN. — To decry; undervalue; vilify; degrade. See DECRY.

DIS-PĀR'ĀGE-MENT, *n.* Injurious comparison with an inferior; unjust depreciation.

DIS-PĀR'Ā-GER, *n.* One who disparages.

DIS-PĀR'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *dispar*, unlike, unequal.] Difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence.

SYN. — Inequality; disproportion.

DIS-PĀRT', *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To part asunder; to separate.

DIS-PĀS'SION (-pāsh'un), *n.* Freedom from passion.

DIS-PĀS'SION-ATE (45), *a.* 1. Free from passion. 2. Not dictated by passion.

SYN. — Calm; cool; composed; temperate.

DIS-PĀS'SION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without passion; calmly.

DIS-PĀTCH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. pref. *dis* and *pacere*, pactum, to fasten, fix.] 1. To send off on a

special errand. 2. To put out of the way; to put to death. 3. To dispose of, as business.

SYN.—To expedite; hasten; speed; conclude; slay; kill.

—*n.* 1. The sending of a messenger in haste. 2. Any sending away. 3. Rapid performance. 4. A message dispatched or sent off. [ating, haste.

DIS-PATCH'FUL, *a.* Bent on, or indisposed to drive away; to cause to disappear.

DIS-PEN'SA-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered. 2. Capable of being dispensed with.

DIS-PEN'SA-RY, *n.* A place where medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor.

DIS-PEN-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of dispensing or dealing out;—often used of the dealing of God with his creatures. 2. A system of principles, promises, and rules ordained and administered. 3. The granting of a license, or the license itself, to do what is forbidden.

DIS-PEN'SA-TO-RY (50), *a.* Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations. —*n.* A book of directions for compounding medicines.

DIS-PENSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dispensare*, from *dis* and *pendere*, to weigh.] 1. To deal out in portions. 2. To apply, as laws to particular cases.

SYN.—To distribute; administer; execute. —*v. i.* To permit neglect or omission.

DIS-PENS'ER, *a.* One who dispenses. DIS-PEN'S-OR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To depopulate.

DIS-PERM'VOUS, *a.* [Gr. *δύς*, twice, double, and *σπέρμα*, seed.] Containing two seeds only.

DIS-PERSE' (53), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dispersere*, from *dis* and *spargere*, to scatter.] 1. To scatter here and there; to spread, as knowledge, light, &c. 2. To cause to separate.

SYN.—To dissipate; dispel; diffuse; distribute; disseminate.

DIS-PER'SION, *n.* 1. Act of dispersing. 2. State of being scattered.

DIS-PERT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To depress the spirits of.

SYN.—To dishearten; discourage; deject.

DIS-PLÁCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To change the place of; to remove. 2. To discharge; to depose.

DIS-PLÁCE'MENT, *n.* 1. A displacing; removal; discharge. 2. Quantity of water displaced.

DIS-PLÁNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To remove from the place where any thing has been planted.

DIS'PLAN-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of displacing; removal.

DIS-PLÁY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *desployer*, fr. *des* and *ployer*, to un-

fold.] 1. To unfold; to spread wide. 2. To exhibit to the view. 3. To set in view ostentatiously.

SYN.—To show; parade; expand. —*n.* 1. Exhibition; manifestation. 2. Ostentatious show; parade.

DIS-PLÉÁSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] Not to please; to make angry.

SYN.—To offend; dissatisfy; disgust; vex; chafe; provoke.

DIS-PLÉÁS'ÚRE (-plézh'ur), *n.* 1. Feeling of one who is displeased. 2. That which displeases.

SYN.—Dissatisfaction; disapprobation; dislike; anger.

DIS-PLÓDE', *v. t. & i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *displodere*, fr. *dis* and *plodere*, *plaudere*, to clap, strike.] To discharge; to explode.

DIS-PLÓ'SION, *n.* An explosion.

DIS-PLÓ'SÍVE, *a.* Tending to displace.

DIS-PLÚME', *v. t.* To strip of plumes.

DIS-PÓRT', *n.* Play; sport; diversion.

—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [As if from a Lat. word *disportare*, to carry to and fro.] To play; to sport.

DIS-PÓ'SÁ-BLE, *a.* Liable to be disposed of.

DIS-PÓ'SÁL, *n.* 1. Act of disposing, or disposing of. 2. Regulation of the condition, application, &c., of any thing. 3. Authority to dispose of.

SYN.—Dispensation; management; arrangement; regulation.

DIS-PÓSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *disponere*, -positum, fr. *dis* and *ponere*, to lay, set.] 1. To set in order.

2. To regulate. 3. To assign to a service or use. 4. To give a tendency or inclination.

To dispose of, (a.) To exercise the power of control over. (b.) To part with; to get rid of.

DIS-PÓSED', *p. a.* Inclined; minded.

DIS-PÓ'S'ER, *n.* One who disposes.

DIS-PO-SĪ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of disposing; disposal; distribution; arrangement. 2. Tendency resulting from natural constitution. 3. Aptitude of mind resulting from constitution. 4. Moral character.

SYN.—Inclination; tendency.—A man's disposition is the prevailing spirit or governing purpose of his mind; his inclinations are excited states of desire or appetency; tendency is a strong determination or proclivity toward some particular mode of action. A man's inclinations are variable; his natural tendencies are apt ultimately to prevail; but a disposition formed and sustained on the side of virtue will give him the control of both.

DIS-POS-SĒSS' (-pos-sēs' or -poz-zēs'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put out of possession.

DIS-POS-SĒS'SION (-sēs'h'un or -zēs'h'un), *n.* 1. A putting out of possession. 2. Result of the act.

DIS-PRÁISE', *n.* Blame; censure; reproach; disparagement. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To censure; to blame.

DIS-PRÉAD', *v. t.* To spread abroad.

DIS-PRÓOF', *n.* A proving to be false; confutation.

DIS-PRÓ-PORTION, *n.* 1. Want of proportion or of symmetry. 2. Want of suitableness. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make unsuitable.

DIS'PRO-PÓR'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Disproportional; inadequate.

DIS'PRO-PÓR'TION-AL, *a.* Not having due proportion.

DIS'PRO-PÓR'TION-AL-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably with respect to form, quantity, or value. [proportioned.]

DIS'PRO-PÓR'TION-ATE (45), *a.* Not DIS'PRO-PÓR'TION-ATE-LY, *adv.* Un-

suitably; inadequately.

DIS-PRÓV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being disproved.

DIS-PRÓVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To prove to be false; to confute.

DIS'PU-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being disputed; controvertible.

DIS'PU-TĀNT, *n.* One who disputes.

DIS'PU-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of disputing; controversy in words.

DIS'PU-TĀ'TIÓUS, } *a.* Inclined to dis-

DIS-PŪ'TĀ-TÍVE, } pute; apt to cavil.

DIS-PŪTE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *disputare*, from *dis* and *putare*, to clean, set in order, reckon.] 1. To contend in argument; to debate. 2. To strive in opposition to a competitor. —*v. t.* 1. To argue for and against. 2. To struggle for the possession of. 3. To call in question.

SYN.—To controvert; contest; debate. —*n.* 1. Verbal controversy; debate. 2. Contest; struggle.

SYN.—Altercation; quarrel; disagreement; difference.

DIS-PŪTER, *n.* One who disputes.

DIS-QUAL'I-FI-CĀTION, *n.* 1. A disqualifying; disability; especially legal disability. 2. Want of qualification. 3. That which disqualifies.

DIS-QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To render unfit; to incapacitate. 2. To deprive of legal capacity.

DIS-QUÍET, *n.* Want of quiet; uneasiness; restlessness. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render unquiet; to disturb.

DIS-QUÍVE-TŪDE (30), *n.* Uneasiness; disturbance; agitation.

DIS-QUI-SĪ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* [Lat. *disquisitio*, fr. *disquirere*, to investigate.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject.

DIS'RE-GÁRD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight. —*n.* Omission to notice.

DIS-RĒLISH, *n.* 1. Want of relish; distaste; aversion. 2. Bad taste. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To feel a degree of disgust at. 2. To make nauseous.

DIS-RĒP'U-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Tending to bring into discredit.

SYN.—Dishonorable; low; mean; disgraceful.

DIS-RĒP'U-TÁ-BLY, *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

DIS-RĒP'U-TĀ'TION, } *n.* Loss or

DIS-RĒP'TÉ', } want of reputation or credit.

SYN.—Dishonor; disgrace.

DIS'RE-SPĒCT', *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disrespect; incivility.

DIS'RE-SPĒCT'FUL, *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil.

DIS'RE-SPECT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

DIS-RÔBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To divest of a robe; to strip.

DIS-RÔOT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To tear up by the roots; to extirpate.

DIS-RÛPT', *a.* [Lat. *disrumpere, disruptus*, to break asunder.] Rent asunder; broken.

DIS-RÛPT'ION, *n.* A rending asunder; disruption. [asunder.]

DIS-RÛPT'ÛRE (53), *n.* A rending

DIS-SÂT'IS-FÂC'TION, *n.* State of being dissatisfied.

SYN.—Discontent; displeasure; dislike.

DIS-SÂT'IS-FÂC'TO-RY, *a.* Causing dissatisfaction.

DIS-SÂT'IS-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To render discontented.

DIS-SÊCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dissecare, dissectum*, from *dis* and *secare*, to cut.] 1. To cut in pieces for the purpose of examining the structure. 2. To analyze into its constituent parts.

DIS-SÊCT'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being dissected.

DIS-SÊCT'ION, *n.* Act of dissecting; anatomy.

DIS-SÊCT'OR, *n.* One who dissects.

DIS-SÊTZE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dispossess wrongfully.

DIS'SÊI-ZEE', *n.* One put out of possession of an estate unlawfully.

DIS-SÊTZ'IN, *n.* An unlawful dispossession of a person actually seized of the freehold.

DIS-SÊTZ'OR, *n.* One who disseizes.

DIS-SËM'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dissimulare*, fr. *dis* and *simulare*, to make like another.] 1. To hide under a false semblance; to disguise; to mask. 2. To make pretense of, to feign.—*v. i.* To conceal the real fact, motives, or sentiments, under some pretense. [bles.]

DIS-SËM'BLER, *n.* One who dissimulates.
SYN.—Hypocrite.—A *dissimbler* conceals what he is. A *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not. When André passed within the American lines in a citizen's dress, he was a *dissimbler*; Arnold, whom he went to visit, had long been a *hypocrite*.

DIS-SËM'N-ÂTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *disseminare, natum*, from *dis* and *seminare*, to sow.] 1. To sow, as seed. 2. To spread or extend by dispersion.

SYN.—To diffuse; propagate; circulate; disperse.

DIS-SËM'N-ÂTION, *n.* Act of disseminating; diffusion; dispersion.

DIS-SËM'N-ÂTOR, *n.* One who disseminates.

DIS-SËN'SION, *n.* [Lat. *dissensio*. See **DISSENT.**] Violent disagreement in opinion; strife; quarrel.

DIS-SËNT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dissentire*, fr. *dis* and *sentire*, to feel, think.] 1. To differ in opinion. 2. To differ from the established church.

—*n.* 1. Act of dissenting; disagreement. 2. Separation from an established church, esp. that of England.

DIS-SËNT'ER, *n.* One who dissents;

esp. a Protestant who dissents from the church of England.

DIS-SËN'TI-ENT, *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.—*n.* One who dissents.

DIS'SER-TÂ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *dissertatio*, from *dissertare*, to discuss.] A formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition.

DIS-SËRVE' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To injure; to harm. [chief.]

DIS-SËRV'ICE, *n.* Injury; harm; mischief; harmful.

DIS-SËRVE' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [In this word *dis* augments the significance.] To disunite; to sever.

DIS-SËRVE-R-ANÇE, *n.* Act of dissembling. [sent.]

DÏS'SI-DENÇE, *n.* Disagreement; dissidence.

DÏS'SI-DENT, *a.* [Lat. *dissidere, dissidens*, to sit apart; to disagree.] Dissenting.—*n.* One who dissents from the established religion; a dissenter. [neous.]

DIS-SÏM'LI-LAR, *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous.

DIS-SÏM'LI-LÄR'L-TY, *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness.

DIS-SÏM'LI-LÄR-LY, *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

LÏS'SI-MÏLI-TÛDE (30), *n.* Unlikeness; dissimilarity. [to feign.]

DIS-SÏM'U-LÄTE, *v. i.* To dissemble;

DIS-SÏM'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of dissembling; hypocrisy.

DÏS'SI-PÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dissipare, patum*, from *dis* and an obs. *sipare*, to throw.] 1. To drive asunder. 2. To destroy by wasteful extravagance.

SYN.—To disperse; scatter; dispel; squander; waste; lavish.

DÏS-SI-PÄ'TION, *n.* 1. A dissipating or dispersing. 2. A dissolute course of life. 3. A state of distracted attention.

DIS-SÏ'CI-A-BLE, *a.* Not well associated or assorted; incongruous.

DIS-SÏ'CI-ÄL, *a.* Unfriendly to society.

DIS-SÏ'CI-ÄTE (-shĭ-ät), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dissociare, -atum*, fr. *dis* and *sociare*, to unite.] To separate; to disunite.

DIS-SÏ'CI-Ä'TION (-shĭ-ä'shun), *n.* Act of dissociating; disunion.

DÏS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

DÏS'SO-LUTE (30), *a.* [Lat. *dissolvere, dissolutus*. See **DISSOLVE.**] Abandoned to vicious pleasures.

SYN.—Wild; wanton; luxurious; licentious; rakish; debauched.

DÏS'SO-LUTE-LY, *adv.* In a loose or dissolute manner. [dissipation.]

DÏS'SO-LUTE-NESS, *n.* Debauchery;

DÏS'SO-LÛ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of dissolving. 2. Change from a solid to a fluid state. 3. Change of form by chemical agency. 4. The breaking up of an assembly or a partnership. 5. Death. 6. Destruction; ruin.

DIS-SÏLV'A-BLE *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

DÏS-SÏLVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dissolvere*, from *dis* and *solvere*, to

loose, free.] 1. To separate into component parts. 2. To disconnect. 3. To melt; to liquefy. 4. To destroy the power of. 5. To cause to disappear. 6. To annul; to rescind.—*v. i.* 1. To waste or fade away. 2. To be melted.

DIS-SÏLV'ENT, *a.* Having power to dissolve.—*n.* That which has the power of dissolving; a solvent.

DIS-SÏLV'ER, *n.* One who dissolves.

DÏS'SO-NÄNCE, *n.* 1. A mingling of discordant sounds; discord. 2. Disagreement; inconsistency.

DÏS'SO-NÄNT, *a.* [Lat. *disonare, dissonans*, to be discordant, from *dis* and *sonare*, to sound.] 1. Discordant; unharmonious. 2. Incongruous.

DIS-SUÄDE' (-swäd'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dissuadere*, fr. *dis* and *suadere*, to persuade.] To advise or exhort against.

DIS-SUÄ'D, *n.* One who dissuades.

DIS-SUÄ'SION (-swä'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of dissuading. 2. A dissuasive.

DIS-SUÄ'SIVE (-swä'siv), *a.* Tending to dissuade.—*n.* An argument to deter one from a measure.

DÏS'SYL-LÄB'IC, *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.

DIS-SÏLV'LA-BLE, or **DÏS'SYL-LÄ-BLE**, *n.* [Gr. *δισσύλλαβος*, fr. *dis*, twice, and *συλλαβή*, syllable.] A word consisting of two syllables only.

DÏS'STÄFF (149), *n.* [A.-S. *distæf*.] Staff for holding the material from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

DIS-TÄIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stain.

DÏS'TÄNCE, *n.* 1. Space between two objects. 2. Remoteness of place; a remote place. 3. Interval of time. 4. Reserve; ceremoniousness.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To place at a distance. 2. To leave behind, as in a race.

DÏS'TÄNT, *a.* [Lat. *distare, distans*, to stand apart.] 1. Standing apart; separate. 2. Far separated; remote. 3. Reserved in manners; cold.

DÏS'TÄNT-LY, *adv.* At a distance; remotely; with reserve.

DIS-TÄSTE', *n.* 1. Dislike of food or drink. 2. Alienation of affection.

SYN.—Disrelish; disinclination; dislike; disgust.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dislike the taste of; to disrelish.

DIS-TÄSTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Unpleasant to the taste. 2. Displeasing to the feelings. [pleasing manner.]

DIS-TÄSTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a dissatisfied manner.

DIS-TËM'PER, *n.* 1. A morbid state of the animal system;—often restricted to the diseases of brutes. 2. Ill humor, or bad temper. 3. A preparation of opaque colors.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To derange the functions of. 2. To disturb; to ruffle.

DIS-TËM'PER-A-TÛRE (53), *n.* 1. Confusion; disorder. 2. Violent dis-



Distaff.

turbance. 3. Slight illness. 4. Mental uneasiness.

DIS-TEND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *distendere*, from *dis* and *tendere*, to stretch.] 1. To lengthen out. 2. To stretch or spread in all directions.

SYN.—To dilate; expand; enlarge.

DIS-TEN'SI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distended.

DIS-TEN'TION, *n.* 1. Distending. 2. Space occupied by the thing distended.

DIS-TICH (-tik), *n.* [Gr. *δίτιχος*, *δίτιχος*, with two rows, of two verses.] A couple of verses making complete sense.

DIS-TICH-OŪS, *a.* Having two rows.

DIS-TILL', } *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED,
DIS-TILL', } -LING, 187.] [Lat. *distillare*, fr. *de* and *stillare*, to drop.] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To flow gently. —*v. t.* 1. To let fall in drops. 2. To obtain by distillation; to rectify.

DIS-TILL-LÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of falling in drops. 2. Operation of extracting spirit from a substance; rectification.

DIS-TILL'ER, *n.* One who distills.

DIS-TILL'ER-Y, *n.* Building and works where distilling is carried on.

DIS-TINCT', *a.* [Lat. *distinguere*, *distinctus*, to distinguish.] 1. Distinguished. 2. Spotted; variegated. 3. Not united by growth or otherwise. 4. Different; individual.

SYN.—Separate; clear; plain; obvious.

DIS-TINCT'ION, *a.* 1. Marking off by visible signs. 2. Discrimination. 3. Distinguishing quality. 4. Regard to distinguishing circumstances. 5. Conspicuous station.

DIS-TINCT'IVE, *a.* Marking or expressing distinction.

DIS-TINCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

DIS-TINCT'LY, *adv.* With distinctness; clearly. [of being distinct.]

DIS-TINCT'NESS, *n.* Quality or state

DIS-TING'UISH (-ting'wish), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *distinguere*, fr. *dis* and *stingere*, to quench.] 1. To note as different. 2. To recognize by characteristic qualities. 3. To make to differ. 4. To make eminent.

SYN.—To mark; discriminate; discern; perceive; signalize.

—*v. t.* To make distinctions; to exercise discrimination.

DIS-TING'UISH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distinguished.

DIS-TING'UISHED (-ting'wished), *p. a.* Having distinction; noted.

SYN.—Eminent; conspicuous; celebrated; illustrious. —A man is eminent when he stands high as compared with others around him; conspicuous when he is so elevated as to be generally seen and observed; distinguished when he has something which makes him stand apart from others in the public view; celebrated when he is widely spoken of with honor and respect; illustrious when a splendor is thrown around him which confers the highest dignity.

DIS-TŌRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *distortum*, *distortum*, from *dis* and

torquere, to twist.] To twist out of shape.

SYN.—To twist; wrest; deform; pervert; bend.

DIS-TŌRTION, *n.* A twisting out of shape; visible deformity.

DIS-TRÁCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *distrahere*, *distractum*, from *dis* and *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To perplex; to confuse. 2. To agitate by conflicting passions. 3. To craze.

DIS-TRÁCT'ION, *n.* 1. Confusion of attention. 2. Confusion of affairs. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. A state of disordered reason.

SYN.—Perplexity; disorder; dissension; derangement; madness.

DIS-TRÁCT'IVE, *a.* Causing perplexity; distracting.

DIS-TRÁIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *distingere*, to draw asunder, hinder, molest.] To seize for debt, without legal process.

DIS-TRÁIN'OR, *n.* One who distrains.

DIS-TRÁUGHT' (-traw't), *a.* Distracted.

DIS-TRÉSS', *n.* [Lat. *distringere*, *districus*. See **DISTRÁIN**.] 1. Extreme pain of body or mind. 2. That which occasions suffering. 3. State of danger or necessity. 4. Act of distraining, or thing taken by distraining.

SYN.—Suffering; pain; agony; misery; calamity; misfortune. See **AFFLIC-TION**.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause pain or anguish to.

DIS-TRÉSS'FUL, *a.* Inflicting, inducing, or proceeding from, distress.

DIS-TRĪBU-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being distributed.

DIS-TRĪBŪ'TE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *distribuere*, -*butum*, fr. *dis* and *tribuere*, to assign.] 1. To divide among several. 2. To administer. 3. To separate, as into classes, orders, &c. [utes.]

DIS-TRĪBŪ'TER, *n.* One who distributes.

DIS-TRĪBŪ'TION, *n.* Act of distributing.

SYN.—Apportionment; allotment; dispensation; classification.

DIS-TRĪBŪ'TIVE, *a.* 1. Tending to distribute; dealing to each his proper share. 2. Expressing separation or division. [tribution; singly.]

DIS-TRĪBŪ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* By dis-

DIS-TRĪCT', *n.* [L. Lat. *districtus*, district, from Lat. *distringere*, to draw asunder.] 1. A defined portion of a state or city for legislative or elective purposes. 2. Any portion of territory.

SYN.—Division; quarter; province; region.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To divide into districts.

DIS-TRŪST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] Not to confide in; to mistrust. —*n.* 1. Doubt of reality or sincerity. 2. Suspicion of evil designs.

DIS-TRŪST'FUL, *a.* 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. 2. Diffident; modest.

DIS-TŪRB', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *disturbare*, from *dis* and *turba*, disorder, crowd.] 1. To throw into con-

fusion. 2. To interfere with. 3. To agitate the mind of.

SYN.—To disorder; disquiet; agitate; trouble; ruffle; stir; move.

DIS-TŪRB'ANCE, *n.* 1. Derangement of the regular course of things. 2. Confusion of the mind. 3. Public commotion. [or disquiet.]

DIS-TŪRB'ER, *n.* One who disturbs

DIS-ŪN'ION, *n.* 1. Termination of union. 2. A breach of concord and its effect. [disunion.]

DIS-ŪN'ION-ĪST, *n.* An advocate of

DIS-Ū-NĪTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To destroy the union of. 2. To break the concord of. —*v. t.* To part; to become separate.

DIS-Ū-NĪ-TY, *n.* State of separation.

DIS-ŪSÁGE, *n.* Neglect of use, exercise, or practice.

DIS-ŪSE', *n.* 1. Cessation of use. 2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DIS-ŪSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cease to use or practice. [disesteem.]

DIS-VÁL'ŪE, *v. t.* To undervalue. 2. To dig a ditch in the earth. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dig a ditch or ditches in; to trench.

DĪTCH'ER, *n.* One who digs ditches.

DĪ'THE-ĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *δῖς*, twice, and *theism*.] Doctrine of the existence of two gods, one good and one evil.

DĪTH'Y-RÁME, } [Gr. *διθύραμα*,
DĪTH'Y-RÁM'BUS, } *ῥος*, a kind of lyric poetry in honor of Bacchus.] An ancient Greek hymn in honor of Bacchus.

DĪTH'Y-RÁM'BIC, *a.* Wild; impetuous and boisterous, like a dithyramb. —*n.* 1. A dithyramb. 2. A wild, enthusiastic poem.

DĪ'TŌNE, *n.* [Gr. *δίτονος*, of two tones.] An interval comprehending two whole tones.

DĪ'TÁ-NY, *n.* [From Mt. *Dicté*, in Crete.] A kind of aromatic perennial plant.

DĪ'TŌ, *n.* [It. *detto*, fr. Lat. *dictum*, said.] That which has been said; the aforesaid thing. —*adv.* As before; in the same manner.

DĪ'TY, *n.* [A.-S. *dicht*, said, dictated, Lat. *dictum*, something said.] A little poem to be sung.

DĪ'Ū-RE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *δῖα*, through, and *οὐρον*, urine.] Excretion of urine.

DĪ'Ū-RĒ'TĪE, *a.* Exciting the discharge of urine. —*n.* A medicine with diuretic properties.

DĪ-ŪRNÁL, *a.* [Lat. *diurnalis*, from *dies*, day.] 1. Relating to the day-time. 2. Daily; recurring every day. 3. Constituting a day.

DĪ-ŪRNÁL-LY, *adv.* Daily; every day.

DĪ'Ū-TŪRNÁL, *a.* [Lat. *diuturnus*, fr. *diu*, a long time.] Of long continuance; lasting.

DĪ-VÁN', *n.* [Per. *diván*.] 1. A book; a collection of poems. 2. A council of state; the royal court; the court of justice; office for customs. 3. An audience chamber or saloon for company. 4. A kind of cushioned seat.

ÖR, DQ, WOLF, TŌO, TŌOK; ŪRN, RUE, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; Ć, Ě, hard; AS; EXIST; Y AS NG; THIS.

DÍ-VÁR'Í-CÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *divaricare*, -*catum*, fr. *di*, for *dis*, and *varicare*, to straddle.] To part into two branches; to fork. — *v. t.* To divide into two branches.

DÍ-VÁR'Í-CÁTE (45), *a.* Widely divergent.

DÍ-VÁR'Í-CÁTION, *n.* 1. A parting; a forking. 2. A wide divergence.

DIVE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *dyfan*. Cf. DIP.] 1. To plunge into water head first. 2. To plunge into any business or condition. 3. To sink; to penetrate.

DIVER, *n.* One who dives.

DÍ-VÉR'GE (14), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dis* and *vergere*, to bend, incline.] 1. To deviate gradually from a given course. 2. To vary from a type, a normal state, or the truth.

DÍ-VÉR'GEN'CE, } *n.* A receding from
DÍ-VÉR'GEN'CY, } each other in radiating lines.

DÍ-VÉR'GENT, *a.* Deviating gradually from a given point or direction.

DÍVERS (dív'verz), *a.* [Lat. *diversus*, turned in different directions, different, p. p. of *divertere*.] Several; sundry.

DÍVERSE, *a.* [See DIVERS.] Different in kind; unlike; dissimilar. — *adv.* In different directions.

DÍVERSE-LY, *adv.* 1. Differently; variously. 2. In different directions.

DÍ-VÉR'SÍ-ÉI-CÁTION, *n.* Act of diversifying.

DÍ-VÉR'SÍ-FÓRM, *a.* [Lat. *diversus*, different, and *forma*, form.] Of varied forms.

DÍ-VÉR'SÍ-FÝ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *diversus*, different, and *facere*, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities.

DÍ-VÉR'SÍON (14), *n.* 1. A turning aside. 2. That which diverts. 3. A drawing of the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made.

SYN. — Amusement; pastime; recreation.

DÍ-VÉR'SÍ-TÝ, *n.* 1. A state of difference; unlikeness. 2. Variety.

DÍ-VÉRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *divertere*, fr. *dis* and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To turn off from any course, direction, or intended application. 2. To turn from business or study.

SYN. — To please; gratify; amuse; entertain.

DÍ-VÉRT'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, diverts.

DÍ-VÉRT'SÉ-MÉNT (de'vér'téz'móng'), *n.* [Fr.] A short entertainment between the acts of longer pieces.

DÍ-VÉRT'ÍVE, *a.* Tending to divert.

DÍ-VÉST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See DEVEST.] 1. To strip, as of clothes. 2. To deprive.

DÍ-VÉST'Í-TÝRE (53), *n.* Act of dividing.

DÍ-VÍDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dividere*, from *dis* and root *vid*, to part.] 1. To sever into parts. 2. To cause to be separate. 3. To appoint. 4. To separate into two parts,

for ascertaining opinions for and against a measure.

SYN. — To sever; sunder; distribute; share; allot.

DÍV'Í-DÉND, *n.* 1. Share of the interest or profit of stock which belongs to each proprietor. 2. A number to be divided.

DÍ-VÍD'ÉR, *n.* One who, or that which, divides; esp., *pl.*, an instrument for dividing lines, describing circles, &c.

DÍV'Í-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of divining; augury.

DÍ-VÍNE', *a.* [Lat. *divinus*, fr. *divus*, belonging to a deity.] Belonging to, or proceeding from, God.

SYN. — Supernatural; godlike; heavenly; holy; sacred.

— *n.* 1. A priest; a clergyman. 2. A man skilled in divinity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To foresee or foreknow.

SYN. — To foretell; predict; presage. — *v. i.* To conjecture.

DÍ-VÍNE'LY, *adv.* In a divine manner; by divine agency.

DÍ-VÍNER, *n.* One who divines.

DÍV'ÍNG-BÉLL, *n.* A hollow vessel in which one may descend into deep water.

DÍ-VÍN'Í-TÝ, *n.* 1. State of being divine. 2. The Deity; God. 3. A false god. 4. A celestial being. 5. Science of divine things; theology.

DÍ-VÍŠ'Í-BÍL'Í-TÝ, *n.* Quality of being divisible. [vided.]

DÍ-VÍŠ'Í-BLE, *a.* Capable of being divided.

DÍ-VÍŠ'ÍON (-víž'un), *n.* 1. Act of dividing. 2. That which divides. 3. Portion separated by dividing. 4. Difference in opinion or feeling. 5. Section of an army or fleet, complete in itself.

SYN. — Compartment; section; separation; variance; discord.

DÍ-VÍŠ'ÍON-AL, *a.* 1. Expressing or making division. 2. Belonging to a division. [cord.]

DÍ-VÍŠ'ÍVE, *a.* Creating division or dis-

division is divided.

DÍ-VÓR'CE', *n.* [Lat. *divortium*, fr. *divortere*, *divertere*, to separate.] 1. A legal dissolution of the marriage contract. 2. Separation of things closely united. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To separate by divorce. 2. To disunite.

DÍ-VÓR'CE'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being divorced.

DÍ-VÓR'ČER, *n.* One who produces divorce. [vorce.]

DÍ-VÓR'ČÍVE, *a.* Having power to divide. **DÍ-VÚL'GE'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *divulgare*, from *dis* and *vulgare*, to make public.] To reveal; to disclose.

DÍ-VÚL'ČER, *n.* One who divulges.

DÍ-VÚL'SÍON, *n.* [Lat. *divulsio*, from *divellere*.] A rending asunder.

DÍ-VÚL'SÍVE, *a.* Tending to pull asunder or rend.

DÍZ'ÉN (díž'n or díž'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dress gaudily; to overdress.

DÍZ'ZÍ-NESS, *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.

DÍZ'ZY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] A.-S. *dysig*, *gedysig*, foolish, insipid.] 1.

Giddy; hence, confused. 2. Causing giddiness. 3. Headless.

DO, *n.* A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for solmization.

Dŏ (dŏ), *v. t.* or *auxiliary*. [imp. DID; *p. p.* DONE.] [A.-S. *dŏn*, Goth. *taugun*.] 1. To perform; to execute. 2. To produce; to effect.

3. To finish; to accomplish. 4. To cook completely. 5. To translate. — *v. i.* 1. To act or behave. 2. To fare. 3. To answer an end.

DŌAT, *v. i.* See DOTE.

DŌC'Í-BÍL'Í-TÝ, } *n.* Quality of being
DŌC'Í-BLE-NESS, } docible; teach-

ableness; docility.

DŌC'Í-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *docibilis*, from *docere*, to teach.] Easily taught; teachable; docile.

DŌC'Í-LE, *a.* [Lat. *docilis*, fr. *docere*, to teach.] Teachable; ready to learn; tractable. [ness to learn.]

DO-ČÍL'Í-TÝ, *n.* Teachableness; readi-

DŌČ'Í-MA-ČÝ, *n.* [Gr. *doxoparata*, examination.] Art of applying tests to ascertain the nature, quality, &c., of objects. [ments.]

DŌČ'Í-MĀŠ'TIC, *a.* Proving by experi-

DŌČK', *n.* [A.-S. *docce*.] 1. A plant having a long root. 2. [Icel. *dockr*.] Stump of a tail, or part left after cutting. 3. [Lat. *doga*, sort of vessel, Gr. *δοxγ*, receptacle.] An artificial inclosure for the reception of vessels. 4. Space between two piers for ships. 5. Place where a criminal stands in court. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cut off; to curtail. 2. To deduct from. 3. To destroy or defeat. 4. To place in a dock. [a dock.]

DŌČK'ÁGE, *n.* Charge for the use of

DŌČK'ÉT, *n.* [From *dock*, to cut off a part.] 1. A summary. 2. A label tied to goods. 3. A list of causes in court ready for hearing or trial. 4. Any list of business matters to be acted on. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To enter in a docket; to mark the contents of on the back.

DŌČK'YÁRD, *n.* A yard near a harbor, for naval stores and timber.

DŌČ'TOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *docere*, to teach.] 1. A learned man. 2. One who has received the highest degree in a faculty; especially, a physician. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attend or treat as a physician.

DŌČ'TOR-AL, *a.* Relating to the degree or practice of a doctor. [tor.]

DŌČ'TOR-ATE (45), *n.* Degree of a doctor.

DŌČ'TOR-ÉSS, } *n.* A female doctor;
DŌČ'TRESS, } a woman who is a physician.

DŌČ'TOR-SHÍP, *n.* Degree of a doctor.

DŌČ'TRI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to doctrine.

DŌČ'TRÍNE, *n.* [Lat. *doctrina*, fr. *doctor*.] Instruction; body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; tenet.

SYN. — Precept. — A doctrine is something to be believed; a precept, something to be obeyed.

DŌČU-MÉNT, *n.* [Lat. *documentum*,

fr. *docere*, to teach.] An original or official paper, relied on as the proof or support of any thing else. — *v. t.* To furnish with documents.

DO'C-U-MĒNT'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to
DO'C-U-MĒNT'A-RY, } documents, or
written evidence; consisting in documents.

DO'P'NER, *a.* A parasitical vine, which, decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it.

DO-DEC'A-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *γωνία*, angle.] A polygon having twelve equal sides, and twelve equal angles.

DO-DEC'A-HE'DRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron.

DO-DEC'A-HE'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A solid having twelve equal faces.

DŌDĒE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] Dodeca-
Prob. a modif. of *dog*, *v. t.* hedrons.
1. To start suddenly aside.
2. To play tricks. — *v. i.* To escape by starting aside. — *n.* Act of skillfully evading; hence, a dexterous trick.

DŌ'DŌ, *n.*; *pl.* DŌ'DŌES. An extinct bird of large size, once inhabiting the Island of Mauritius. [fallow-deer.

DOE, *n.* [A.-S. *dǣ*.] Female of the

DOE'SKIN, *n.* A compact, twilled woolen cloth.

DO'ER (DŌ'er), *n.* One who does; an actor; an agent.

DŌFF, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *do* and *off*.] 1. To put off, as dress. 2. To rid one's self of.

DŌG, *n.* [Icel. *doggr*.] 1. A well-known quadruped. 2. A mean, worthless fellow. 3. An andiron. 4. (*Mech.*) (*a.*) A grappling-iron. (*b.*) An iron with fangs for securing a log. (*c.*) A kind of catch or clutch. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 139.] To follow inquisitiously or indefatigably; to hunt.

DŌG'-CĀRT, *n.* A one-horse vehicle for sportsmen. [or offal.

DŌG'-CHEAP, *a.* Cheap as dog's meat

DŌG'-DĀY, *n.* One of the days when the Dog-star rises and sets with the sun, beginning the latter part of July, and ending the beginning of September.

DŌGE, *n.* [It., fr. Lat. *dux*, a leader.] Chief magistrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DŌG'-EARED, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down by careless usage. [Illy obstinate.

DŌG'ĒED (60), *a.* [From *dog*.] Sur-
DŌG'ĒED-LY, *adv.* In a dogged man-
ner; sullenly. [roseness.

DŌG'ĒED-NESS, *n.* Sullenness; mo-

DŌG'ĒER-EL, *a.* [Cf. DOG-LATIN.] Low in style, and irregular in measure. — *Mean*, irregular verse.

DŌG'ĒISH, *a.* Like a dog; churlish.

DŌG'-LATIN, *n.* Barbarous Latin.

DŌG'MĀ, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* DŌG'MĀS; *Lat. pl.* DŌG'MĀ-TĀ. [Lat., fr. Gr. *δόγμα*, fr. *δοκέω*, to think.] 1. That which is held as an opinion. 2. An established tenet. 3. A principle of doc-

trine asserted without sufficient evidence.

SYN. — Tenet. — *A tenet* is an article of faith, which is firmly held. *Dogma* has now a somewhat odious sense, from its carrying with it the idea of authority or undue assumption, as in its derivative *dogmatism*.

DŌG-MĀ'TĪC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to
DŌG-MĀ'TĪC-AL, } a dogma. 2. Mag-
isterial. 3. Positive; authoritative.

DŌG-MĀ'TĪC-AL-LY, *adv.* Arrogantly.
DŌG-MĀ'TĪCS, *n. sing.* Doctrinal the-
ology.

DŌG'MĀ-TĪSM, *n.* Arrogance in opin-
DŌG'MĀ-TĪST, *n.* A dogmatizer.

DŌG'MĀ-TĪZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To assert with bold and undue confidence.

DŌG'MĀ-TĪZ'ER, *n.* One who dogma-
DŌG'S'-EAR, *n.* Corner of a leaf,
turned down like the ear of a dog.

DŌG'-STĀR, *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude. [that of a dog.

DŌG'-TRŌT, *n.* A gentle trot like
DŌG'-WATCH, (*Naut.*) One of two
watches of two hours each, the first
being from 4 to 6, P. M., the second
from 6 to 8, P. M.

DŌG'WOŌD, *n.* A genus of large
shrubs or small trees.

DO'LY (149), *n.* [Cf. TOWEL.] A
small napkin, generally colored.

DOIT, *n.* [D. *duit*, perh. fr. Fr. *d'uit*,
of eight, as it is the eighth part of a
stiver.] 1. A small Dutch coin,
worth about half a farthing. 2. Any
trifle.

DO-LĀ'E'RI-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *dolabra*,
pick-ax, and *forma*, form.] Having
the form of an ax or hatchet.

DO'LCĒE (dŌl'chā), } *adv.*
DO'LCĒEMENTE (-mĕn'tā), } [It.]
(Mus.) Softly; sweetly.

DOLE, *n.* [A.-S. *dāl*; *dalan*, to divide.]
1. Act of dealing. 2. That which is
dealt or distributed. 3. Alms; char-
ity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deal
out in small portions.

DŌLE'FUL, *a.* Full of dole or grief.
SYN. — Piteous; sorrowful; woful; mel-
ancholy; sad; gloomy.

DŌLE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Sadly. [mal.

DŌLE'SŌME (-sum), *a.* Doleful; dis-

DŌLL, *n.* [A contr. of *Dorothy*.] A
puppet or baby for a child.

DŌL'LAB, *n.* [Abbrev. of *Joachims-
thal*, i. e., a piece of money first
coined, about 1618, in the valley of
St. Joachim, in Bohemia.] 1. A sil-
ver coin of the United States, equal
to one hundred cents. 2. A coin of
the same general weight and value,
in several other countries.

DŌ'LOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *dolere*, to feel
pain.] Pain; grief; distress.

DŌL'OR-IFĪC, } *a.* Lat. *dolor*, and
DŌL'OR-IFĪC-AL, } *facere*, to make.]
Causing pain or grief; dolorous.

DŌL'OR-ŌUS, *a.* 1. Full of grief. 2.
Occasioning pain or grief.

SYN. — Doleful; dismal; sorrowful.

DŌL'OR-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* In a dolorous
manner.

DŌL'PHIN, *n.* [Lat. *dolphin*, Gr. *δελ-
φῶν*.] 1. A cetaceous mammal. 2.

A fish celebrated for its surprising
changes of color when dying.

DŌLT (20), *n.* [A.-S. *dol*, *dvol*, *dval*,
erring, foolish. Cf. DULL.] A heavy,
stupid fellow.

DŌLT'ISH, *a.* Dull; stupid.

DO-MĀIN, *n.* [Lat. *dominium*, prop-
erty, ownership, fr. *dominus*, mas-
ter, owner.] 1. Territory over which
dominion is exerted. 2. Landed prop-
erty; estate, esp. an estate or patri-
mony which one has in his own right.

DŌME, *n.* [Lat. *domus*, a house.] 1.
A building. 2. A cupola. 3. Any
similar erection.

DOMES'DĀY, *n.* See DOOMSDAY.

DO-MĒS'TIC, *a.* [Lat. *domesticus*, fr.
domus, house.] 1. Belonging to the
house or home. 2. Pertaining to a
nation considered as a family, or
home. 3. Remaining much at home.

4. Living in or near human habita-
tions. 5. Made in one's own house
or country. — *n.* A house-servant.

DO-MĒS'TI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
[L. Lat. *domesticare*, -*catum*, from
domus, house.] 1. To make domestic.
2. To act as if at one's own home.
3. To tame. [titating.

DO-MĒS'TI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of domes-
DO'MES'TIC'ITY, *n.* State of being
domestic; a household act.

DŌM'TI-ĀLE, *n.* [Lat. *domicilium*, fr.
domus, a house.] Place of permanent
residence. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
establish in a fixed residence; to dom-
iciliate.

DŌM'TI-ĀLI-A-RY (or -sil'ya-ry), *a.*
Pertaining to domicile.

DŌM'TI-ĀLI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
To establish in a permanent resi-
dence; to domicile. [residence

DŌM'TI-ĀLI-ĀTION, *n.* Permanent
DŌM'TI-NĀNT, *a.* [See *infra*.] Ruling;
prevailing; predominant; — *n.* Fifth
tone of the scale.

DŌM'TI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
dominari, -*natus*, fr. *dominus*, mas-
ter, lord.] To rule; to govern.

DŌM'TI-NĀTION, *n.* 1. Dominion;
government. 2. Fourth of the sup-
posed orders of angelical beings.

DŌM'TI-NA-TĪVE, *a.* Ruling; imper-
ious. [power.

DŌM'TI-NĀTOR, *n.* A ruler or ruling
DŌM'TI-NEER', *v. t.* [-EL; -ING.] To
rule with insolence or arbitrary
sway.

DŌ-MĪN'IC-AL, *a.* [From Lat. *domi-
nus*, lord.] Indicating the Lord's day,
or Sunday.

Domincal letter, one of the first seven
letters of the alphabet, used in almanacs
to denote the Sabbath or Lord's day.

DO-MĪN'IC-AN, *n.* A monk of an order
founded by *Domine* de Guzman.

DO-MĪN'ION, *n.* [See DOMAIN.] 1.
Supreme authority. 2. Predomin-
ance. 3. Territory over which au-
thority is exercised. 4. A governing
power of high rank.

SYN. — Sovereignty; control; rule;
authority; government; regent.

DŌM'TI-NO, *n.*; *pl.* DŌM'TI-NŌS, or
DŌM'TI-NŌES. [It. & Sp., from Lat.

ŌR. DŌ, WŌLE, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; ŌRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ć, Ć, soft; Ć, Ć, hard; AŌ; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

dominus, master.] 1. A kind of hood. 2. A long, loose cloak, with a hood removable at pleasure, used as a disguise. 3. A person wearing a domino. 4. *pl.* A game, or one of the pieces with which it is played.

DÓN, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *dominus*, master.] 1. Sir; Mr.; — a title of courtesy in Spain. 2. A grand personage. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING, 142.] [To do on.] To put on.

DÓN'ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *donare*, *donatum*, from *donum*, gift.] To give. [Recent.]

DO-NÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of giving. 2. That which is given; a grant.

Syn.—Gift; present.—*Gift* is generic; a *present* is a gift intended as a compliment or expression of kindness; a *donation* is a word of more dignity, denoting a gift to some public object, and usually large in amount.

DÓN'A-TIVE, *n.* A gift; a gratuity.

DÓNÉ (57), *p. p.* from *do*. 1. Performed; executed. 2. [Fr. *doné*, corrupted in law to *doné*, or *done*, fr. *donner*, to give.] Given out; made public; — used in the clause expressing the date of an official public document. [made.]

DO-NEE', *n.* One to whom a gift is **DÓN'ION** (dún'jun), *n.* [See DUNGEON.] A massive tower in ancient castles; — also called the *keep*.

DÓN'KEY (150), *n.* 1. An ass, or mule. 2. A stupid fellow.

DÓN'NÁ, *n.* [It., from Lat. *domina*, mistress.] A lady; madam; — title given a lady in Italy. [gratuitously.]

DÓN'OR, *n.* One who gives or bestows

DÓOM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To condemn. 2. To mulct or fine. 3. To destine; to fate. — *n.* [A.-S. *dom*.] Judicial sentence; penal decree.

DÓOMS'DÁY, *n.* 1. A day of doom or condemnation. 2. Day of the final judgment.

DÓOMS'DÁY-BOÖK, *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their ownership, &c.

DÖÖR, *n.* [A.-S. *duru*, *dora*, Gr. *δῶρα*, Skr. *dṛar*, *dṛāra*.] 1. An opening in the wall of a house for going in and out at. 2. Frame by which such an opening is closed. 3. Means of access.

DÖÖR-KEEP'ER, *n.* One who guards a door; a porter; a janitor.

DÖÖR-WÁY, *n.* The passage of a door.

DÖÖRÉ, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece. 2. Belonging to the Dorians, between the Tuscan and Ionic.

DÖÖRÉ-CÍS'M, *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

DÖÖR-MAN-CY, *n.* Doric Order.

DÖÖR-MAN-CY, *n.* State of being dormant.

DÖÖR'MANT, *a.* [Fr., *p. pr.* of *dormir*, to sleep.] Sleeping; hence, quies-

cent; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on.

DÖÖR'MER, } *n.* [Lit., the
DÖÖR'MER-WÍN'DÖW, } window of a sleeping apartment. Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] A window placed vertically on the inclined plane of a roof.

DÖÖR'MI-TIVE, *n.* Dormer-window. [Lat. *dormire*, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a soporific. — *a.* Causing sleep.

DÖÖR'MI-TO-RY (50), *n.* [Lat. *dormitorium*, from *dormire*, to sleep.] A room or building used to sleep in.

DÖÖR'MOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* DÖÖR'MICE. [Lat. *dormire*, to sleep, and *mouse*.] A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel. It is usually torpid during the winter.

DÖÖR'SAL, *a.* [Lat. *dorsualis*, fr. *dorsum*, back.] Pertaining to the back.

DÖÖR-SÍP'ER-OÜS, } *a.* [Lat. *dorsum*,
DÖÖR-SÍP'A-ROÜS, } back, and *ferre*, to bear, *parere*, to bring forth, bear.] Bearing seeds on the back of the leaves.

DÖÖRY, *n.* A canoe or small boat.

DÖÖSE, *n.* [Gr. *δόσος*, a giving, dose, fr. *δίδωμι*, to give.] 1. Quantity of medicine given at one time. 2. As much as one can take. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form into suitable doses. 2. To give potions to constantly and without need.

DÖÖS'SIL, *n.* [L. Lat. *duclillus*, fr. Lat. *ducere*, to lead, draw.] A portion of lint in a cylindrical form.

DÖÖT, *n.* 1. [Perh. corrupt. fr. *jet*, or allied to A.-S. *dyttan*, to close up.] A small point or spot. 2. [Fr., fr. Lat. *dos*.] A dowry. — *v. t.* [-ED; -RING.] To mark with dots.

DÖÖTAGE, *n.* [From *dote*.] 1. Childishness; senility. 2. Weak and foolish affection.

DÖÖTAL, *a.* [Lat. *dotalis*, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, marriage portion.] Pertaining to, or constituting, dower, or comprised in it.

DÖÖTARD, *n.* [From *dote*.] A man whose intellect is impaired by age.

DO-TÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *dotare*, to endow, fr. *dos*, *dotis*, dower.] 1. Act of endowing a woman. 2. Endowment; establishment of funds for support of any object.

DÖÖTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [W. *dotio*, *dotian*.] 1. To have the intellect impaired, especially by age. 2. To be foolishly fond.

DÖÖTER, *n.* One who dotes.

DÖÖT'ARD, *n.* [For *dotard*, fr. *dote*.] A decayed tree.

DÖÖT'ER-EL, } *n.* [From *dote*.] A
DÖÖT'REL, } wading bird allied to the plover.

DÖÖB'LE (dü'b'l), *a.* [Lat. *duplus*, fr. *duplex*, twofold, double.] 1. Twofold; multiplied by two. 2. In pairs; coupled. 3. Vacillating; deceitful. 4. Having several rows of petals produced by cultivation. — *adv.* Twice;

twofold. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To multiply by two; to duplicate. 2. To fold one part on another part of. 3. To contain or be worth twice as much as. 4. To pass around or by. 5. (*Mil.*) To unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one. — *v. i.* 1. To increase to twice as much. 2. To return upon one's track. — *n.* 1. Twice as much. 2. That which is doubled over or together; a fold. 3. A trick; an artifice. 4. A counterpart.

DOÜB'LE-BÁSE, } *n.* The largest and
DOÜB'LE-BÁSS, } lowest-toned instrument in the violin form.

DOÜB'LE-DEÁL'ER, *n.* A deceitful, trickish person.

DOÜB'LE-DEÁL'ING, *n.* Artifice; duplicity.

DOÜB'LE-ÉN'TRY, *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction.

DOÜB'LE-MÍND'ED, *a.* Having different minds at different times; wavering; unstable.

DOÜB'LE-NESS, *n.* State of being double or doubled.

DOÜB'LE-QUÍCK, *n.* Fastest step, in marching, next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 23 inches in length, to be taken in one minute.

DOÜB'LER, *n.* One who, or that which, doubles.

DOÜB'LET, *n.* [O. Fr. *doublet*, dim. of *double*.] 1. Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple. 2. Inner garment of a man; a waistcoat.

DOÜB'LETS, *n. pl.* Two dice, which, when thrown, have each the same number of spots on the upper face.

DOÜB-LOÖN, *n.* [Fr. *doubleon*.] See **DOUBLE**, *a.* A Spanish gold coin, worth about 16 dollars.

DOÜB'LY, *adv.* In twice the quantity.

DOUBT (dout), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *dubitare*, fr. *dvo*, two.] 1. To be in suspense or uncertainty. 2. To fear; to be apprehensive. — *v. t.* 1. To question. 2. To fear; to suspect; to believe. — *n.* 1. Uncertainty of mind. 2. Suspicion; apprehension. 3. Difficulty urged for solution.

Syn.—Hesitation. — *Doubt* belongs to the understanding, and *hesitation* to the will. While these are serious *counts* in the mind, there must be a painful *hesitation* as to the course to be pursued.

DOUBT'A-BLE (dout'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being doubted. [doubts.]

DOUBT'ER (dout'er), *n.* One who doubts.

DOUBT'FUL (dout'f), *a.* 1. Not settled in opinion. 2. Admitting of doubt; not clear or certain. 3. Of uncertain issue.

DOUBT'FUL-LY (dout'f-ly), *adv.* In a doubtful manner.

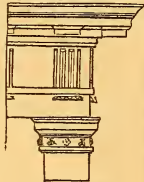
DOUBT'FUL-NESS (dout'f-ness), *n.* State of being doubtful. [tionably.]

DOUBT'LESS (dout'f-less), *adv.* Unquestionable.

DOUCEVE (dó's'vú'), *n.* [Fr., from *doux*, sweet.] A present; a bribe.

DOÜCHE (dó'sh), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *ducere*, to conduct (water).] A jet or current of water or vapor directed on some part of the body.

DÖUGH (dó), *n.* [A.-S. *dañ*, *dag*, fr.



Doric Order.

Á, Ê, Ì, Ö, Ü, long; Ä, È, Ý, Ö, Ü, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÈRE, VE-L, TÈRM; PÍQUE, FÍRM; SÓN.

Goth. *daigan*, to form, mold.] Flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

DOUGHNŪT (dō'nūt), *n.* A small, roundish cake, fried in lard.

DOUGH-TI-NESS (dou'ti-nes), *n.* Valour; bravery.

DOUGH'TY (dou'ty), *a.* [A.-S. *dohtig*, *dyhtig*, from *dugan*, to be able or strong.] Valiant; redoubtable.

DOUGH'Y (dō'ŷ), *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure.

DOUSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Gr. *δύω*, fut. *δύσω*, to plunge into.] 1. To thrust into water; to dip. 2. To strike or lower in haste. 3. [Corrupt. fr. *dout* (obs.), i. e. *do out*.] To extinguish.

DŌVE, *n.* [A.-S. *duca*, *dufe*, fr. *dūfan*, to dive.] A bird of the pigeon family, especially a tame pigeon.

DŌVE'-CŌT (dūv'kōt), *n.* A small box for doves.

DŌVE'TAIL, *n.* A joint made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To unite by a tenon in form of a dove's tail spread.



Dovetails.

DŌW'Ä-ĒR, *n.* [See DOWER.] 1. A widow endowed, or having a jointure. 2. A title in England of a widow of rank, distinguishing her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name.

DŌW'DY, *a.* [Scot. *dawdie*, slovenly, *daw*, *da*, sluggard. Cf. DEAD.] Awkward; ill-dressed. — *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed woman.

DŌW'DY'-ĪSH, *a.* Like a dowdy.

DŌW'EL, *v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To fasten together by dowels. — *n.* A pin of wood or metal for joining two pieces of wood, &c.

DŌW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *douaire*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow.] 1. Endowment; gift. 2. Property with which a married woman or a widow is endowed.

DŌW'LAS, *n.* [Prob. fr. *Doullens*, in France.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

DOWN, *n.* [Icel. *dūn*.] 1. Fine, soft, hairy outgrowth from the skin of animals or plants. 2. [A.-S. *dūn*, fr. Ir. *dūn*, hill, fortified hill.] A hillock of sand thrown up by the wind near the shore. 3. A tract of sandy, level, and barren land. [Eng.] 4. *pl.* A road for shipping in the English Channel. — *prep.* [A.-S. *dūne*, from *dūn*, mountain, hill.] 1. In a descending direction along. 2. Toward the mouth of a river. — *adv.* 1. In a descending direction. 2. From a higher to a lower condition. 3. In a low position or condition. — *a.* 1. Downcast; dejected. 2. Proceeding from the chief terms.

DOWN'CAST, *a.* Cast downward; directed to the ground.

DOWN'FALL, *n.* 1. A falling downward. 2. Sudden descent, as from rank or position; destruction; ruin.

DOWN'FALLEN (-fāwln), *a.* Fallen; ruined. [spirits.]

DOWN'HĒART-ED, *a.* Dejected in DOWN'HILL, *n.* Declivity; descent; slope. — *a.* Descending; sloping.

DOWN'RĪGH'T (-rīt), *adv.* 1. Straight down; perpendicularly. 2. In plain terms; absolutely. — *a.* Plain; artless; undisguised; absolute.

DOWN'-SIT'TING, *n.* Act of sitting down: repose.

DOWN'TRŌD'DEN, *a.* Trodden down; trampled under foot.

DOWN'WARD, } *adv.* 1. From a DOWN'WARDS, } higher to a lower place or condition. 2. From a remote time.

DOWN'WARD, *a.* Moving or extending from a higher to a lower place.

DŌWN'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with down. 2. Made of, or resembling, down; hence, soft; soothing; quiet.

DŌW'RY, *n.* [See DOWER.] 1. A gift. 2. Portion given with a wife; dower.

DŌX'Ō-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to doxology.

DOX-ŌL'Ō-ĠY, *n.* [Gr. *δοξολογία*, fr. *δόξα*, opinion, glory, praise.] A short hymn of praise and honor to God.

DŌX'Y, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *docke*, doll, baby.] 1. A mistress or paramour. 2. A prostitute.

DŌZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *dwās*, *dwāsig*, *dysig*, dull, stupid, foolish.] To slumber; to sleep lightly. — *v. t.* To spend in drowsiness. — *n.* A light sleep; a drowse.

DŌZ'EN (dōz'n), *n.*; *pl.* DŌZ'EN (before another noun), or DŌZ'ENS. [Fr. *douzaine*, fr. *douze*, twelve.] A set of twelve.

DŌZ'Y, *n.* State of being dozy.

DŌZ'Y, *a.* Drowsy; heavy; sleepy.

DRĀB, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs, lees.] A strumpet; a prostitute. 2. [Fr. *drap*, cloth.] A dull brownish-yellow or gray color. — *a.* Of a dun color.

DRĀB'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *drabbe*, dregs.] To drabble; to wet and befoul. [DRACHMA.]

DRĀCHIM (drām), *n.* See DRAM and DRĀCH'MĀ, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* DRĀCH'MĀS, *Lat. pl.* DRĀCH'MĀE. [Gr. *δραχμή*, lit. a handful.] 1. A Grecian silver coin of various value. 2. A Grecian weight of about 2 dwt. 7 gr. Troy.

DRĀF'T, *n.* [A.-S. *drof*, drafty, dirty.] Refuse; dregs; wash for swine.

DRĀFF'Y, *a.* Dreggy; waste; worthless.

DRĀFT, *n.* [Orig. a corrupt spelling of *draught*.] 1. Act of drawing. 2. A selection of men from a military band, or from the people at large. 3. An order directing the payment of money. 4. A sketch; outline. [See DRAUGHT.] 5. Depth of water necessary to float a ship. [See DRAUGHT.] 6. A current of air. [See DRAUGHT.] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To delineate. 2. To compose and write. 3. To draw from any company or collection.

DRĀG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 136.] [A.-S. *dragan*. Cf. DRAW.] 1. To draw

along by main force; to pull. 2. To break or harrow, as land. 3. To draw along, slowly or laboriously. — *v. i.* 1. To be drawn along on the ground. 2. To move slowly outward. — *n.* Any thing that is dragged, as a net or harrow.

DRĀG'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on mud, &c. — *v. i.* To become wet or dirty by being drawn on the mud or wet grass.

DRĀG'-NĒT, *n.* A fish-net to be drawn along the bottom of a river or pond.

DRĀG'O-MAN (150), *n.* [Ar. *tardjuman*, *tardjuman*, fr. *tardjama*, to interpret.] An interpreter in the East.

DRĀG'ON, *n.* [Gr. *δράκων*, prob. from *δρακείν*, to look, from its terrible eyes.] 1. A monstrous winged serpent or lizard. 2. A fierce, violent person. 3. A northern constellation.

DRĀG'ON-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr. fr. *dragon*, dragon.] A rapid and devastating incursion, as of dragons.

DRĀG'ON'S-BLŌOD (-blūd), *n.* A resinous substance brought from tropical countries.

DRĀ-GŌON', *n.* [Lat. *draconarius*, standard-bearer, bearing a banner on which was the figure of a *dragon*.] A soldier taught and armed to serve on horseback or on foot. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To enslave, or persecute, by soldiers. 2. To harass; to force. [ONNADE.]

DRĀG'ŌON-ĀDE', *n.* Same as DRAG-DRAIN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *drainigea*, from *dræhen*, *dræn*, drop, tear.] 1. To empty or exhaust of. 2. To make gradually dry or empty. 3. To filter. — *v. i.* 1. To flow off gradually. 2. To be emptied by flowing. — *n.* 1. Act of draining, or of drawing off. 2. A channel; a trench; a sewer. [drained.]

DRĀIN'Ä-LE, *a.* Capable of being DRĀIN'ÄGE, *n.* 1. A draining. 2. System of drains and their operation.

DRĀKE, *n.* [L. Ger. *drake*, O. II. Ger. *antrache*, fr. *antr*, duck, A.-S. *ened*, Lat. *anas* and *rih*, ruler, chief.] The male of the duck kind.

DRĀM, *n.* [Contr. from *drachma*.] 1. [Apothecaries' Weight.] A weight of the eighth part of an ounce. 2. [Avoirdupois Weight.] Sixteenth part of an ounce. 3. As much liquor as is drank at once.

DRĀ'MÄ, or DRĀ'MĪÄ, *n.* [Gr. *δράμα*, fr. *δράω*, to act.] 1. A composition, designed to be acted on the stage. 2. A real series of events invested with a dramatic interest.

DRĀ-MĀT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to DRĀ-MĀT'IC-AL, } appropriate to a drama. [tation.]

DRĀ-MĀT'IC-ÄL-LY, *adv.* By representation. DRĀ'MÄ-TIS PER-SŌ'NÄE. [Lat.]

The characters represented in a play.

DRĀ'MÄ-TĪST, *n.* Author of a dramatic composition.

DRĀ'MÄ-TĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To compose in the form of a drama; to represent in a drama.

DRÁPE, *v. t.* [Fr. *draper*, from *drap*, cloth.] To adorn with drapery.
DRÁ'PER, *n.* A dealer in cloths.
DRÁ'PER-Y, *n.* 1. Cloth, or woollen stuffs in general. 2. Garments with which any thing is draped; hangings of any kind.
DRÁS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *δραστικός*, fr. *δράω*, to act.] Acting with strength or violence.
DRÁUGHT (*dráft*), *n.* [A.-S. *dráht*, fr. *dragan*, to draw.] 1. Act of drawing. 2. That which is drawn; as, (a.) a potion. (b.) (*Mil.*) Forces drawn; a detachment. (c.) A sketch, outline, or representation. (d.) (*Com.*) An order for the payment of money. (e.) A current of air. 3. That which draws. 4. Capacity of being drawn. 5. (*Naut.*) Depth a ship sinks in water. 6. *pl.* A game played on a checkered board.
DRÁUGHTS'MAN (*dráfts'-*, 150), *n.* One who draws writings or designs.
DRAW, *v. t.* [*imp.* **DREW**; *p. p.* **DRAWN**.] [A.-S. *dragan*. See **DRAG**.] 1. To pull along; to haul; to drag. 2. To attract; hence, to entice. 3. To bring forth; to extract; to force out; to derive; to win; to gain. 4. To remove the contents of. 5. To inhale; to inspire. 6. To lengthen out; to stretch. 7. To produce, as a sketch, figure, or picture. 8. To form a sketch, figure, or picture of; to depict. 9. To write in due form. — *v. i.* 1. To pull. 2. To practice the art of delineation; to sketch. 3. To make a written demand for payment of money. — *n.* Part of a bridge which is raised up or drawn aside.
Drawn game, or battle, one in which neither party wins.
DRAW'BACK, *n.* 1. A discouragement or hindrance. 2. Money paid back.
DRAW'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge of which a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn aside.
DRAW-EE, *n.* One to whom an order or bill of exchange is addressed.
DRAW'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, draws. 2. That which is drawn; as, (a.) A sliding box in a case. (b.) *pl.* A close under-garment for the lower limbs.
DRAWING, *n.* 1. Act of pulling. 2. A representation on a plain surface of the appearance of objects.
DRAWING-ROOM (28), [*Abbrev. fr. withdrawing room.*] 1. A room to which company withdraws from the dining-room. 2. Company assembled in such a room.
DRAWL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. D. *draelen*, to linger.] To utter in a slow, lengthened tone. — *n.* A lengthened utterance of the voice.
DRAW, *n.* [A.-S. *drage*, fr. *dragan*, to draw.] 1. A low cart on wheels used for heavy burdens. 2. A drag.
DRAYMAN (150), *n.* A man who attends a drag.
DRÉAD, *n.* 1. Overwhelming apprehension of danger. 2. Reverential fear. 3. An object of fear. — *a.* 1.

Exciting great fear; terrible; frightful. 2. Venerable in the highest degree. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fear in a great degree. — *v. i.* To be in great fear.
DRÉAD'FUL, *a.* 1. Inspiring dread; fearful. 2. Inspiring awe.
SYN. — Terrible; shocking. — *Terrible* is stronger and more vivid than *dreadful*; *shocking* strikes with all its force on the moral feelings. A *dreadful* accident; a *terrible* catastrophe; a *shocking* exhibition of wickedness.
DRÉAD'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a dreadful manner; awfully. [dreadful]
DRÉAD'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being **DRÉAD'NAUGHT** (-nawt), *n.* 1. A garment of very thick cloth, that can defend against storm and cold. 2. The cloth itself.
DRÉAM, *n.* [Icel. *draymr*. Cf. A.-S. *dréam*, joy, gladness.] 1. Series of thoughts of a person in sleep. 2. An idle fancy; a reverie. — *v. i.* [-ED or -T; -ING.] 1. To have images in the mind, in sleep. 2. To indulge in idle reverie; to imagine. — *v. t.* To imagine in a dream, or in an analogous state.
DRÉAMER, *n.* One who dreams.
DRÉAM'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Full of dreams; visionary.
DREAR, *a.* [See **DREARY**.] Dismal; gloomy. [*ly.*]
DREAR'I-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; dismal.
DREAR'I-NESS, *n.* Gloomy solitude.
DREAR'Y (89), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *dreorig*, bloody, sorrowful, fr. *dréar*, blood.] Comfortless; dismal.
DREDCÉ, *n.* [A.-S. *dræge*.] Any instrument to gather or take by dredging. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge. 2. To sprinkle flour on, as on roast m.eat.
DREDCÉ'ER, *n.* 1. One who fishes with a dredge. 2. A utensil for dredging meat. 3. A dredging-machine.
DREDG'ING-MACHINE, *n.* An engine to take up mud from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.
DREGS, *n. pl.* [Icel. *drægg*, Ger. *drück*, dirt, mud, trash.] Feculence; lees; grounds; sediment; hence, the viles; part of any thing. [*for lees.*]
DREGC'GI-NESS, *n.* Fullness of dregs or lees; feculent.
DRENCH (66), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *drencean*, *drencean*, to give to drink, to drench.] 1. To cause to drink; to dose by force; to purge violently. 2. To wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate. — *n.* A drink; a portion of medicine, especially one that causes purging.
DRESS, *v. t.* [**DRESSED** or **DREST**.] [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to raise, prepare.] 1. To make straight; hence, to arrange in a straight line; to align. 2. To adjust; to put in good order; to arrange. — *v. i.* 1. To arrange one's self in due position in a line. 2. To put on one's garments. — *n.* 1. Clothes; garments. 2. A

lady's gown. 3. Attention to apparel.
DRESS'ER, *n.* 1. One who dresses. 2. A set of shelves for dishes, &c.
DRESS'ING, *n.* 1. Dress. 2. Application to a sore. 3. Manure spread over land. 4. (*Cookery.*) Stuffing.
DRESS'ING-ROOM, *n.* An apartment for dressing in.
DRESS'Y, *a.* Showy in dress.
DRIB'BLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [For *drip*, dim. of *drip*.] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To slaver; to drivel.
DRIB'BLET, *n.* [From *dribble*.] A **DRIB'LET**, *v. t.* small piece or sum.
DRIFT, *n.* [From *drive*.] 1. That which is driven; as, (a.) A mass of matter which has been forced onward together into its present position. (b.) A drove or flock. 2. Act or motion of drifting. 3. Direction along which any thing is driven. 4. Tendency; object aimed at or intended. 5. (*Mining.*) A passage for a road under ground. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To be driven along by a current of water. — *v. t.* To drive into heaps. [*floated by water.*]
DRIFT'WOOD, *n.* Wood drifted or
DRILL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *thryllan*, fr. *thurh*, through.] 1. To pierce with a drill. 2. To sow, as seeds, in rows. 3. To train in the military, or any other art. — *n.* 1. A pointed instrument for boring holes. 2. A light furrow to put seed into. 3. Act of training soldiers; hence, diligent and strict instruction and exercise.
DRILLING, *n.* 1. Act of piercing with a drill. 2. [*Lat. triler*, from *Lat. tres*, three, and *licium*, a thread of the warp.] A coarse linen or cotton cloth.
DRILL'-PLOW, [*n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.
DRINK, *v. i.* [*imp.* **DRANK** (formerly **DRUNK**); *p. p.* **DRUNK** or **DRANK**; *p. pr. & vb. n.* **DRINKING**.] [A.-S. *drincan*.] 1. To swallow any thing liquid. 2. To take spirituous liquors to excess. — *v. t.* 1. To swallow. 2. To absorb. 3. To hear or see. — *n.* Liquor of any kind to be swallowed.
DRINK'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being drunk; fit for drink.
DRINK'ER, *n.* One who drinks, especially to excess.
DRIP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 136.] [A.-S. *dripan*. Cf. **DROP**.] To fall in drops. — *v. i.* To let fall in drops. — *n.* 1. A falling in drops; that which drips. 2. Edge of a roof.
DRIP'PING, *n.* That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.
DRIP'PING-PAN, *n.* A pan for the fat from meat in roasting.
DRIP'-STONE, *n.* A tablet over windows, &c., to throw off rain.
DRIVE, *v. t.* [*imp.* **DROVE**; *p. p.* **DRIVEN**.] [A.-S. *drifan*.] 1. To push forward. 2. To chase; to hunt. 3. To urge on as the beasts which draw a vehicle, or the vehicle itself. 4. To urge, impel, hurry forward.

5. To carry on. — *v. i.* 1. To rush and press with violence. 2. To be forced along. 3. To proceed by urging on a vehicle or the animals that draw it. 4. To aim or tend to a point. — *n.* 1. An excursion in a carriage. 2. A road for driving.

DRIV'EL, v. i. [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 137.] [From the root of *drive*.] 1. To let spittle flow from the mouth. 2. To date. — *n.* 1. Slaver; saliva. 2. Inarticulate or unmeaning utterance.

DRIV'EL-ER { (driv'el-er), *n.* A slab-DRIV'EL-LER } lerer; an idiot; a fool.

DRIVER, n. 1. One who drives. 2. One who drives beasts or a carriage. 3. (*Coach*) That which communicates motion to something else.

DRIZ'ZLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *dreosan*, to fall.] To rain gently. — *n.* Fine rain or mist.

DRIZ'ZLY, a. Shedding small rain.

DRÖLL, a. [-ER; -EST.] [Fr. *dröle*, Ger. *drollig*.] Fitted to provoke laughter; queer; amusing; funny.

SYN. — Laughable; comical. — *Laughable* is generic, denoting any thing calculated to excite laughter; *comical* denotes something humorous of the kind exhibited in comedies; *droll* stands lower on the scale, being derived from the French *dröle*, a buffoon or antic, who awakened laughter by queer tricks, &c. *n.* 1. A jester; buffoon; and antic. 2. A farce.

DRÖLL'ER-Y, n. Quality of being droll; sportive tricks; comicality.

DRÖLL'ISH, a. Somewhat droll.

DRÖME-DAR-Y (drüm'-), *n.* [Lat. *dromas* (sc. *camelus*), from Gr. *δρομας*, running.] A species of camel having one bunch or protuberance on the back.

DRÖNE, n. [A.-S. *dran*, *dræn*.] 1. Male of the honey-bee. 2. A lazy, idle fellow. 3. A low humming sound. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To live in idleness. 2. To give a low, heavy sound. [bagpipe.]

DRÖNE'-PIPE, n. Largest tube of a DRÖN'ISH, *a.* Like a drone; lazy.

DRÖOL, v. i. [Contr. fr. *driveel*.] To drive, or drop saliva.

DRÖOP, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *drop*.] 1. To hang down, as an animal, plant, &c., from weakness. 2. To grow weak or faint.

SYN. — To bend; flag; languish.

DRÖP, n. [A.-S. *drapa*, *drypa*. See *infra*.] 1. A globule falling or about to fall. 2. That which resembles a liquid drop. 3. Whatever is arranged to drop, hang, or fall from an elevated position. 4. *pl.* Any medicine the dose of which is measured by drops.

Drop serene (*Med.*), an affection of the retina, causing blindness.

— *v. t.* [-PED; -PING, 136.] 1. To pour or let fall in drops. 2. To let fall. 3. To dismiss; to set aside.



Dromedary.

4. To bestow indirectly. 5. To lower, as a curtain. — *v. i.* 1. To distill; to fall in drops. 2. To let drops fall. 3. To descend suddenly. 4. To die suddenly. 5. To cease. 6. To come unexpectedly. 7. To fall or be depressed.

DRÖP'LET, n. A little drop.

DRÖP'-LÉTTER, n. A letter dropped into a post-office box, for delivery in the same town.

DRÖP'-SCÈNE, n. A painted curtain which drops in front of the stage, in a theater.

DRÖP'SIC-AL, a. Diseased with dropsy.

DRÖP'SY, n. [Abbrev. from *hydropsy*, fr. Gr. *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy.] An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body.

DRÖS'KY, n. [Russ. *drozhki*, dim. of *drogi*, a kind of carriage.] A peculiar kind of low four-wheeled carriage, used in Russia and Prussia.

DRÖSS, n. [A.-S. *dros*, fr. *dreosan*, to fall.] 1. Scum of metals, thrown off in melting. 2. Rust. 3. Waste; refuse. [of being drossy.]

DRÖSS'I-NESS, n. Quality or state

DRÖSS'Y, a. Composed of dross; impure; worthless.

DROUGHT (drou't), n. [A.-S. *drugadh*, fr. *dryge*, Eng. *dry*.] Dryness of the weather; want of rain.

DROUGHT'-NESS (drou't-), n. Dryness of the weather.

DROUGHTY (drou't-) a. Wanting rain; dry; arid.

DROUTH, n. Same as DROUGHT.

DRÖVE, imp. of *drive*. — *n.* [A.-S. *dräf*, fr. *drifan*, Eng. *drive*.] 1. A collection of cattle, driven or for driving. 2. Any crowd.

DRÖVE'R, n. One who drives cattle.

DROWN, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *drucnian*, to immerse, drown.] 1. To overwhelm in water; to deluge; 2. To sink under water till dead. 3. To overpower. — *v. i.* To be suffocated in water.

DROWSE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *dreosan*, *drusian*, to fall, droop.] To slumber; to dose. — *n.* Imperfect sleep; a doze. [ner.]

DROW'SI-LY, adv. In a drowsy manner.

DROW'SI-NESS, n. State of being drowsy.

DROW'SY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Inclined to drowse. 2. Disposed to sleep. 3. Dull; stupid.

DRÜB, v. t. [-BED; -BING, 136.] [Icel. *drabba*, to beat.] To beat with a stick.

SYN. — To thrash; cudgel; beat; pummel; thump.

— *n.* A blow with a cudgel.

DRÜB'BER, n. One who drubs.

DRÜDGE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. a dialectic form of *drag*.] To work hard. — *n.* One who drudges.

DRÜDGER, n. One who drudges; a drudge. [hard labor.]

DRÜDGER-Y, n. Act of drudging;

DRÜG, n. [Fr. *drogue*, fr. A.-S. *dryge*, *drige*, Eng. *dry*, orig. dry substance.] 1. Any substance used in the compo-

sition of medicine, in dyeing, or in chemical operations. 2. Any commodity not salable. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 136.] To prescribe or administer drugs. — *v. t.* 1. To affect with drugs. 2. To tincture with something offensive or injurious. 3. To dose to excess.

DRÜG'GET, n. [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.] A coarse, woolen cloth, generally used over carpets.

DRÜG'GIST, n. A dealer in drugs.

DRÜ'ID, n. [W. *derwydd*, fr. *där*, pi. *derw*, oak, and *gydd*, knowledge.] A priest or minister of religion.

DRÜ'ID-ESS, n. A female druid.

DRÜ'ID'IC, a. Pertaining to

DRÜ'ID'IC-AL, a. Druids, or their religion. [the druids.]

DRÜ'ID-ISM, n. System of religion of DRÜM, *n.* [Icel. *trumba*, trumpet; O. Sax. *drom*, noise.] 1. An instrument of music. 2. Any thing resembling a drum in form. — *v. i.* [-MED; -MING.] 1. To play a tune on a drum. 2. To beat with the fingers. 3. To throb. 4. To go about to gather recruits, &c. — *v. t.* To execute on a drum, as a tune; with *out*, to expel with beat of drum.

DRÜM'-MÄ'JOR, n. Chief drummer of a regiment.

DRÜM'NER, n. One who beats a drum.

DRÜM'OND-LIGHT (lit), n. [From Capt. *Drummond*.] An intense light, produced by turning two streams of ignited gas, one oxygen and the other hydrogen, upon a ball of lime.

DRÜM'STICK, n. 1. A stick with which a drum is beaten. 2. Any thing resembling a drumstick.

DRÜNK, a. Overcome by drinking; intoxicated; inebriated.

DRÜNK'ARD, n. One who habitually drinks to excess; a sot; a toper.

DRÜNK'EN (drünk'n), a. 1. Intoxicated; inebriated. 2. Pertaining to intoxication.

DRÜNK'EN-NESS (109), n. 1. State of being drunken; intoxication; inebriety. 2. Disorder of the faculties, resembling intoxication by liquors.

SYN. — Intoxication; inebriation; inebriety. — *Drunkenness* refers more to the habit of excessive drinking; *intoxication* and *inebriation* to specific acts. The first two words are extensively used in a figurative sense.

DRÜPE, n. [Lat. *drupa*, an over-ripe olive, Gr. *δρῦρα*, fr. *δρῦνεις*, ripened on the tree.] A pulpy pincarp or fruit, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

DRÛ, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *dryg*, *dryge*.] 1. Free from moisture of any kind; arid; thirsty. 2. Unembellished; plain. 3. Shrewd; sharp; sarcastic.

Dry goods, cl. the, laces, ribbons, &c., in distinction from groceries.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To free from moisture of any kind. — *v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture.

DRÛ'Ä, n. [Gr. *δρῦς*, fr. *δρῦς*, oak, tree.] A nymph of the woods.

DRÛ'ER, n. One who dries.

DRÝING, a. Having the quality of rapidly becoming dry.
DRÝLY, adv. In a dry manner.
DRÝNESS, n. State of being dry.
DRÝ-NÛRSE, n. A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand.
DRÝ-RÛT, n. A rapid decay of timber, by which it is converted into a dry powder.
DRÝ-SALT'ER, n. 1. A dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, &c. 2. A dealer in drugs, dye-stuffs, and chemicals.
DÛ'AD, n. [Gr. *δύας*, fr. *δύο*, two.] Union of two; duality.
DÛ'AL, a. [Lat. *dualis*, fr. *duo*, two.] Expressing, or consisting of, two.
DÛ'AL-ISM, n. Any thing divided into two; a twofold division.
DÛ'AL-ISTIC, a. Consisting of two.
DÛ-ÁL'Í-TÍ, n. 1. Division; separation. 2. State of being two.
DÛB, v. i. [-BED; -BING.] [A.-S. *dubban*, to strike.] 1. To strike with a sword and make a knight. 2. To entitle.
DÛ'BÍ-OÛS, a. [Lat. *dubius*, fr. *dubare*, to doubt.] 1. Doubtful in opinion. 2. Occasioning doubt. 3. Of uncertain issue.
Syn.—Doubting; unsettled; doubtful; ambiguous; equivocal; uncertain.
DÛ'BÍ-OÛS-LÝ, adv. Doubtfully; uncertainly. [certainty.]
DÛ'BÍ-OÛS-NESS, n. Doubtfulness; uncertainty.
DÛ'CAL (30), a. [Lat. *ducalis*, from *dux*, leader.] Pertaining to a duke.
DÛ'CAT, n. [L. Lat. *ducatas*, fr. *dux*, leader.] A coin of several countries in Europe, struck in the dominions of a duke.
DÛ'CA-TÛON, n. A silver coin of several countries of Europe.
DÛ'CESS, n. 1. Consort or widow of a duke. 2. Female sovereign of a duchy.
DÛ'CHÝ, n. Territory of a duke.
DÛ'CK, n. 1. [Ger. *tuch*, cloth.] A coarse cloth for small sails, sacking of beds, &c. 2. [From the verb to *duck*.] A well-known water-fowl. 3. An inclination of the head. 4. A pet; a darling.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. II. Ger. *duchan*, to stoop, dive.] 1. To plunge and withdraw; to immerse. 2. To bow, stoop, or nod.—*v. t.* 1. To plunge the head in water. 2. To drop the head or person suddenly. [springing person.]
DÛ'CKER, n. 1. One who ducks. 2. A **DÛ'CK'ING-STÛOL, n.** A stool in which common scolds were formerly tied, and plunged into water.
DÛ'CK'LING, n. A young duck.
DÛ'CT, n. [Lat. *ductus*, a conduit.] Any tube or canal for conveying a fluid.
DÛ'CTÍLE, a. [Lat. *ductilis*, fr. *ducere*, to lead.] 1. Easily led or drawn out; flexible; pliable. 2. Capable of being drawn out or extended.
DÛ'CTÍLE-NESS, n. Quality of being **DÛ'CTÍLÍ-TÝ, n.** ductile; flexibility; pliability.
DÛ'D'GEON (dûd'jun), n. i. [Cf. Ger.

degen, sword.] A small dagger or its hilt. 2. [W. *dygen*, anger, grudge.] Anger; resentment; ill-will.
DÛ'Ë, n. pl. Old clothes.
DÛ'Ë, a. [Fr. *dû*, p. p. of *devoir*, to owe, Lat. *debere*.] 1. Owed; proper to be paid or done to another. 2. Required by the circumstances; becoming; fit. 3. Appointed; exact. 4. Liable to come at a direct. 5. Owning; occasioned.—*adv.* Directly; exactly.—*n.* 1. That which is owed; a fee; an emolument. 2. Just title or claim.
DÛ'ËL, n. [Lat. *duellum*, orig., a contest between two.] A fight between two persons to decide some private difference.—*v. t.* To fight a duel.—*v. i.* To attack or fight singly.
DÛ'ËL-ÍST, n. One who fights in **DÛ'ËL-LÍST, n.** single combat.
DÛ-ËN'NÁ, n. [Sp. *duenna*, *dueña*, from Lat. *domina*. See **DON**.] An old woman kept to guard a younger one; a governess.
DÛ-ËT', n. [From Lat. *duo*, two.] A composition for two performers.
DÛ'G, n. [Dan. *degge*, to suckle (a child).] A teat, or nipple, especially of a cow or other beast.—*v., imp. & p. p.* of *Dig*.
DÛ'KE (30), n. [Lat. *dux*, *ducis*, leader, commander, fr. *ducere*, to lead.] 1. One of the highest order of nobility next below the Prince of Wales. [Eng.] 2. A sovereign prince, in some European countries.
DÛ'KÉ'DÛM, n. 1. Possessions of a duke. 2. Title of a duke.
DÛ'LCET, a. [O. Fr. *dulcet*, dim. of *dols*, now *doux*, Lat. *dulcis*, sweet.] 1. Sweet to the taste or the ear. 2. Pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind. [cing]
DÛ'LCÍ-FL-ËÁTION, n. Act of sweet-
DÛ'LCÍ-FÝ, v. i. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and *facere*, to make.] To make sweet; to sweeten.
DÛ'LCÍ-MER, n. [Lat. *dulcis*, sweet, and Gr. *μελος*, melody.] A stringed instrument, played on with little sticks.
DÛLL, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *dol*, *deol*, *dral*, erring, foolish.] 1. Slow of understanding. 2. Slow in action, motion, perception, sensibility, &c. 3. L'nt. 4. Not bright or clear. 5. Furnishing little delight or variety.
Syn.—Stupid; doltish; obtuse.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make dull.—*v. i.* To become dull. [dolt.]
DÛLL'ARD, n. A stupid person; a **DÛLL'NESS, n.** State of being dull; **DÛL'NESS, n.** stupidity.
DÛ'LY, adv. In a fitting manner.
DÛMB (dûm), a. [A.-S.] 1. Destitute of the power of speech. 2. Not willing to speak; silent.
DÛMB'-BELL'S (dûm'c-), n. Weights for swinging in the hands.
DÛMB'LY (dûm'ly), adv. In silence; mutely.
DÛMB'NESS (dûm'nes), Dumb-bells.



n. Quality or state of being dumb; muteness.
DÛMB'-SHÛW (dûm'shû), n. Gesture without words; pantomime.
DÛMB'-WÁTER (dûm'), n. A movable frame by which dishes, &c., are passed from one story to another.
DÛM'FOUND, n. } *v. t.* To strike
DÛM'FOUND-ER, n. } dumb; to confuse. [Collog.]
DÛM'MÝ, n. 1. One who is dumb. 2. A dumb-waiter. 3. A figure on which clothing is exhibited. 4. A locomotive with condensing engines, and hence, without the noise of escaping steam.
DÛMP, n. [Cf. **DAMP**.] Sadness; melancholy; despondency;—usually in the pl.—*v. t.* To unload from a cart by tilting it up.
DÛMP'ISH, a. Dull; stupid; drooping.
DÛMP'ISH-LÝ, adv. In a dun pish manner. [dumplish.]
DÛMP'ISH-NESS, n. State of being **DÛMP'LING, n.** [Cf. Eng. *dump*]; also *D. dompelten*, to dip.] A kind of pudding or mass of paste, in cookery.
DÛMP'Ý, a. [Cf. Icel. *dûmp*, a stout servant-maid.] Short and thick.
DÛN, a. [A.-S. *dunn*.] 1. Of a dark color; swarthy. 2. Gloomy; obscure.—*v. t.* 1. To cure, as cod-fish, so as to give them a dun color. 2. [-NED; -NING.] [A.-S. *dynian*.] To beset for payment.—*n.* 1. One who duns. 2. Urgent demand of payment.
DÛNCE, n. [Orig. a nickname from *Duns* Scotus, called the *subtle doctor*, who died in 1308.] A person of weak intellect; a dullard; a dolt.
DÛN'DER-HEAD, n. [Prov. Eng. **DÛN'DER-PÁTE, n.** *dunder*, *scn* e as *thunder*, used to increase the bad sense of a word.] A dunce.
DÛN'-FISH, n. Cod-fish prepared so as to give it a dun or brown color.
DÛNG, n. [A.-S.] Excrement of an animal.—*v. i.* To void excrement.
DÛN'GEON (-jun), n. 1. Donjon. 2. A dark subterranean prison.
DÛN'HÍLL, n. 1. A heap of dung. 2. Any mean situation or condition.
DÛN'Ý, a. Full of dung; filthy.
DÛN'YÁGE, n. [Cf. *dun*, mound, and *dun*.] (*Naut.*) (*a.*) Loose materials laid on the bottom of a ship to raise heavy goods above the bottom to prevent injury by water.
DÛ'O, n. [Lat., two.] [Mus.] A duet.
DÛ'O-DÛ'Ë'Í-MÁL, a. [Mus. *duodecim*, twelve.] Proceeding in computation by twelves.
DÛ'O-DÛ'Ë'Í-MÁL'S, n. pl. A kind of multiplication in which the denominations proceed by twelves.
DÛ'O-DÛ'Ë'Í-MÔ, a. [Latin *duodecimo*, fr. *duodecim*, twelve.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves.—*n., pl.* **DÛ'O-DÛ'Ë'Í-MÔ'S.** 1. A book in which a sheet is folded into 12 pages. 2. Size of a book thus composed;—usually indicated 12mo or 12°.
DÛ'O-DÛ'Ë'Í-NUM, n. [From Lat. *duo*, deni, twelve each; because its length

is about 12 fingers' breadth.] First of the small intestines.

DUPÉ, n. [Prov. Fr. *dupe, duppe*, hoops, a foolish bird, easily caught.] One who is duped; a gull.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deceive; to trick.

DUPLE (dū'pl), *a.* [Lat. *duplus*.] Double.

DUPLI-CATE, a. [Lat. *duplicare, -catus*, to double.] Double; two-fold.—*n.* That which exactly resembles or is of the same kind as something else.

DUPLI-CATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To double; to make a copy of.

DUPLI-CATION, n. Act of duplicating [of a membrane.

DUPLI-CA-TURE (53), *n.* A fold, as **DU-PLICI-TY, n.** [Lat. *duplicitas, fr. duplex*, double.] Doubleness of heart, speech, or dealing.

SYN.—Double-dealing; deceit; guile.

DURABLE-TY, n. State or quality of being durable.

DURABLE (89), *a.* [Lat. *durabilis, fr. durare*, to last.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition.

SYN.—Lasting; permanent; stable.

DURABLE-NESS, n. Durability.

DURABLELY, adv. In a durable manner.

DURÁ-MÁ-TER, n. [Lat., lit., hard mother;—called *mater*, because it was thought to give rise to every membrane.] Outer membrane of the brain.

DURANCE, n. [Lat. *durare, durans*, to endure.] 1. Continuance; duration. 2. Imprisonment.

DURATION, n.—1. Durability. 2. Continuance in time.

DURESS, or DU-RESS, n. [Lat. *duritia, durities, fr. durus, hard*.] Hardship; constraint; imprisonment.

DURING. [Originally the *p. pr.* of *dure* (*obs.*), to last, now used as a *prep.*] In the time of; as long as the action or existence of.

DURST, imp. of *Dare*.

DUSK, a. [Cf. A.-S. *thyste, theðstre*, tarnish.] Tending to darkness; darkish.—*n.* 1. Imperfect obscurity; twilight. 2. A color partially black.

DUSK-I-LY, adv. In a dusky manner; darkly; dimly.

DUSK-I-NESS, n. State of being dusky.

DUSKISH, a. Moderately dusky.

DUSKY, a. 1. Partially dark or obscure. 2. Tending to blackness. 3. Gloomy; melancholy.

DUST, n. [A.-S.] 1. Very fine, dry par-

ticles of earth, or other matter. 2. The grave. 3. A low condition.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To free from dust. 2. To sprinkle with dust.

DUSTER, n. 1. One who dusts; a utensil for dusting. 2. A light overgarment, to protect the clothing from dust.

DUSTY-NESS, n. State of being dusty.

DUST'-MÁN (150), *n.* One whose employment is to carry away dirt and filth.

DUSTY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Covered with dust. 2. Like dust.

DUTCH, a. [N. D. *duitsch*, German, orig. popular, national.] Pertaining to Holland, its inhabitants, or their language.

DUTE-ÓUS, a. Performing what duty, law, justice, or propriety requires.

DUTI-ABLE, a. Subject to the payment of a duty.

DUTI-FUL, a. 1. Performing duties required. 2. Controlled by a sense of duty.

SYN.—Dutious; obedient; reverent; submissive; respectful.

DUTI-FUL-LY, adv. In a dutiful manner. [dutiful.]

DUTI-FUL-NESS, n. State of being dutiful.

DUTY, n. 1. That which is due from one person to another. 2. Service rendered;—said esp. of military service. 3. Respect; reverence; regard. 4. Tax; toll; impost; or customs.

DU-ŪM'VIR, n.; pl. DU-ŪM'VI-RĪ. [Lat., fr. *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.] One of two Roman magistrates united in the same public functions.

DU-ŪM'VI-RATE (45), *n.* Union of two men in the same office.

DWARF, n. [A.-S. *deorg*, Icel. *deorg*.] An animal or plant much below the ordinary size of the species.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt.

DWARFISH, a. Like a dwarf; very small. [stature.]

DWARFISH-NESS, n. Smallness of DWELL, *v. i.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* DWELLED, usually DWELT.] [Icel. *dvella*, to linger, delay.] To abide as a permanent resident, or to inhabit for a time.

SYN.—To reside; sojourn; continue; stay; rest; remain.

DWELLER, n. An inhabitant; a resident. [domicile.]

DWELLING, n. Habitation; abode; DWELLING-HOUSE, *n.* A house intended for residence.

DWIN'DLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *dwine*, A.-S. *dwinan*, to pine, vanish.] To diminish; to waste away.—*v. t.* To make less.

DYE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *deagan, deagjan, fr. deág*, color.] To stain; to give a new and permanent color to. [dye cloth, &c.]

DYER, n. One whose occupation is to DYEING, *a.* 1. Destined to death; mortal. 2. Supporting a dying person. 3. Pertaining to death.

DIKE, n. See DIKE.

DY-NÁM'E-TER, a. [Gr. *δυναμεις*, power, and *μετρον*, measure.] An instrument to determine the magnifying power of telescopes.

DY-NÁM'IC, a. [Gr. *δυναμικος*, *fr. δυναμις*, power.] Pertaining to dynamics.

DY-NÁM'IC-S, n. sing. 1. Science of moving forces. 2. The moving moral forces, or the laws which relate to them. 3. Department of musical science relating to the force of musical sounds.

DYNA-MÓM'E-TER, n. An instrument for measuring force, especially that of animals or machines.

DY-NÁST'IC, a. Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

DY'NAS-TY, n. [Gr. *δυναστεία*, fr. *δυναστεύειν*, to hold power.] A race of kings, of the same line or family.

DYS-CRA-SY, n. [Gr. *δυσκρασία*, from inseparable pref. *δυσ-*, ill, and *κράσις*, mixture.] An ill habit or state of the constitution.

DYS-EN-TÉR'IC, a. Pertaining to DYS-EN-TÉR'IC-AL, } to, or afflicted with, dysentery.

DYS-EN-TÉRY, n. [Gr. *δυσεντερία*, fr. *δυσ-*, ill, and *εντερα*, intestines.] Inflammation of the rectum or colon, with frequent discharges of mucus and blood.

DYS-PÉP'SI-Á, n. [Gr. *δυσπεψία*, fr. *δυσ-*, ill, and *πέψω*, to digest.] Chronic difficulty of digestion.

DYS-PÉP'TIC, a. Afflicted with, DYS-PÉP'TIC-AL, } or pertaining to, dyspepsia. [with dyspepsia.]

DYS-PÉP'TIC, n. A person afflicted DYS-PÉP'TIC-Á (-nē'á), *n.* [Gr. *δυσπνοία*, fr. *δυσ-*, ill, and *πνοή*, πνοή, breathing.] A difficulty of breathing.

DYS-U-RY, n. [Gr. *δυσουρία*, fr. *δυσ-*, ill, and *ουρον*, urine.] Difficulty in discharging the urine.

E.

E (ē). The second vowel and the fifth letter of the alphabet. See *Prin. of Phon.* §§ 10-14, 46, and 47.

EACH, a. [A.-S. *alc, etc*, equiv. to *ā-līc, fr. ā, aa, ever, and līc*.] Denoting every one of the two or more in-

dividuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

EAGER, a. [Lat. *acer*, sharp.] Excited by desire in the pursuit of any object.

SYN.—Earnest.—*Eager* marks an ex-

cited state of desire or passion; *earnest* denotes a permanent state of moral sentiment or feeling. 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; an agent is *earnest* in his solicitations.

ŌR, DQ, WOLF, TŌO, TŌŌK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; E, Ě, hard; A; EXIST; Y as NG; THIS.

EAGER-LY, *adv.* With great ardor of desire; earnestly.

EAGER-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being eager.

EAGLE (3 gl.), *n.*

[*Lat. aquila*.] 1. A rapacious bird of the falcon family. 2. A gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars.



Eagle.

EAGLE-EYED, *a.* Sharp-sighted, as an eagle. [*eye*.]

EAGLET, *n.* A young, or diminutive, **EAR**, *n.* [*A.-S. eare*, *Lat. auris*.] 1.

Organ or sense of hearing. 2. Attention; heed. 3. Any thing resembling an ear in shape or position. 4. Spikes of grain. — *v. i.* To form ears, as corn.

EARL (14), *n.* [*A.-S. eorl*, man, noble.] A nobleman of England ranking below a marquis.

EARLAP, *n.* The tip of the ear.

EARLDOM, *n.* Jurisdiction or dignity of an earl.

EARLESS, *a.* Without ears; deaf.

EARL-MARSHAL, *n.* An officer of state in England who orders all great ceremonies, and is the head of the herald's office. [*ear*.]

EARLÖCK, *n.* A curl of hair near the **EARLY** (14), *a.* [*A.-S. arlice*, from *är*, before.] In advance of the usual or appointed time. — *adv.* Soon; in good season.

EAR-MARK, *n.* 1. A mark on the ear. 2. Any distinguishing mark.

EARN, *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*A.-S. earnian*.] 1. To merit by labor. 2. To acquire by labor or service.

EARNEST, *a.* [*A.-S. earnest*.] 1. Ardent in the pursuit of an object. 2. Intent; fixed.

SYN. — Eager; warm; zealous; animated; fervent. See **EAGER**.

— *n.* 1. Seriousness; reality. 2. A pledge or token of what is to come.

SYN. — Pledge. — An earnest, like first-fruits, gives assurance that more is coming of the same kind; a pledge, like money deposited, affords security and ground of reliance. Washington gave earnest of his talent as a commander by saving his troops after Braddock's defeat; his fortitude and that of his soldiers during the winter at Valley Forge were a pledge of their ultimate triumph.

EARNEST-LY, *adv.* In an earnest manner. [*earnest*; zeal.

EARNEST-NESS, *n.* State of being **EARNING**, *n.* That which is earned; wages; stipend.

EAR-RING, *n.* An ornament suspended from the ear.

EARTH (14), *n.* [*A.-S. eordhe*, earth, earth, region, country.] 1. The globe; world. 2. The dry land. 3. Soil of all kinds; ground. 4. A region; a country. 5. A tasteless and inodorous, earthy-looking, metallic oxide. — *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth. — *v. i.* To burrow.

EARTH BOARD, *n.* Board of a plow, that turns over the earth.

EARTH'EN (erth'n), *a.* Made of earth or baked clay.

EARTH'ENESS, *n.* Quality of being earthy.

EARTH'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being earthy; grossness. 2. Worldliness.

EARTH'LING, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

EARTH'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to earth; not spiritual. 2. Of all things on earth; possible.

EARTH-NÜT, *n.* 1. Root of a certain umbelliferous plant. 2. Seed-vessel and seed of a leguminous plant.

EARTHQUAKE, *n.* A shaking of the earth, due to subterranean causes.

EARTH-WORK (erth'wörk), *n.* 1. Removal of large masses of earth, in the construction of public works. 2. A fortification made by throwing up embankments of earth.

EARTH-WORM (-wörm), *n.* The common worm found in the soil.

EARTH'Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or relating to, earth. 2. Gross; unrefined.

EAR'WAX, *n.* A viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear.

EAR'WIG, *n.* [*A.-S. ear-wigga*, from *ear*, ear, and *wigga*, beetle.] An insect which has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.

EASE, *n.* [*Fr. aise*, *A.-S. eadh*, ready, easy.] Freedom from pain, disturbance, trouble, toil, constraint, stiffness, &c.

SYN. — Rest; repose; tranquillity; facility; readiness.

— *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] 1. To free from any thing that pains, disquiets, or oppresses. 2. To shift a little.

EA'SEL, *n.* [*Ger. esel*, ass, donkey.] A wooden frame on which pictures are placed while being painted.

EASEMENT, *n.* That which gives ease; convenience.

EA'SI-LY, *adv.* With ease; readily; gently.

EA'SI-NESS, *n.* 1. Freedom from distress; ease. 2. Act of moving as if with ease.

EAST, *n.* [*A.-S.*] 1. Point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox. 2. Southern parts of Asia, which lie east of southern Europe. — *a.* Toward the rising sun.

EAST'ER, } [*A.-S. Eastre*, a

EAST'ER-DÄY, } goddess of light or spring, in honor of whom a festival was celebrated in April.) A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection.

EAST'ER-LY, *a.* 1. Coming from the eastward. 2. Situated or directed toward the east.

EAST'ERN, *a.* 1. Situated in the east; oriental. 2. Going toward the east.

EASTWARD, *adv.* Toward the east.

EA'SY, *a.* [-*ER*; -*EST*, 142.] 1. Free from pain, care, disgust, or constraint. 2. Affording rest. 3. Not difficult. 4. Furnishing comfort. 5. Not making resistance. 6. Not straitened as to money matters.

SYN. — Quiet; tranquil; secure; calm. **EAT**, *v. t.* [*imp.* **EAT**, or **ÄTE**; *p. p.* **EÄT**, or **EÄTEN**.] [*A.-S. etan*.] 1. To swallow as food. 2. To rust; to waste or wear away.

SYN. — To consume; devour; corrode. — *v. i.* 1. To take food. 2. To taste or relish.

EAT'ABLE, *a.* Fit to be eaten; edible. — *n.* Any thing to be eaten.

EÄTER, *n.* One who eats.

EÄVES, *n. pl.* [*A.-S. efese*.] Lower edges of the roof of a building.

EÄVES'DRÖP, *v. i.* To watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others. [*drops*.]

EÄVES'DRÖP-PER, *n.* One who eaves-

EÄB, *n.* [*A.-S. ebbu*, *ebbe*.] 1. Return of tide-water toward the sea. 2. Decline; decay. — *v. i.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] 1. To flow back. 2. To decline; to decay; decrease.

EÄB-TIDE, *n.* Reflux of tide-water.

EÄ'ON, *a.* Consisting of, or like, ebony.

EÄ'ON-IZE, *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] To make black like ebony.

EÄ'O-NY, *n.* [*Gr. ἔβωνος*, *ἔβων*, from *Heb. ʾeben*, *eben*, stone.] A hard, heavy wood, of a black color.

E-BRI'E-TY, *n.* [*Lat. ebrictas*, *fr. ebrivus*, intoxicated.] Drunkenness.

E'BRI-ÖS'I-TY, *n.* Partial intoxication.

E-BÜLLIENÇE (-bü'llyens), } *n.* A

E-BÜLLIENÇY (-bü'llyen-sy), } boiling over.

E-BÜLLIENT (e-bü'llyent), *a.* [*Lat. ebullire*, *ebulliens*, to boil up, *fr. bulla*, bubble.] Boiling over, as a liquor.

E'BUL'LIÖN (-bish'un), *n.* 1. Operation of boiling. 2. Effervescence. 3. Exhilaration.

E-BÜRNE-AN, *a.* [*Lat. eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Made of ivory.

EE-CEN'TRIC, } *a.* [*Gr. ἕκκεντρος*,

EE-CEN'TRIC-AL, } from *ἐκ*, out of, and *κέντρον*, center.] 1. Deviating from the center. 2. Pertaining to eccentricity or to an eccentric. 3. Not having the same center. 4. Deviating from the usual course.

EE-CEN'TRIC, *n.* 1. A wheel or disk, having its axis of revolution out of its center of figure, for obtaining alternate motion. 2. An odd person.

EE-CEN'TRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an eccentric manner.

EE'ÇEN-TRIC'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being eccentric; oddity, whimsicalness. 2. Deviation from the center.

EE-CLE'SI-ÄS'TIC, } *a.* [*Gr. ἐκ-*

EE-CLE'SI-ÄS'TIC-AL, } *κλησία*, the church.] Pertaining to the church.

EE-CLE'SI-ÄS'TIC, *n.* A clergyman; a priest.

EE-CLE'SI-ÄS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner.

EE-CLE'SI-ÄS'TI-CISM, *n.* Strong attachment to ecclesiastical observances. [*ing* to ecclesiology.]

EE-CLE'SI-O-LÖG'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiology.

EE-CLE'SI-ÖL'O-GY, *n.* [*Gr. ἐκκλησία*, church, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science of church building and decoration.

ÈÇHE-LON (esh'helon), *n.* [*Fr.*, from

échelle, ladder, scale.] Position of a military body with one division more advanced than another.

ĒCHINATE, *n.* [a. [Lat. *echinatus*, fr. *ĒCHINĀTES*, *n.*] *echinus*.] Prickly, like a hedge-hog.

ĒCHINĀTE, *n.* A fossil echinus.

E-CHĪNĀTĒ, *n.* pl. *E-CHĪNĀTĒ*. [Lat., fr. *Gr. ἔχινος*.] 1. A hedgehog. 2. A sea-hedgehog. 3. A form of molding.

ĒCHĪŌ (ĕk'ō), *n.*; pl. *ĒCHĪŌES*. [Lat., from *Gr. ἔχων*.] A sound reflected or reverberated to the ear. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To reverberate or send back. 2. To repeat with assent. — *v. i.* To be echoed; to cause an echo.

E-CLĀIP'ĀSSE-MĒNT (or *e-klār'sizmōng*), *n.* [Fr.] The clearing up of any thing not easily understood.

ĒCLĀTĒ (e-klā'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *éclater*, to burst, explode, shine brilliantly.] 1. Brilliance of success or effort. 2. Applause.

E-ĒCĒTĪC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκλεκτικός*, from *ἐκλέγειν*, to pick out.] Selecting; choosing at will. — *n.* One who follows an eclectic method in science, religion, &c.

E-ĒCĒTĪCĪSM, *n.* An eclectic system, as of philosophy.

E-ĒLĪPSE, *n.* [Gr. *ἔκλειψις*, prop. a forsaking, falling.] 1. An interception or obscuration of the sun; E. light of the sun or moon, by the intervention of some other body. 2. Temporary obscuration. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To darken or hide; — said of a heavenly body. 2. To throw into the shade.

E-ĒLĪPTĪC, *n.* The apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth. — *a.* [Gr. *ἐκλειπτικός*, belonging to an eclipse.] 1. Pertaining to, or described by, the elliptic. 2. Pertaining to an eclipse.

ĒĒLOGUE (ĕk'log), *n.* [Gr. *ἐκλογή*, a picking out, collection, especially of passages in authors.] A pastoral poem; a bucolic; an idyl.

ĒĒCŌNŌMĪC, *a.* 1. Domestic. 2. **ĒĒCŌNŌMĪCĀL**, *a.* Saving of waste and unnecessary expense. 3. Managed with frugality. [*omy*.]

ĒĒCŌNŌMĪCĀLĪTY, *adv.* With economy.

ĒĒCŌNŌMĪCĪC, *n. sing.* 1. Science of domestic and internal management. 2. Political economy.

E-ĒCŌNŌMĪST, *n.* 1. One who economizes. 2. One who is conversant with political economy.

E-ĒCŌNŌMĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To expend with frugality. — *v. i.* To make a prudent use of money.

E-ĒCŌNŌMĪC, *n.* [Gr. *οικονομία*, from *οἶκος*, house, and *νόμος*, law, rule.] 1. Management of domestic affairs. 2. Internal, pecuniary management of any undertaking, corporation, &c. 3. System of rules and regulations. 4. Thrifty and frugal housekeeping.

SYN. — Frugality; parsimony. — *Economy* avoids all waste and extravagance,

and applies money to the best advantage; *frugality* cuts off all indulgences, and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving; *parsimony* is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living. *Economy* is a virtue, and *parsimony* a vice. *Frugality* may lean to the one or the other according to the motives from which it springs.

ĒĒSTĀSY, *n.* [Gr. *ἔκστασις*, from *ἔκστραναί*, to put out of place.] 1. A state in which the mind is carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions. 2. Excessive joy; rapture; transport. 3. Insanity.

ĒĒSTĀTĪC, *a.* 1. Rendering one beside one's self. 2. Rapturous.

ĒĒCŪ-MĒNĪC, *a.* [Gr. *οἰκουμένη*, *ἡ*, *κόσμος*, from *οἰκουμένη* (sc. *γῆ*), the inhabited world.] General; universal.

E-ĒDĀCĪOUS, *a.* [Lat. *edax*, fr. *edere*, to eat.] Greedy; voracious.

E-ĒDĀCĪTY, *n.* Greediness; voracity.

ĒDĀDĀ, *n.* [Icel., lit. *great-grandmother* (i.e., of Scandinavian poetry).] One of two mythological books of the old Scandinavian tribes of German origin.

ĒD'BYN, *n.* [A.-S. *ed*, backward, and *ea*, running water.] 1. A backward current. 2. A whirlpool. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To move as an eddy.

E-ĒDĒMĀ-TOŪS, *a.* [Gr. *οἰδύμα*, a swelling.] Pertaining to, or affected with, a serous humor.

E'DEN, *n.* [Heb. *ēden*, delight.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt.

E-ĒDĒN'TATE, *a.* [Lat. *edentare*, *edentātes*,] *edentatus*, to render toothless.] Destitute of teeth.

ĒDGE (ĕj), *n.* [A.-S. *ecg*.] 1. Thin cutting side of an instrument; hence, that which cuts as an edge does. 2. Any sharp terminating border. 3. Acrimony; severity. 4. Early part; beginning.

SYN. — Rim; verge; skirt; margin; brink; keenness.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish with an edge; to sharpen. 2. To urge or egg on. 3. To move by little and little. — *v. i.* To move sideways and gradually.

ĒDGE-BONE (20), *n.* A bone of the rump, which, in dressed beef, presents itself edgewise to view.

ĒDGE-TŌOL, *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge.

ĒDGEWISE, *adv.* In the direction of the edge. [edge or border.]

ĒDĠNG, *n.* That which forms an **ĒDĠBLE**, *a.* [From Lat. *edere*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten; eatable.

ĒDĠCT, *n.* [Lat. *edictum*, fr. *edicere*, to declare, proclaim.] A special proclamation of command or prohibition.

SYN. — Regulation; decree; ordinance; manifesto.

ĒDĠFĪCĀTION, *n.* Act of edifying; a building up, especially in a religious sense.

ĒDĠFĪCE, *n.* [Lat. *œdificium*, from *œdificare*, to build.] A large building; a structure; a fabric.

ĒDĠFĪCĪER, *n.* One who edifices.

ĒDĠFĪCĪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *œdificare*, from *œdes*, a building, and *facere*, to make.] To instruct and improve, especially in moral and religious knowledge.

E'DĪLE, *n.* [Lat. *œdilis*, from *œdes*, a building.] A Roman magistrate, who had the care of buildings, highways, public places, &c.

E'DĪLESHIP, *n.* The office of edile.

ĒDĠT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *edere*, *editum*, to give out, publish.] To prepare for publication.

E-DĠTĪON (-dĪsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Publication of any literary work. 2. Whole number of copies published at once.

ĒDĠT-ŌR, *n.* One who prepares, superintends, and corrects a book or newspaper, &c., for publication.

ĒDĠT-ŌRĪ-ĀL (89), *a.* Pertaining to an editor. — *n.* An article by the editor of a newspaper.

ĒDĠT-ŌRĪ-ĀLĪTY, *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.

ĒDĠT-ŌR-SĪTĪP, *n.* Business or office of an editor.

E'DŪCĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *educare*, *educatio*, from *educere*, to lead forth, bring up.] To bring up; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind.

SYN. — To instruct; teach; inform; breed; train.

ĒDŪCĀTION, *n.* Act or process of educating; tuition; nurture.

SYN. — Instruction; teaching; breeding. — *Education* includes the whole course of training, moral, intellectual, and physical. *Instruction* and *teaching* apply to the communication of knowledge, the latter term being the more familiar of the two. *Breeding* relates to the manners and outward conduct.

ĒDŪCĀTION-ĀL, *a.* Pertaining to education. [notes education.]

ĒDŪCĀTION-ĪST, *n.* One who professes **ĒDŪCĀTOR**, *n.* One who educates.

E-DŪCĒ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *educere*, from *ē*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw forth, as if from concealment.

SYN. — To elicit; extract.

E-DŪCĒTION, *n.* Act of drawing out.

E-DŪCŌRĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ē*, out, and *dulcorare*, -*ratum*, to sweeten.] 1. To render sweet; to sweeten. 2. (*Chem.*) To purify.

E-DŪCŌRĀTION, *n.* Act of educating.

EEL, *n.* [A.-S. *æl*.] A species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes.

EELPŌT, *n.* A kind of basket used for catching eels.

EVEN. A contraction for *Even*.

ĒVEN (ār). A contraction for *Ever*.

ĒVĒ-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *effabilis*, from *effari*, to utter.] Capable of being uttered or explained.

EF-FĀCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *effacer*, prop. to destroy the face or form, fr. *face*, face, form.] 1. To erase or scratch out; to rub off. 2. To remove from the mind.

SYN.—To expunge; erase; obliterate; cancel; destroy.

EF-FÁÇE'MENT, *n.* Act of effacing.
EF-FÉÇT', *n.* [Lat. *effectus*, from *efficere*, to produce.] 1. That which is produced by an agent or cause. 2. Impression produced. 3. Efficiency. 4. General intent. 5. *pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

SYN.—Consequence; result.
—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *efficere*, *effectum*, from *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To produce, as a cause, or agent. 2. To bring to pass.

EF-FÉÇT'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being effected. [ton.]

EF-FÉÇTION, *n.* Creation or production.
EF-FÉÇTIVE, *a.* Suited or tending to produce effects.

SYN.—Efficient; efficacious; effectual; operative; forcible.
EF-FÉÇT'IVE-LY, *adv.* With effect.

EF-FÉÇT'IVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being effective. [maker.]

EF-FÉÇT'OR, *n.* One who effects; a
EF-FÉÇT'U-AL, *a.* Producing, or having power to produce, an intended effect; adequate.

EF-FÉÇT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* With effect.
EF-FÉÇT'U-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bring to pass.

EF-FÉÇT'U-NÁ-CY, *n.* Unmanly delicacy; womanly weakness.

EF-FÉÇT'U-NÁTE (45), *n.* [Lat. *effeminate*, -natus, to make womanish.] Soft or delicate to an unmanly degree.

EF-FÉÇT'U-NÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make womanish.

EF-FÉÇT'U-NÁTE-LY, *adv.* Weakly; softly; delicately. [softness.]

EF-FÉÇT'U-NÁTE-NESS, *n.* Unmanly
EF-FÉÇT'U-NÁTE, *n.* [Turk. Master; sir; —title of a Turkish state official.]

EF-FER-VÉÇE' (-vés'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *effervesce*, fr. *ex*, out, of and *ferrescere*, to begin boiling.] To bubble and hiss.

EF-FER-VÉÇENÇE, {*n.* A kind of
EF-FER-VÉÇENÇY, } natural ebullition.

EF-FER-VÉÇENT, *a.* Gently boiling or bubbling by disengagement of gas.

EF-FER-VÉÇI-BLE, *a.* Capable of producing effervescence.

EF-FÉTE', *a.* [Lat. *effatus*, from *ex*, out, and *fatius*, pregnant, productive.] Worn out; barren.

EF-FI-CÁ'CIOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *efficer*, fr. *efficere*, to produce.] Producing the effect intended; effectual; powerful.

EF-FI-CÁ'CIOÜS-LY, *adv.* Effectually.
EF-FI-CÁ'CIOÜS-NESS, {*n.* Power to
EF-FI-ÇÁ-ÇY, } produce effects; production of the effect intended.

SYN.—Virtue; force; energy.
EF-FIÇIENÇE (-fish/enss), {*n.* 1.
EF-FIÇIENÇY (-fish/en-), } Quality of being efficient. 2. Power of producing the effect intended.

EF-FIÇIENT (-fish/ent'), *a.* [See EFFECT, *v. t.*] Causing effects. —*n.* Agent or cause which produces.

EF-FIÇIEN-LY, *adv.* With effect.
EF-FIÇI-GY, *n.* [Lat. *effigies*, fr. *effingere*, to form, fashion.] Image; a

likeness in sculpture, painting, bass-relief, or drawing.

EF-FLO-RÉÇE' (-rés'), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *efflorescere*, from *ex*, out, and *florescere*, to begin to blossom.] 1. To change to a whitish, mealy powder. 2. To become covered with a whitish crust.

EF-FLO-RÉÇENÇE, {*n.* 1. Time of
EF-FLO-RÉÇENÇY, } flowering.

2. Eruption, as in rash, &c. 3. Formation of the whitish loose powder on the surface of efflorescing bodies. 4. Powder or crust itself thus formed.

EF-FLO-RÉÇENT, *a.* 1. Liable to effloresce. 2. Covered with an efflorescence.

EF-FLU-ENCE, *n.* 1. A flowing out. 2. That which issues.

EF-FLU-ENT, *a.* [Lat. *effluere*, *effluens*, to flow out.] Flowing out.

EF-FLŪ'VI-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* EF-FLŪ'VI-Á. [Lat., fr. *effluere*, to flow out.] Noxious exhalation.

EF-FLUX, *n.* [Lat. *effluere*, *effluxum*.] Emanation; effluence.

EF-FLUX'ION, *n.* Effusion; effluvi-um; emanation.

EF-FORT (éffurt), *n.* [Lat. *fortis*, strong.] Exertion of strength, whether physical or mental.

SYN.—See ENDEAVOR.
EF-FRÓN'T'ER-Y, *n.* [Lat. *effrons*, shameless.] Excessive assurance; sauciness.

EF-FŪL'GENÇE, *n.* Extreme brilliancy; great luster.

EF-FŪL'GENT, *a.* [Lat. *effulgere*, *effulgens*, to flash forth.] Diffusing a flood of light; shining; bright.

EF-FŪSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *effundere*, *effusum*.] To pour out, as a fluid; to spill.

EF-FŪSION, *n.* 1. Act of pouring out. 2. That which is poured out.

EF-FŪSIVE, *a.* Pouring forth largely.
ÉFT, *n.* [A.-S. *efete*.] The common smooth newt.

ÉGG, *n.* [A.-S. *æg*.] A spheroidal body containing the germ of a bird or other animal.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See EDGE.] To urge on; to instigate.

ÉGG-NÖG', *n.* A drink of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine.

ÉG'LAN-TINE (-tín or -tín), *n.* [Fr. *églantine*, fr. O. Fr. *aigant*, brier, fr. *aiguille*, needle.] A species of rose; the sweet-brier.

É'GO-ÍSM, *n.* [Lat. *ego*, I.] 1. Subjective idealism. 2. Excessive love of self; egotism.

É'GO-ÍST, *n.* A believer in subjective idealism; one given to egotism.

É'GO-TÍSM, *n.* Practice of too often using the word I; hence, self-praise.

SYN.—Self-conceit; vanity.—*Self-conceit* is an overweening opinion of one's self; *egotism* is the expression of self-conceit in words or actions; *vanity* is inflation of mind arising from the idea of being thought highly of by others. A man may be *vain* or *self-conceited*, and yet have sense enough to avoid *egotism*.

É'GO-TÍST, *n.* One who repeats the word I very frequently.

É'GO-TÍST'IC, } *a.* Addicted to, or
É'GO-TÍST'IC-AL, } showing, egotism.

SYN.—Conceited; vain; self-important.

E-GRÉ'GIOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *egregius*, lit., chosen from the herd, *i. e.*, distinguished.] Distinguished from common men or actions;—generally in a bad sense.

SYN.—Extraordinary; remarkable; monstrous; precious.

E-GRÉ'GIOÜS-LY, *adv.* Greatly; remarkably.

E'GRESS, *n.* [Lat. *egressus*, fr. *egredi*, to go or come out.] Act of leaving or power to leave.

E-GRÉ'SION (-grésh/un), *n.* Act of going out; egress.

E'GRET, *n.* [See AIGRET.] 1. The lesser white heron. 2. Feathery or hairy crown of seeds. [monds, &c.]

E-GRÉTT'É, *n.* A tuft of feathers, dia-
E-ÇYPTIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Egypt.
—*n.* 1. A native of Egypt. 2. A gypsy.

EH (á), *interj.* An expression of inquiry or slight surprise.

EÛ'DER (Ûder), {*n.*
EÛ'DER-DÜCK, } species of sea-duck, which produces an uncommonly fine down.

EÛ'DER-DOWN, *n.* Eider-duck.
Down of the eider-duck.

EIGHT (ät), *a.* [A.-S. *cahta*, *ahhta*.] Twice four in number.—*n.* Sum of four and four.

EIGHT'EEN (ät/een), *a.* Twice nine.—*n.* Sum of ten and eight.

EIGHT'EENTH (ät/eenth), *a.* Next in order after the seventeenth.—*n.* 1. One of eighteen equal parts. 2. Eighth after the tenth.

EIGHTH (äth), *a.* Next in order after the seventh.—*n.* One of eight equal parts. [eighth place.]

EIGHTHLY (äth/ly), *adv.* In the

EIGHT'ETH (ät/eth), *a.* Next in order after the seventy-ninth.—*n.* One of eighty equal parts.

EIGHT'Y (ät/y), *a.* Eight times ten.—*n.* Sum of eight times ten.

EÛ'THER (Ûther or Ûther; but analogously, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of *ether*), *a.* or *pron.* [A.-S. *æðher*, fr. *ä*, *in*, ever, and *hvaðher*, whether.] 1. Cue or the other. 2. Each of two.—*conj.* Used as correlative to *or*.

E-JÁÇU-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ejaculari*, -latum, fr. *e*, out, and *jaculari*, to throw the javelin.] To throw out, as an exclamation.

E-JÁÇU-LÁTION, *n.* Uttering of a short, sudden exclamation or prayer, or the exclamation or prayer uttered.

E-JÁÇU-LÁ-TO-RY (é), *a.* 1. Casting or v. 2. Suddenly darted out.

E-JÉÇT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ejicere*, *ejectum*, fr. *e*, out, and *jacere*, to throw.] 1. To throw out. 2. To



drive away. 3. To dispossess of ownership or occupancy.

E-JĒC'TĪON, *n.* 1. Act of ejecting; expulsion. 2. State of being ejected.

E-JĒC'TĪMENT, *n.* 1. Expulsion; ejection. 2. A species of mixed action, for the recovery of possession of real property.

E-JĒC'TOR, *n.* One who ejects.

ĒKE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *eacan*, Gr. *αἰέειν*.] 1. To increase; to extend. 2. To add or supply; to prolong. — *adv.* [From the preceding.] In addition; also; likewise.

E-LĀB'O-RĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *elaborare*, -*ratum*, fr. *e* out, and *laborare*, to labor.] To produce or perfect with labor.

E-LĀB'O-RĀTE (45), *a.* Wrought with labor; highly finished. [labor.]

E-LĀB'O-RĀTE-LY, *adv.* With great labor.

E-LĀB'O-RĀTĪON, *n.* 1. Act of producing with labor; state of being so produced. 2. Natural process of formation or assimilation. [rates.]

E-LĀB'O-RĀTOR, *n.* One who elaborates.

E-LĀ'INE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλαίωτος*, of the olive.] Liquid principle of oils and fats.

E-LĀPSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *elabi*, *elapsus*, fr. *e*, out, and *labi*, to slide.] To glide by; to pass away silently, as time.

E-LĀS'TRIC, *a.* [From Gr. *ἐλαστικόν*, to drive.] Springing back; recovering its former figure. — *n.* A garter.

E-LĀS'TRICĪ-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being elastic; springiness. 2. Power of recovery from depression or overwork.

E-LĀTE', *a.* 1. Lifted up; raised; elevated. 2. Flushed with confidence. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *efferre*, *elatum*, to carry out, to raise.] To exalt the spirit of; to flush with success. [of mind.]

E-LĀTĪON, *n.* Inflation or elevation.

ĒLBŌW, *n.* [A.-S. *elboga*, *elboga*, from *eln*, an ell, orig. fore-arm, and *boga*, bow.] 1. Joint connecting the arm and fore-arm. 2. Any bend or angle, especially if obtuse. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To push with the elbow. — *v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project. [arms for the elbows.]

ĒLBŌW-CHĀIR, *n.* A chair with the elbows.

ĒLBŌW-RŌOM, *n.* Room to move the elbows; room for motion or action.

ĒLD, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. Old age. 2. Old people. 3. Old times.

ĒLDER, *a.* [A.-S. *ildra*, compar. of *ald*, *eald*, old.] Older; more advanced in age; senior. — *n.* 1. One who is older; a senior. 2. An ancestor. 3. A person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers. 4. [A.-S. *ellarn*.] A genus of plants having white flowers and dark-red berries.

ĒLDER-LY, *a.* Somewhat old.

ĒLDER-SHIP, *n.* 1. Seniority. 2. Office of an elder.

ĒLDEST, *a.* Oldest.

ĒL DO-RĀ'DO, or **ĒL DO-RĀ'DO**. [Sp.] A fabulous region in South

America, immensely rich in gold, gems, &c.; hence, any country abounding in gold, or other precious products of nature.

ĒL'E-CAM-PĀNE', *n.* [Lat. *inula*, *helinium*, and L. Lat. *campana*, a bell.] 1. A plant whose root has a pungent taste. 2. A sweet-meat from the root.

E-LĒC'T, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *eligere*, *electum*, fr. *e*, out, and *legere*, to choose.] 1. To pick out. 2. To select for an office by vote.

SYN.—To choose; prefer; select. See **CHOOSE**.

— *a.* 1. Chosen; selected. 2. Set apart to eternal life. 3. Chosen, but not invested with office. — *n.* 1. One chosen or set apart. 2. *pl.* Those who are chosen for salvation.

E-LĒC'TĪON, *n.* [Lat. *electio*, fr. *eligere*, to choose.] 1. Act of choosing, esp. of choosing a person to fill an office or employment. 2. Power of choosing; free will. 3. Discriminating choice. 4. Predetermination of individuals as objects of salvation. 5. Those who are elected.

E-LĒC'TĪON-PEER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To use arts for securing the election of a candidate.

E-LĒC'TĪVE, *a.* 1. Making selection. 2. Pertaining to, or consisting in, choice. 3. Dependent on choice. *Elective affinity* (*Chem.*), a tendency to unite with certain things rather than with others.

E-LĒC'TĪVE-LY, *adv.* By choice or preference.

E-LĒC'TOR, *n.* One who elects, or has the right of choice or vote.

E-LĒC'TOR-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, electors.

E-LĒC'TOR-ATE (45), *n.* 1. Dignity of an elector. 2. Territory of an elector.

E-LĒC'TRESS, *n.* Wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

E-LĒC'TRIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining
E-LĒC'TRIC-AL, } to, or containing,
electricity. 2. Capable of occasioning electrical phenomena.

ĒL'E-C'TRĪCIAN (-trish'an), *n.* One versed in electricity.

ĒL'E-C'TRĪCĪ-TY, *n.* [Lat. *electrum*, Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber; — so named as being produced by the friction of amber.] 1. A subtle agent, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, and exhibiting itself in a variety of ways. 2. Science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid.

ĒL'E-C'TRĪ-FĪ-ABLE, *a.* Capable of receiving electricity.

E-LĒC'TRĪ-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *electrum* and *facere*, to make.] 1. To charge with electricity. 2. To give an electric shock to. 3. To excite suddenly; to surprise.

E-LĒC'TRĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To electrify.

E-LĒC'TRO-CHEMĪS-TRY, *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

E-LĒC'TRO-MĀG'NET, *n.* A mass of soft iron, rendered temporarily

magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing.

E-LĒC'TRO-MAG-NĒTIC, *a.* Designating what pertains to magnetism, as connected with electricity, or affected by it.

E-LĒC'TRO-MĀG'NET-ISM, *n.* Science which treats of the development of magnetism by means of voltaic electricity, and of the currents evolved.

ĒL'E-C'TRŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity.

E-LĒC'TRO-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *σκοπέω*, spying.] An instrument to detect changes in the electric state of bodies.

E-LĒC'TRO-TĪPE, *n.* [Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber (for electricity), and *τύπος*, an impression.] A stereotype taken by electric deposition, or the process by which this is effected. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To take copies of by electric deposition.

E-LĒC'TRO-TĪPER, *n.* One who makes electrotypos.

E-LĒC'TŪ-A-RY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐκλεκτόν*, *ἐκλεγμα*, a medicine that melts in the mouth.] A medicine composed of powders, made up into a confection.

ĒL'E-MŌS'Y-NA-RY, *a.* [Gr. *ἐλεημοσύνη*, pity, mercy, alms.] 1. Relating to charity. 2. Given in charity of alms. 3. Supported by charity. — *n.* One who subsists on charity.

ĒL'E-GANCE, } *n.* 1. Beauty result-
ĒL'E-GAN-CY, } ing from the com-
plete absence of that which deforms or impresses unpleasantly. 2. That which is elegant.

SYN.—Grace.—*Elegance* implies something which is produced by training and art, as, *elegance* of manners, composition, handwriting, &c.; *elegant* furniture, an *elegant* house, an *elegant* mansion, &c. *Grace* is a lower order of beauty. It may be a natural gift; the manner of a peasant-girl may be *graceful*, but would be hardly called *elegant*. *Grace* is opposed to awkwardness.

ĒL'E-GANT, *a.* [Lat. *elegans*, fr. *eligere*, to select.] 1. Pleasing by grace and beauty. 2. Exercising a nice choice.

SYN.—Beautiful; polished; refined.

ĒL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an elegant manner.

E-LĒ'GĪ-ĀC, or **ĒL'E-GĪ'AC** (117), *a.* 1. Belonging to elegy, or written in elegiacs. 2. Used in elegies. — *n.* Elegiac verse. [egy; elegiac.]

ĒL'E-GĪ'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to elegy.

ĒL'E-GĪST, *n.* A writer of elegies.

ĒL'E-GŪY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλεγία*, fr. *ἐλεγειν*, a lament, fr. *εἶ* *ἐλεγειν*, to cry woe! woe!] A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song.

ĒL'E-MENT, *n.* 1. [Lat. *elementum*.] One of the simplest parts or principles of which any thing consists. 2. One of the essential ingredients. 3. *pl.* Fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art;

rudiments. 4. That which ancient philosophy supposed to be simple and undecomposable; as, air, earth, water, and fire; hence, the state natural to any thing, or suited for its existence. [ments.]

ÉLÉ-MÉN'T'AL, *a.* Pertaining to élé-**ÉLÉ-MÉN'T'A-RY** (44), *a.* 1. Having only one principle or constituent part. 2. Pertaining to, or treating of, elements.

SYN.— Simple; uncompounded; rudimentary; primary.

ÉLÉ-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. ἐλέφας.] A quadruped characterized by a proboscis, and two large ivory tusks. It is the largest quadruped now existing.



Elephant.

ÉLÉ-PHANT-TA-SIS, *n.* [From its likeness to the elephant's hide.] A disease of the skin, attended with destruction or deformity of the part affected.

ÉLÉ-PHANTINE, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the elephant; huge.

ÉLÉ-SÍN'T-AN, *a.* Pertaining to secret rites in honor of Ceres, celebrated at Eleusis, in Greece.

ÉLÉ-VÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *elevare*, -vatum, fr. *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up.] 1. To lift to a higher place. 2. To raise to a higher station, intellectually, socially, or morally. 3. To make louder, as the voice.

SYN.— To exalt; erect; elate; cheer; flush; excite; animate.

ÉLÉ-VÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of raising. 2. Condition of being raised; exaltation. 3. An elevated place or station. 4. Drawing of the front view of a machine, building, or other object.

ÉLÉ-VÁTOR, *n.* One who, or that which, elevates; especially, a mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, &c., to an upper floor.

E-LÉV'EN (e-lév'n), *a.* [A.-S. *endleof*, fr. Goth. *ains*, *ain*, one, and *lif*, ten.] Ten and one added. — *n.* Sum of ten and one.

E-LÉV'ENTH, *a.* Next in order after the tenth. — *n.* One of eleven equal parts of a thing.

ÉLÉ, *n.*; *pl.* ÉLVES. [A.-S. *elf*, *ūlf*, *elfen*.] A diminutive and mischievous spirit, supposed to inhabit wild and desert places. — *v. t.* To entangle intricately.

ÉLÉ-LÖCK, *n.* Hair twisted into knots, as if the work of fairies.

ÉLÉ'IN, *a.* Relating or pertaining to elves. — *n.* A little elf or urchin.

ÉLF'ISH, *a.* ELF-like; mischievous, as though caused by elves.

E-LÍC'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *elicere*, *elicitum*, fr. *e*, out, and *lacere*, to cut.] To draw out; to bring to light.

E-LÍDE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *elidere*, fr. *e*, out, and *ludere*, to strike with force against.] To cut off or suppress, as a syllable.

ÉLÍ-GÍ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Capability of being elected. 2. Fitness to be chosen.

ÉLÍ-GÍ-BLE, *a.* 1. Legally qualified.

2. Worthy to be chosen; desirable.

ÉLÍ-GÍ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Suitableness; destrableness. [ner.]

ÉLÍ-M'I-NÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *eliminare*, -natum, fr. *e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.] 1. To cause to disappear from an equation. 2. To set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry.

E-LÍM'I-NÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of expelling. 2. The causing a quantity to disappear from an equation.

E-LÍŠ'TON (-lízh'un), *n.* [See ELÍDE.] The cutting off of a vowel at the end of a word standing before another vowel in the following line.

ÉLITE (á'leet'), *n.* [Fr. See ELECT.] A choice or select body.

E-LÍX'IR, *n.* [Ar. *el-iksír*, the philosopher's stone, the life-prolonging tincture of gold.] 1. A compound tincture. 2. (*Alchemy*.) A liquor for transmuting metals into gold. 3. Quintessence. 4. Any thing which invigorates.

E-LÍZ'A-BÉTH-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, or to a style of architecture then prevalent.

ÉLK, *n.* [A.-S. *elch*.] A quadruped of the stag kind.

ÉLL, *n.* [A.-S. *eln*, Lat. *ulna*.] A cloth-measure, of different lengths in different countries.

The English ell is 45 inches.

EL-LÍPSE, *n.* [See *infra*.] An oval or oblong figure, bounded by a regular curve.

EL-LÍP'SIS, *n.*; *pl.* EL-LÍP'SÉS. [Gr. ἑλλειψις, a defect, fr. ἔλλειψω, to fall short.] Omission; a figure of syntax, by which one or more words are omitted.

EL-LÍP'SOID, *n.* [Gr. ἑλλειψις, and εἶδος, form.] A solid, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

EL-LÍP'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, }
EL-LÍP'TIC-AL, } or having the form of }
an ellipse. 2. Defective.

EL-LÍP'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the form of an ellipse. 2. With a part omitted.

ÉL'LÍP-TÍC'I-TY, *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

ÉLM, *n.* [A.-S.] A tree of several species, much used as a shade tree.

ÉL'O-CÚTION, *n.* [Lat. *elocutio*, from *elogu*, to speak out, declare.] Mode of utterance or delivery, accompanied with gesture.

ÉL'O-CÚTION-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to elocution.



Elk.



Ellipse.



Elm.

ÉL'O-CÚTION-ÍST, *n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

ÉLOGE (ē'lózh'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *elogium*, a short saying.] A funeral oration.

E-LÓN'GATE, *a.* Drawn out at length.

E-LÓN'GATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. *elongare*, -gatum, from Lat. *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend.

E-LÓN-GÁ'TION, *n.* 1. A lengthening out; protraction; extension. 2. That which lengthens out. 3. Departure; intervening space.

E-LÓPE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hleapan*, to run, jump, leap.] To run away; — said especially of a woman who runs away with a lover.

E-LÓPE'MENT, *n.* Private or unlicensed departure.

ÉL'O-QUÉNCÉ, *n.* 1. Expression of strong emotion so as to excite like emotions in others. 2. That which is eloquently uttered or written.

ÉL'O-QUÉNT, *a.* [Lat. *eloqui*, *eloquens*, to speak out, to declaim.] Expressing, or adapted to express, strong emotions with eloquence.

ÉL'O-QUÉNT-LY, *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

ÉLSE, *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, same as *eljes*, otherwise.] Other; one or something beside. — *adv. & conj.* 1. Beside. 2. Otherwise; if the facts were different.

ÉLSE'WHÉRE, *adv.* 1. In any other place. 2. In other places indefinitely.

E-LŪ'CÍ-DÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *elucidare*, -datum, from *lucidus*, light, clear.] To make clear; to explain; to illustrate.

E-LŪ'CÍ-DÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of elucidating. 2. That which elucidates; explanation; illustration.

E-LŪ'CÍ-DÁ'TÍVE, *a.* Making clear.

E-LŪ'CÍ-DÁ'TOR, *n.* One who elucidates.

E-LŪDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *eludere*, fr. *e*, out, and *ludere*, to play.] 1. To avoid by artifice or dexterity. 2. To remain unexplained or undiscovered by.

SYN.— To evade; avoid; escape; shun; flee; mock.

E-LŪD'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being eluded. [or deception.]

E-LŪ'SÍON, *n.* An escape by artifice.

E-LŪ'SÍVE, *a.* Tending to elude.

E-LŪ'SO-RI-NESS, *n.* State of being elusory.

E-LŪ'SO-RY, *a.* Tending to elude.

SYN.— Evasive; fraudulent; fallacious; deceitful.

E-LŪ'TRÍ-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *elutriare*, -atum.] To purify by washing.

ÉLVE, *n.* The same as ELF.

ÉLV'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to elves.

E-LÝŠ'I-AN (-lízh'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium, or the abode of the blessed after death.

E-LÝŠ'I-ŪM (-lízh'i-), *n.*; *Eng. pl.* **E-LÝŠ'I-ŪMS** (-lízh'i-); *Lat. pl.* **E-LÝŠ'I-Á** (-lízh'i-). [Lat. *Elysium*,

Gr. *ἡλύσιον*.] (*Myth*) A dwelling place of happy souls after death; hence, any delightful place.

ÉLY'TRÓN, } *n.*; pl. ÉLY'TRÁ. [Gr. ÉLY'TRÓN, ἑλύτρον, fr. ἔλυειν, to roll round.] One of the wing-sheaths in the tribe of beetles.

ÊT, *n.* Space formerly occupied by the letter *m* — then a square type, — used as a unit by which to measure the amount of any printed matter.

E-MÁ'CI-ÁTE (-má'shí-, 95), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emaciare*, -atum, fr. *e*, out, and *macies*, leanness.] To lose flesh gradually. [ed.]

E-MÁ'CI-ÁTE (-má'shí-), *a.* Emaciated.

E-MÁ'CI-Á'TION (-shí-zhún), *n.* Condition of becoming lean.

ÊM'A-NANT, *a.* [See *infra*.] Emanating; passing forth into an act.

ÊM'A-NÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emanare*, -atum, fr. *e*, out, and *manare*, to flow.] 1. To issue forth from a source. 2. To take origin.

ÊM'A-NÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of flowing forth. 2. That which issues or flows forth; effluvia.

E-MÁN'CI-PÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emancipare*, -patum, fr. *e*, out, and *mancipare*, to transfer ownership in.] To set free; to liberate.

E-MÁN'CI-PÁTE, *a.* Set at liberty.

E-MÁN'CI-PÁ'TION, *n.* A setting free from slavery or subjection.

SYN. — Deliverance; liberation; release; freedom.

E-MÁN'CI-PÁTOR, *n.* One who emancipates.

E-MÁS'CU-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emasculare*, -atum, fr. *e*, out, and *masculus*, male.] 1. To castrate; to geld. 2. To render effeminate.

E-MÁS'CU-LÁTE (45), *a.* Deprived of virility; castrated.

E-MÁS'CU-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act of emasculating; castration.

EM-BÁL'M' (-bám'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *embaumer*, fr. *baume*, balm.] To preserve from decay by means of balm or other aromatics. [embalms.]

EM-BÁL'M'ER (-bám'-), *n.* One who embalms.

EM-BÁNK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose with a bank; to bank up.

EM-BÁNK'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of embanking. 2. A bank raised for any purpose.

EM-BÁR'GO, *n.* [Sp., fr. *barra*, bar.] A prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port; hence, any restraint. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hinder from sailing out of port, by some law or edict, for a limited time.

EM-BÁRK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put or cause to go on board a vessel. — *v. i.* 1. To go on board of a ship, boat, or vessel. 2. To engage in any business.

ÊM'BAR-KÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of embarking. 2. That which is embarked.

EM-BÁR'RASS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *embarrasser*, fr. *L. Lat. barra*, a bar.] 1. To hinder through perplexity; to confound. 2. To incumber with debt.

SYN. — To perplex; puzzle. — We are *puzzled* when our faculties are confused by something we do not understand. We are *perplexed* when our feelings as well as judgment, are so affected that we know not how to decide or act. We are *embarrassed* when there is some bar or hindrance upon us which impedes our powers of thought, speech, or motion. A school-boy is *puzzled* by a difficult sum; a reasoner is *perplexed* by the subtleties of his opponent; a youth is sometimes so *embarrassed* before strangers as to lose his presence of mind.

EM-BÁR'RASS-MENT, *n.* State of perplexity, entanglement, or confusion.

EM-BÁS'SA-DOR, } *n.* [Fr. *ambassadeur*, Goth. *andbaltis*, servant, messenger.] A minister of the highest rank sent by one government to another, as the personal representative of the appointing power.

ÊM'BAS-SY, *n. i.* Public function of an ambassador. 2. Person or persons sent as ambassadors. 3. Dwelling or office of an ambassador.

EM-BÁT'TLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To arrange in order of battle. 2. To prepare for battle.

EM-BÁY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose in a bay or inlet.

EM-BÉ'D', *v. t.* [-DED; -DING, 133.] To lay as in a bed.

EM-BÉ'L'LISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *embellir*, fr. *em*, for *en*, and *bel*, beautiful.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments.

SYN. — See *ADORN*.

EM-BÉ'L'LISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of embellishing. 2. That which adds beauty or elegance; ornament.

ÊM'BÉR, *n.* [A.-S. *æmyrie*, hot ashes.] A lighted coal, smoldering amid ashes; — chiefly in the pl.; cinders.

EM-BÉ'Z'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Norm. Fr. *embeasier*, to filch.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use.

EM-BÉ'Z'LE-MENT, *n.* Fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care.

EM-BÉ'Z'ZLER, *n.* One who embezzles.

EM-BÍT'TER, *v. t.* See *LMBITTER*.

EM-BLÁZE', *v. t.* 1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. 2. To emblazon.

EM-BLÁ'ZON (-blá'zón), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To decorate. 2. To adorn with figures of heraldry.

EM-BLÁ'ZON-ER, *n.* One who emblazons.

EM-BLÁ'ZON-RY, *n.* Heraldic or ornamental decoration.

ÊM'BLEM, *n.* [Gr. *ἔμβλημα*, inlaid work.] An object or picture symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like.

SYN. — Figure; type; sign; symbol.

ÊM'BLEM-Á'T'IC, } *a.* Pertaining

ÊM'BLEM-Á'T'IC-ÁL, } to, or comprising, an emblem.

ÊM'BLEM-Á'T'IC-ÁL-LY, *adv.* By way or means of emblems.

EM-BLEM'A-TÍST, *n.* A writer or inventor of emblems.

EM-BLEM'A-TÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To represent, as by an emblem.

EM-BÖD'I-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of embodying. 2. That which is embodied.

EM-BÖD'Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To form into a body; to invest with matter. 2. To collect into a whole; to incorporate.

EM-BÖGUE', *v. i.* [Fr. *s'emboucher*, It. *imboccare*, of a river, to empty, fr. *Lat. bucca*, cheek, cavity.] To discharge, as a river, its water, into the sea or into another river.

EM-BÖLD'EN (-böld'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give boldness to; to encourage.

EMBONPOINT (óng'bong'pwóng'), *n.* [Fr., from *en bon point*, in good condition.] Plumpness of person; fleshiness. [border.]

EM-BÖR'DER, *v. t.* To adorn with a

EM-BÖSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with bosses; to ornament in relief. 2. To fashion raised work.

EM-BÖSS'LENT, *n.* Raised work.

EMBOUCHURE (óng'bōō'shūr'), *n.* [Fr. See *EMBOGUE*.] A mouth, as of a river, cannon, &c.

EM-BOW'EL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To eviscerate; hence, to embalm. 2. To bury; to secrete.

EM-BOW'ER, *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with a bower.


EM-BRÁCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *embrasser*, fr. *em*, for *en*, and *bras*, arm.] 1. To clasp in the arms. 2. To cherish with affection. 3. To surround or inclose. 4. To include. 5. To seize eagerly; to welcome. — *n.* Close encircling with the arms; clasp; hug. [arms; embrace.]

EM-BRÁCE'MENT, *n.* A clasp in the

EM-BRÁ'ÇER, *n.* One who embraces.

EM-BRÁ'ÇER-Y, *n.* Attempt to corrupt a jury, or court, &c.

EM-BRÁ'SURE (-brá'zhūr'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *embraser*, to widen an opening.] An opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are discharged.

ÊÊ, Embrasures in a parapet.  *Merlons.*

ÊM'BRO-CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Gr. *ἐμβροχίη*, equiv. to *ἔβροχμα*, lotion.] To moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid.

ÊM'BRO-CÁ'TION, *n.* A moistening and rubbing a diseased part with some lotion; or the lotion itself.

EM-BROID'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with ornamental needle-work.

EM-BROID'ER-ER, *n.* One who embroiders. [work.]

EM-BROID'ER-Y, *n.* Variegated needle-work.

EM-BROIL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See *BROIL*.] To throw into perplexity, contention, or trouble.

SYN. — To perplex; entangle; distract; disturb.

EM-BROIL'MENT, *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion.

ÊM'BRY-O, *n.* [Gr. *ἔμβρυον*, *i. e.*, τὸ ἐντὸς βρυόν, from *ἐμ*, for *ἐν*, in, and

βρέειν, to be full of.] First rudiments of an organized being or thing.

ΕΜΒΡΥ-ΟΛ'Ο-Ο-ΓΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἐμβρυον, an embryo, and λόγος, discourse.] Doctrine of the development of the embryo and fetus of animals.

E-MĒND', *v. t.* See AMEND.

ΕΜΒΕΝ-ΔΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* 1. A correction. 2. Alteration of a text so as to give a better reading.

ΕΜΒΕΝ-ΔΑ'ΤΟΡ, *n.* One who amends by removing faults. [enmendation.]

E-MĒND'A-TORY, *a.* Pertaining to ΕΜΒΕΡ-ΑΛΔ, *n.* [From Gr. σμαράγδος, σμαράγδος, Skr. marakata.] 1. A precious stone of a rich green color. 2. A kind of type. [Eng.]

This line is printed in Emerald type.

E-MĒRĒ' (14), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emergere*, fr. *e.*, out, and *mergere*, to dip.] To rise out of, or as out of, a fluid.

E-MĒRĒ'GENCE, } *n.* 1. Sudden up-
E-MĒRĒ'GENT, } rise or appear-
ance. 2. An unforeseen occurrence. 3. Pressing necessity.

E-MĒRĒ'GENT, *a.* 1. Rising out of a fluid; issuing. 2. Suddenly appearing; urgent.

E-MĒRĒ'I-TŪS, *n.*; *pl.* E-MĒRĒ'I-TĪ. [Lat., one who has served his time.] One honorably discharged from public service.—*a.* Honorably discharged from the performance of public duty.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΡΟΙΔΣ, } *n. pl.* [Corrupted from
ΕΜΒΕ-ΡΟΙΔΣ, } *hemorrhoids.*] Hemorrhoids; piles.

E-MĒRĒ'SION, *n.* [From Lat. *emergere*. See EMERGE.] Act of rising out of any enveloping substance.

ΕΜΒΕ-Υ, *n.* [Gr. σμίρις, σμῆρις.] Corundum intimately blended with oxide of iron, used for grinding and polishing metals, &c.

E-MĒTIC, *a.* [Gr. ἐμετικός, fr. ἐμείν, to vomit.] Inducing to vomit.—*n.* A medicine which causes vomiting.

ΕΜΒΕΥΤΕ (āmūt'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *emovere*, to stir up.] A seditious commotion; a riot.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΧΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* [Lat. *emicatio*, fr. *emicare*, to spring forth.] A flying off in small particles, as heated iron; scintillation.

E-MĒ'CTION, *n.* [Lat. *e.*, out, and *mingere*, mictum, to make water.] 1. Discharge of urine. 2. Urine.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΓΡΑΝΤ, *a.* Removing from one country to another.—*n.* One who quits one country to settle in another.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΓΡΑΤΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emigrare*, -gratum.] To leave one country or state to reside in another.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΓΡΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, *n.* 1. Change of residence from one country or state to another. 2. A body of emigrants.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΝΕΝ-ΚΥ, } *n.* 1. A height; ele-
ΕΜΒΕ-ΝΕΝ-ΚΥ, } vation. 2. High
rank; distinction. 3. A title of a cardinal.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΝΕΝΤ, *a.* [Lat. *eminere*, *eminens*, to stand out, be prominent.] 1. High; lofty. 2. Exalted in rank.

SYN.—Distinguished; conspicuous;

prominent; famous; celebrated. See DISINGUISHED.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΝΕΝΤ-ΛΥ, *adv.* In an eminent or high degree.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΜΙΡ, } *n.* [Ar. *emīr*, *amīr*, a com-
ΕΜΒΕ-ΜΕΕΡ, } mander.] Arabian prince and military commander; also, an honorary title given in Turkey to the descendants of Mohammed.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΜΙΣ-Α-ΡΥ, *n.* [Lat. *emissarius*, fr. *emittere*, to send out.] A secret agent; a spy.

E-MĪS'SION (-mīsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of sending out; issue. 2. That which is sent or put out at one time; issue.

E-MĪT', *v. t.* [-TED; -TING, 133.] [Lat. *emittere*, out.] 1. To send forth; to cause to issue. 2. To print and send into circulation, as notes.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΜΕΤ, *n.* An ant or pismire.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΜΟΛ-ΛΕΣ'CENCE, *n.* [Lat. *e.*, out, and *molleresce*, to become soft.] First or lowest degree of fusibility.

E-MŌL'LI-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emollire*, to soften.] To soften.

E-MŌL'LIENT (-mŏl'yent), *a.* Softening; making supple.—*n.* An external application to allay irritation, and alleviate soreness. [softening.]

ΕΜΒΕ-ΜΟΛ-ΛΙ'ΤΙΟΝ (-līsh'un), *n.* Act of ΕΜΒΕ-ΜΟΛ'U-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *emolumentum*, lit. a working out.] 1. Profit from office or employment. 2. Gain in general.

E-MŌ'TION, *n.* [From Lat. *emovere*, to move, excite.] A state of excited feeling of any kind.

SYN.—Feeling; agitation.—*Feeling* is the weaker term, and may be of the body or the mind; *emotion* is of the mind alone, being the excited action of some inward susceptibility or feeling, as an emotion of pity, terror, &c. *Agitation* may be bodily or mental, and usually arises in the latter case from a vehement struggle between contending desires or emotions.

E-MŌ'TION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to
E-MŌ'TIVE, } emotion, or the
capacity for emotion.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΑΛΕ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *empaler*, fr. *em*, for *en*, in, and *pal*, Lat. *palus*, a stake.] 1. To inclose; to shut in. 2. To put to death by fixing on a stake.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΑΛΕ'MENT, *n.* 1. A fencing with stakes. 2. A putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body.

E-MĀN'EL, *n.* A pannel.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΕ'ΡΙΛ (137), *v. t.* To put in peril.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΕΡ-ΟΡ, *n.* [Lat. *imperator*, from *imperare*, to command.] The sovereign of an empire.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΦΑ-ΣΙΣ, *n.*; *pl.* ΕΜΒΕ-ΦΑ-ΣΕΣ. [Gr. ἐμφασίς, significance, force of expression, fr. ἐμφαίνεω, to indicate.] Stress of utterance, given to the words or parts of a discourse, intended to be impressed specially on an audience.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΦΑ-ΣΙΖΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To utter or pronounce with a particular stress of voice; to make emphatic.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΦΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, } *a.* Uttered with, or
ΕΜΒΕ-ΦΑ'ΤΙΟΝ, } requiring, em-
phatic.

SYN.—Forcible; impressive; striking.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΦΑ'ΤΙΟΝ-ΑΛ-ΛΥ, *adv.* With emphasis; forcibly. [tumor.]

ΕΜΒΕ-ΦΥ-ΣΕ'ΜΑ, *n.* [Gr.] A puffy

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΙΡΕ, *n.* [Lat. *imperium*.] 1. Supreme power in government. 2. Dominion of an emperor, or, rarely, of a king. 3. Predominant influence.

SYN.—Sway; dominion; sovereignty; rule.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΙΡ'ΙΟ or ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΙΡ-ΙΟ (123), *n.* 1. One who relies on experiment and observation. 2. A quack doctor; a charlatan.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΙΡ'ΙΟ, } *a.* [Gr. ἐμπειρικός, ex-
ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΙΡ'ΙΟ-ΑΛ, } perience.] 1. Per-
taining to, or founded upon, experi-
ment or experience. 2. Depending
on experience or observation alone.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΙΡ'ΙΟ-ΑΛ-ΛΥ, *adv.* By experi-
ment or experience; without science.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΙΡ'Ι-ΟΪΣΜ, *n.* 1. Method or practice of an empiric. 2. Charlatanism; quackery.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΛΑΣ'ΤΙΟΝ, *a.* [Gr. ἐπλαστικός, fr. ἐπλασσειν, to plaster up.] Glutinous; adhesive.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΛΟΥ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *implicare*, to infold, engage.] 1. To use. 2. To use as an instrument or means, or as materials. 3. To use as an agent or servant.—*n.* Employment. [Poet.]

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΛΟΥΕ (ēm'ploy-ā' or ōng'plwō-yā'), *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed.

ΕΜΠ- The English form of this word, viz., *employee*, though perfectly conformable to analogy, and therefore perfectly legitimate, is not sanctioned by the usage of good writers.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΛΟΥΕΡ, *n.* One who employs.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΛΟΥΕΜΕΝΤ, *n.* 1. Act of employ-
ing, or state of being employed. 2. That which engages or occupies.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠŌ'ΡΙ-ŪΜ, *n.*; *Lat. pl.* ΕΜΒΕ-ΠŌ-
ΡΡ-ΙΑ, *Eng. pl.* ΕΜΒΕ-ΠŌ'RI-ŪMS. [Lat.; Gr. ἐμπορίων, from ἐμπορος, traveler, trader.] A commercial city or town; a mart.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΟΥΕΡ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give power or authority to.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΡΕΣΣ, *n.* 1. Consort of an emperor. 2. A woman who governs an empire.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΡΙΣΕ', *n.* [O. Fr.] An enterprise.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΡΙ-ΝΕΣΣ (84), *n.* 1. State of being empty; vacuum; exhaustion; destitution. 2. Unsatisfactoriness. 3. Want of knowledge or sense.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΡ'Υ, } *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S.
ēmtig, āmtig, fr. *emta*, *amtia*, quiet,
rest.] 1. Containing nothing; void.
2. Destitute of effect, sincerity, or
sense. 3. Unsatisfactory. 4. Destitute
of reality; unsubstantial.—*v. t.*
[-ED; -ING.] To exhaust; to deprive
of the contents.—*v. i.* 1. To pour
or flow out. 2. To become empty.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΡ'Υ-ΙΝΓ, *n.* 1. Act of making empty. 2. *pl.* Lees of beer, cider, &c.; yeast. [ple color.]

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΡ'Υ-ΠΛΕ, *v. t.* To tinge of a purple
ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΡ'Υ-ΑΛ, *a.* [See EMPYREAN,
n.] Formed of pure fire or light.

ΕΜΒΕ-ΠΥ-ΡΕ'ΑΝ (124), *a.* Empyrean.—*n.* [L. Lat. *empyreum*, fr. Gr. ἐμπυρρος, in fire.] The highest heaven,

where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

EM'PY-REU-MÁT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the taste or smell of burnt animal or vegetable substances.

EM'U-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *emulari*, -*latum*, from *emulus*, emulous.] To strive to equal or excel; to vie with; to rival.

EM'U-LÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of attempting to equal or excel. 2. Contention; contest.

Syn.—Competition; rivalry.—*Competition* is the struggle of two or more persons for the same object. *Emulation* is an ardent desire for superiority, arising from competition, but not implying, of necessity, any improper feeling. *Rivalry* is a personal contest, and almost of course gives rise to envy, resentment, or detraction.

EM'U-LÁ'TOR, *n.* A rival; a competitor.

E-MÚL'GENT, *a.* [Lat. *emulgere*, *emulgers*, fr. *e*, out, and *mulgere*, to milk.] Milking or draining.

EM'U-LOÚS, *a.* 1. Desirous to equal or excel. 2. Engaged in competition.

EM'U-LOÚS-LY, *adv.* With desire to equal or excel.

E-MÚL'SION, *n.* [From Lat. *emulgere*, *emulsum*.] A soft, liquid remedy, resembling milk.

E-MÚS'IVE, *a.* 1. Softening; milky-like. 2. Yielding off by expression.

E-MÚNCTO-RY, *n.* [Lat. *emunctorium*, from *emungere*, to blow the nose, to cleanse.] Any organ of the body carrying off excrementitious matter.

EN-ÁBLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. & Norm. Fr. *enhabler*, from *en*, in, and *habl*, *eng. able*.] To give strength or ability to.

EN-ÁCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To decree; to make into a law. 2. To perform. 3. To act the part of.

EN-ÁCT'MENT, *n.* 1. The passing of a bill into a law. 2. A decree; a law. 3. The acting a part or character.

EN-ÁCT'OR, *n.* One who passes a law.

E-NÁLLÁGE, *n.* [Gr. *ἐναλλαγῆ*, an exchange.] Substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word, for another.

EN-ÁM'EL, *n.* [Prefix *en* and obs. *amel*.] 1. A substance resembling glass, but more fusible and nearly opaque. 2. That which is enameled.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To cover with, or paint in, enamel. 2. To form a glossy surface upon.

EN-ÁM'EL-AR, *a.* Like enamel;

EN-ÁM'EL-LAR, *glossy.*

EN-ÁM'OR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *enamourer*, from *en*, in, and *amour*, love.] To inflame with love.

EN-CÁGE, *v. t.* To confine in a cage.

EN-CÁMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form and occupy a camp.—*v. t.* To form into a camp.

EN-CÁMP'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of pitching tents or forming a camp. 2. A camp.

EN-CAUS'TY'C, *a.* [Lat. *encanstickus*, Gr. *ἐγκαυστικός*, fr. *ἐγκαύω*, to burn in.] Pertaining to the art of burning in colors.—*n.* Method of painting in heated or burnt wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colors.

ENCEINTE (*éng'sánt'*), *n.* [Fr. fr. *encerindre*, to surround.] (*Fort.*) The main inclosure.—*a.* Pregnant.

ÉNCE-PHÁL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain.] Belonging to the head or brain.

EN-CHÁIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fasten with a chain. 2. To hold fast.

EN-CHÁIN'MENT, *n.* Act of enchaining.

EN-CHÁNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *incantare*, to chant a magic formula over or against one.] 1. To charm by sorcery. 2. To delight in a high degree.

Syn.—To captivate; fascinate; ravish; enrapture.

EN-CHÁN'T'ER, *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

EN-CHÁN'T'MENT, *n.* 1. Use of magic arts, spells, or charms. 2. That which enchants.

EN-CHÁN'T'RESS, *n.* A woman who enchants; a sorceress.

EN-CHÁSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *enchâsser*, fr. *châsse*, frame.] 1. To encircle; to inclose. 2. To adorn with embossed or engraved work.

EN-CHÓ'R'I-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐχθρός*, do-EN-CHÓ'R'IC, } mestic, native.] Native; popular; common;—said esp. of the written characters employed by the common people of Egypt, in distinction from the hieroglyphics.

EN-CÍR'CLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form a circle about; hence, to embrace. 2. To go or come round.

Syn.—To encompass; inclose; surround; environ.

EN-CLÍT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκλιτικός*, EN-CLÍT'IC-AL, } inclined, inclining.] Subjoined;—said of a word so closely united to the preceding word as to seem to be a part of it, and to lose its own independent accents.—*n.* A word joined to another so closely as to lose its proper accent.

EN-CLOÚRE', *v. t.* See INCLOSE.

EN-CÓ'MI-ÁST, *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκωμιστής*, fr. *ἐγκωμιάζω*, to praise.] One addicted to praise; a eulogist.

EN-CÓ'MI-ÁST'IC, *a.* Bestowing

EN-CÓ'MI-ÁST'IC-ÁL, } praise; eulogistic; laudatory.

EN-CÓ'MI-ŪM, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* EN-CÓ'MI-ŪMS, *Lat. pl.* EN-CÓ'MI-Á.

[Gr. *ἐγκώμιον*, (sc. *κέλος*, song), chanted in a Bacchic festival.] Formal praise; high commendation.

Syn.—Eulogy; panegyric. See EULOGY.

EN-CÓM'PASS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To describe a circle about.

Syn.—To encircle; inclose; surround; environ.

EN-CÓM'PASS-MENT, *n.* A surrounding or encircling.

EN-CÓR'E' (*éng-kór'*), *adv.* [Fr. from Lat. in *hanc horam*, till this hour.] Once more; again;—a call for a

repetition.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To call for a repetition of.

EN-CÓUN'TER, *n.* [O. Fr. *encontre*, fr. Lat. *en* and *contra*, against.] 1. A meeting face to face. 2. A meeting, with hostile purpose.

Syn.—Contest; fight; skirmish.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To meet face to face; to meet with hostile intent.—*v. i.* To meet together, especially as enemies.

EN-CÓUR'AGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *encourager*, from prefix *en* and *courage*.] To give courage to.

Syn.—To embolden; animate; incite; cheer; stimulate.

EN-CÓUR'AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of giving courage; incentive. 2. That which serves to support or promote.

EN-CÓUR'A-GING, *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success; favoring.

EN-CÓUR'A-GING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to give courage or hope of success.

EN-CRÓACH', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *encroer*, L. Lat. *incrocare*, to hang by a hook.] To enter gradually into the rights and possessions of another.

Syn.—Intrude; trench; infringe; invade; trespass.

EN-CRÓACH'ER, *n.* One who encroaches.

EN-CRÓACH'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of encroaching. 2. That which is taken by encroaching.

EN-CÚM'B'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *encumber*, fr. Lat. *cumulus*, heap.] 1. To impede the motion or action of. 2. To load with mortgages, or other legal claims.

Syn.—To load; clog; oppress; embarrass.

EN-CÚM'B'RANÇE, *n.* 1. That which impedes action; clog; impediment. 2. That which encumbers an estate, as a debt; a lien.

EN-CY'CLE-LI-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκύκλιος*, fr. *ἐν*, in, and *κύκλος*, circle.] Sent to many persons or places; circular.

EN-CY'CLE-PÉ'DI-Á, *n.* [Gr. *ἐγκύκλιον*, EN-CY'CLE-PÉ'DI-Á, } *λοιαδεία*, for *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*, instruction in a circle.] A work in which the various branches of science or art are treated of, usually in alphabetical order.

EN-CY'CLE-PÉ'DI-AN, *a.* Embracing the whole circle of learning.

EN-CY'CLE-PÉ'D'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the whole circle of learning.

EN-CY'CLE-PÉ'D'IC-ÁL, *ing* to an encyclopedia; universal in knowledge. [an encyclopedia.]

EN-CY'CLE-PÉ'D'IST, *n.* Compiler of an encyclopedia; *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

END, *n.* [A-S. *ende*.] 1. Extreme or last portion. 2. Conclusion; result. 3. Destruction or that which causes destruction or death. 4. Object aimed at. 5. That which is left.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring to an end. 2. To destroy; to put to death.

Syn.—To finish; conclude; close; terminate.

—*v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to cease. [put to hazard.]

EN-DÁN'GER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make dear, or more dear.

EN-DEARMENT, *n.* 1. Act of endearing. 2. That which endears.

EN-DEAVOR, *n.* [Fr. *en devoir*, in duty.] 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 *exertion* is a peculiarly earnest and prolonged effort; a *struggle* is a violent and exhausting effort of the body.—“Ordinary endeavors will not now avail; every possible effort must be made; we must strain all our exertions, and struggle to the utmost.”

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To exert strength of body or mind for the accomplishment of an object.

SYN.—To attempt; try; strive; struggle; essay; aim.

—*v. t.* To attempt to gain.

EN-DEMI-AL, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδημος*, *ἐν-*
EN-DEMI-C, } *δημος*, fr. *ἐν*, in,
EN-DEMI-C-AL, } and *δημος*, the people.] Peculiar to a people or nation

ENDING, *n.* 1. Termination; result; conclusion. 2. Terminating syllable or letter.

ENDLESS, *a.* Having no end.

SYN.—Eternal; everlasting; interminable; infinite; incessant; perpetual.

ENDLESS-LY, *adv.* Without end.

ENDLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being endless.

ENDO-GĒN, *n.* A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and has no distinction of pith, wood, and bark, as the palm, cornstalk, &c.



Endogen.

EN-DŌG'E-NOUS, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνδογενής*, fr. *ἐνδόν*, within, and *γενέσθαι*, to be produced.] Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit.

EN-DŌRSE', *v. t.* [More correctly *indorse*.] To write on the back of.

EN-DŌRSEMENT, *n.* Act of indorsing. See INDORSEMENT.

EN-DŌRSE'R, *n.* An indorser.

EN-DOW', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Norm. Fr. *endouer*, from Lat. *dotare*, to endow.] 1. To make pecuniary provision for; esp. to furnish with dower. 2. To enrich; to induce.

EN-DOWMENT, *n.* 1. Act of setting a fund or permanent provision for the support of any one. 2. Property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated. 3. Talents; natural capacity.

EN-DŪE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *induere*.] 1. To invest; to clothe. 2. To endow. [Endured.]

EN-DŪR'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being EN-DŪR'ANCE, *n.* 1. A state of duration; continuance. 2. Act of bearing pain or distress without being overcome.

SYN.—Sufferance; patience; fortitude.

EN-DŪRE', *v. t.* 1. To remain firm under; to sustain. 2. To bear with patience.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *in* and *durare*, to harden, to persist.] 1. To continue in the same state; to

abide; to last. 2. To remain firm under trial or suffering.

EN-DŪR'ISE, *adv.* 1. On the end. 2. With the end forward.

EN-E-MY, *n.* [Lat. *inimicus*, from *in*, negative, and *amicus*, friend.] One actuated by unfriendly feelings.

The enemy, (*a.*) The evil one; the devil. (*b.*) (*Mil.*) The opposing force.

SYN.—Adversary; opponent; antagonist; foe.

EN-ER-GĒT'IC, } *a.* 1. Exerting
EN-ER-GĒT'IC-AL, } force; active.
2. Exhibiting energy.

SYN.—Foreible; powerful; potent; vigorous; effective.

EN-ER-GĒT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an energetic manner.

EN-ER-GĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To act with force or vigor.—*v. t.* To give strength or force to.

EN-ER-GŪY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐργετα*, fr. *ἐν*, in, and *εργον*, work.] 1. Inherent power. 2. Power efficiently exerted. 3. Strength of expression.

SYN.—Force; vigor; strength; spirit; efficiency; resolution.

EN-ER-VATE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *enervare*, -vatum, fr. *enervis*, nerveless.] To deprive of nerve, strength, or courage.

SYN.—To weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate.

EN-ER-VATION, *n.* 1. Act of weakening. 2. State of being weakened.

EN-FEE'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render feeble.

SYN.—To weaken; debilitate; enervate.

EN-FEE'BLE-MENT, *n.* Enervation.

EN-FEOFF' (-fĕf'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See FEOFF.] To give a feud to; to invest with a fee.

EN-FEOFFMENT (-fĕfment), *n.* Act of giving, or deed which gives, the fee-simple of an estate.

EN-FI-LADE', *n.* [Fr., fr. *enfiler*, to thread, to rake with shot.] (*Mil.*) A line or straight passage.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To rake with shot through the whole length of, as a line of troops.

EN-FŌLD', *v. t.* See INFOLD.

EN-FŌRCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To force; to compel. 2. To make or gain by force. 3. To give force to; to strengthen. 4. To give effect to.

EN-FŌRCEMENT, *n.* 1. Act of enforcing; compulsion. 2. A putting in execution. 3. That which enforces.

EN-FŌR'CE'R, *n.* One who enforces.

EN-FRĀN'CHĪZE (-frān'chīz), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set free. 2. To make free of a city, corporation, or estate; to naturalize.

EN-FRĀN'CHĪZE-MENT (-frān'chīz-), *n.* Act of enfranchisement.

EN-GĀGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *engager*, from *en* and *gage*, pledge, pawn.] 1. To put under pledge; to bind. 2. To win and attach. 3. To enter into contest with; to encounter.—*v. i.* 1. To become bound. 2. To take a part; to enlist. 3. To enter into conflict.

EN-GĀGED', *p. a.* 1. Pledged; prom-

ised; especially, promised in marriage; interested; betrothed. 2. Greatly affected.

EN-GĀGEMENT, *n.* 1. An engaging or being engaged. 2. That which is engaged. 3. That which engages; obligation; engrossing occupation. 4. A general action or battle.

EN-GĒNDER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *engendrer*, Lat. *ingenerare*, fr. *in* and *generare*, to beget.] 1. To procreate. 2. To produce; to sow the seeds of.

SYN.—To breed; generate; beget; occasion; cause.

—*v. i.* To be caused.

EN-GĪNE (ĕn'jĭn), *n.* [Lat. *ingenium*, natural capacity, invention.] 1. A machine in which two or more mechanical powers are combined. 2. An instrument to wound and kill. 3. Any thing used to effect a purpose; means.

EN-GĪ-NEER', *n.* 1. A person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering. 2. One who manages an engine.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To perform the work of an engineer. 2. To carry through a measure.

EN-GĪ-NEERING, *n.* Science and art of utilizing the forces and materials of nature.

EN-GĪNE-RY (ĕn'jĭn-rĭ), *n.* 1. Act of managing engines, or artillery. 2. Engines in general.

EN-GĪRD', *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* EN-GĪRDED, or ENGIRT.] To encircle.

EN-GLISH (ĭng'lish), *a.* [From the *Angles*, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to their language.—*n.* 1. People of England. 2. Language of the English, and of their descendants in other countries.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To translate into English.

EN-GŌRGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *engorger*, fr. *gorse*, throat.] To swallow with greediness.—*v. i.* To feed with eagerness or voracity.

EN-GRĀFT', *v. t.* Same as INGRAFT.

EN-GRĀIL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *engrêler*, fr. *grêle*, hail.] To variegate, spot, or ornament, as with hail.

EN-GRĀIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dye in grain, or in the raw material.

EN-GRĀSP', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hold fast; to gripe.

EN-GRĀVE', *v. t.* [*imp.* ENGRAVED; *p. p.* ENGRAVEN; or ENGRAVEN.] 1. To carve letters or devices upon. 2. To form by means of incisions on wood, metal, &c. 3. To impress deeply; to infix.

EN-GRĀV'ER, *n.* One who engraves.

EN-GRĀV'ING, *n.* 1. Act or art of the engraver. 2. An engraved plate. 3. Impression from an engraved plate.

EN-GRŌSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To copy in a large, fair hand. 2. To occupy wholly. 3. To take or assume in undue quantity.

SYN.—To absorb; engulf; forestall; monopolize.

EN-GRŌSS'ER, *n.* One who engrosses.

EN-GRŌSS'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of en-

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ȁ, Ȇ, Ȩ, Ū, Ū, Ŷ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

grossing. 2. That which has been engrossed. [up as in a gulf.]
EN-GULF', *v. t.* To absorb or swallow.
EN-HANCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Norm. Fr. *enhancer, enhancer.*] To raise to a higher point; to advance; to increase.
EN-HANCEMENT, *n.* Augmentation; aggravation.
EN-IG'MA, *n.* [Gr. *αἴνγμα*, fr. *αἰνῶσθαι*, to speak darkly.] 1. A puzzle; a riddle. 2. A statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered; an action which cannot be satisfactorily explained.
ENIG-MAT'IC, } a. Relating to, or
ENIG-MAT'IC-AL, } containing, an
ENIG-MAT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an obscure manner.
EN-IG'MA-TIST, *n.* One who makes or talks in enigmas.
EN-IG'MA-TIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deal in riddles.
EN-JOIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *enjoindre*, fr. Lat. *injungere*, to join into, to charge.] 1. To put an injunction on; to order. 2. To prohibit or restrain by a judicial order.
EN-JOY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. 2. To have and use with satisfaction.
EN-JOY'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.
EN-JOYMENT, *n.* 1. Condition of enjoying; pleasure. 2. Cause of joy.
EN-KINDLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To excite; to rouse.
EN-LARGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make larger. 2. To increase the capacity of.—*v. i.* 1. To grow large or larger. 2. To expatiate.
EN-LARGEMENT, *n.* 1. An increase in size or bulk. 2. Expansion, as of the mental powers. 3. Release from confinement, distress, &c. 4. Diffusiveness.
EN-LIGHT'EN (-līt'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To supply with light; to illuminate. 2. To inform; to instruct.
EN-LIGHT'ENER (-līt'n)-*n.* One who, or that which, enlightens.
EN-LIGHT'ENMENT (-līt'n)-*n.* Act of enlightening, or state of being enlightened.
EN-LIST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To enroll; to register. 2. To engage in public service. 3. To unite firmly to a cause.—*v. i.* 1. To engage in public service by enrolling one's name. 2. To enter heartily into a cause.
EN-LISTMENT, *n.* 1. Act of enlisting, or state of being enlisted. 2. Writing by which a soldier is bound.
EN-LIV'EN (-liv'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give life to; to animate.
EN-LIV'ENER, *n.* One who enlivens.
EN'MI-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being an enemy. 2. A state of opposition.
SYN.—Rancor; hostility; hatred; animosity; ill-will.
EN-NOB'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make noble; to dignify.

EN-NOB'BLE-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of ennobling. 2. That which ennobles.
ENNUI (ōng'nwē'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *in odio*, in hatred.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; lassitude.
EN-NOR'MI-TY, *n.* That which is enormous; atrocious crime; an atrocity.
EN-NOR'MOVS, *a.* [Lat. *enormis*, out of rule.] 1. Deviating from the usual rule or measure. 2. Great beyond the common measure. 3. Exceedingly wicked; atrocious.
SYN.—Immense; excessive.—We speak of a thing as *enormous* when it overpasses its ordinary law of existence, and becomes—so to speak—*abnormal* in its magnitude, degree, &c.; as, a man of *enormous* strength, a deed of *enormous* wickedness. *Immense* and *excessive* are figurative terms used to intensify, and are somewhat indefinite in their degree of strength.
EN-NOR'MOVS-LY, *adv.* Beyond measure; excessively. [enormous.]
EN-NOR'MOVS-NESS, *n.* State of being **EN-NOUGH'** (c-nūf) *a.* [A.-S. *genōh, genōg*, from *geneah*, it is sufficient.] Adequate; sufficient.—*adv.* 1. Sufficiently. 2. Fully; quite. 3. In a tolerable degree.—*n.* A sufficiency.
EN-QUIRE', *v. i. & t.* See **INQUIRE**.
EN-RAGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy.
EN-RANK', *v. t.* To place in ranks or in order.
EN-RÄPT'ÜRE (53), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To transport with pleasure.
EN-RÄV'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To enchant. [enraptured.]
EN-RÄV'ISH-MENT, *n.* State of being **EN-RICH'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make rich; to adorn. 2. To fertilize. 3. To store with knowledge.
EN-RICHMENT, *n.* Act of making rich, or that which enriches.
EN-RÖBE', *v. t.* To invest with a robe.
EN-RÖLL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To write in a roll or register; hence, to record; also, reflexively, to enlist. 2. To envelop.
EN-RÖLL'MENT, } *n.* 1. Act of en-
EN-RÖL'MENT, } rolling. 2. That in
 which any thing is enrolled.
EN-RÖÖT', *v. t.* To fix by the root; to implant deep.
EN-SÄM'PLE, *n.* An example. [Obs.]
EN-SÄN'GUINE (-säng'gwīn), *v. t.* To stain with blood.
EN-SCÖNÇE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover or shelter, as with a sconce; to protect.
EN-SÄAL', *v. t.* To impress with a seal.
EN-SÄAM', *v. t.* To inclose by a seam; hence, to include.
ENSEMBLE (ōng'sōm'bl), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *instimul*, at the same time.] The whole; all parts taken together.
EN-SHRINE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose in a shrine; hence, to cherish.
ENS'IFORM, *a.* [Lat. *ensis*, sword, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a sword.
ENS'IGN (ēn'sīn), *n.* [Fr. *enseigne*, from Lat. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne*, badge, flag.] 1. Banner which distinguishes a company of soldiers, or

a vessel; a badge. 2. An officer, who formerly carried the ensign or flag.
ENS'IGN-CY } (ēn'sīn), *n.* Rank or
ENS'IGN-SHIP } office of an ensign.
EN-SLÄVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reduce to slavery or bondage.
EN-SLÄVE'MENT, *n.* Slavery; bondage; servitude.
EN-SLÄVER, *n.* One who enslaves.
EN-SNÄRE', *v. t.* See **INSNARE**.
EN-SPHÈRE', *v. t.* To place in, or form into, a sphere.
EN-STÄMP', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To impress as with a stamp.
EN-SÜE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Norm. Fr. *ensuier*, from Lat. *insequi*, to follow.] To follow; to pursue.—*v. i.* To come after; to succeed.
EN-SÜRE' (-shjŭf'), *v. t.* See **INSURE**.
EN-TÄBLÄ-TÜRE (53), *n.* [O. Fr., fr. Lat. *in* and *tabula*, board, table.] That part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.
EN-TÄIL', *n.* [Fr. *entaille*, fr. *entailler*, to cut away.] 1. An estate limited to a particular heir or heirs. 2. Rule by which the descent is fixed.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To settle alienably on a person or thing, or on a person and his descendants.
EN-TÄIL'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of entailing. 2. Condition of being entailed.
EN-TÄN'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To twist or interweave so as not to be easily separated. 2. To perplex; to embarrass; to puzzle.
EN-TÄN'GLE-MENT (-täng'gl-), *n.* Intricacy; perplexity.
ENTER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *entrer*, Lat. *intrare*, fr. *intro*, inward.] 1. To come or go into. 2. To unite in; to join. 3. To engage in. 4. To attain; to begin. 5. To insert. 6. To inscribe; to record.—*v. i.* 1. To go or come in; also, to begin. 2. To get within; to form or constitute a part. 3. To penetrate deeply.
ENTER-PRISE, *n.* [Fr. *entreprise*, fr. *entreprendre*, to undertake.] 1. That which is undertaken; an adventure. 2. Willingness to engage in labor requiring boldness, &c.
ENTER-PRIS'ING, *a.* Bold or forward to undertake.
ENTER-TÄIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *entretenir*, from *entre*, between, and *tenir*, to hold.] 1. To maintain; to support. 2. To show hospitality to. 3. To divert. 4. To receive and take into consideration. 5. To harbor; to cherish.
SYN.—See **AMUSE**.
ENTER-TÄIN'ER, *n.* One who entertains. [entertainment.]
ENTER-TÄIN'ING, *a.* Affording entertainment. *SYN.*—Pleasing; amusing; diverting.
ENTER-TÄIN'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of entertaining. 2. That which entertains, or with which one is entertained; especially a repast; a feast.
SYN.—Amusement; diversion; recreation; pastime; banquet.
EN-THRÄLL', *v. t.* See **INTRHALL**.

ENTHRŌNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority. 2. To induct or install, as a bishop.
ENTHRŌNE'MENT, *n.* Act of enthroning.
EN-THŪ'SI-ĀSM, *n.* [Gr. *ἐθουσιασμός*, fr. *ἐθουσιάζειν*, to be inspired by the god.] An ardent zeal, in respect to some object or pursuit.
 SYN.—Fanaticism.—*Enthusiasm* was formerly used for heat of imagination, especially in religion; but this sense is now more commonly confined to *fanaticism*, which denotes wild and extravagant notions on this subject, often leading to the most dangerous delusions. *Fanaticism* is also sometimes extended to other subjects besides religion.
EN-THŪ'SI-ĀST, *n.* One who is moved by enthusiasm.
EN-THŪ'SI-ĀST'IC, } a. Filled with
EN-THŪ'SI-ĀST'IC-AL, } enthusi-
 asm; zealous in the pursuit of an object. [enthusiasm.]
EN-THŪ'SI-ĀST'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With enthusiasm.
EN-THŪ'SI-MĒME, *n.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιμα*, fr. *ἐνθουσιάζειν*, to keep in mind, to consider.] An argument of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.
EN-TICE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *enticer*, *enticer*, fr. pref. *en*, and O. H. Ger. *stechan*, *stechōn*, to prick, goad.] To draw on by exciting hope or desire; especially, in a bad sense, to lead astray; to tempt.
 SYN.—See ALLURE.
EN-TICE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act or practice of enticing. 2. That which induces to evil.
EN-TICER, *n.* One who entices.
EN-TIRE', *a.* [Lat. *integer*.] 1. Complete; full and perfect. 2. Not participated with others. 3. Comprising all requisites in itself. 4. Without mixture or alloy.
EN-TIRE'LY, *adv.* Wholly; fully.
EN-TIRE'NESS, *n.* Completeness; fullness; totality.
EN-TIRE'TY, *n.* State of being entire.
EN-TIT'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *intitulare*, from *in*, in, and *titulus*, title.] 1. To give a title to; to call. 2. To give a claim to; to furnish grounds for seeking.
 SYN.—To name; designate; denominate; style; characterize.
EN-TIT'LY, *n.* [L. Lat. *entitas*, fr. *ens*, thing.] A real being, whether in thought or fact; essence; existence.
EN-TOMB' (en-tōm'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lay in a tomb; to bury.
EN-TO-MŌ-LŌG'IC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the science of entomology.
EN-TO-MŌ-LŌ-GĪST, *n.* One versed in entomology.
EN-TO-MŌ-LŌ-GŪY, *n.* [Gr. *ἐντομουν*, insect, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of zoology which treats of insects.
ENTRAILS, *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles*, as if fr. a Lat. word, *intriba*, fr. *intra*, within.] 1. The bowels. 2. Internal parts, as of the earth.
ENTRANCE, *n.* 1. Act of entering; hence, act of taking possession. 2.

Door or passage. 3. Act of beginning; commencement; initiation.
ENTRANCÉ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put into a trance. 2. To enrapture.
ENTRÁP', *v. t.* [-PED; -PING, 136.] To catch as in a trap.
ENTRĒAT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To treat; to use or manage. 2. To ask earnestly; to supplicate.
 SYN.—To beseech; beg; solicit; crave.
ENTRĒAT'Y, *n.* Act of entreating.
ENTRĒE (ĕng'trā'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *entrer*, to enter.] 1. Permission or right to enter. 2. A course of dishes.
ENTRĒFŌT (ĕng'tr-pŏ'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *interpositum*, fr. *interponere*, to interpose.] 1. A warehouse for the deposit of goods. 2. A free port.
ENTRY, *n.* 1. Act of entering; entrance; ingress. 2. Act of recording. 3. A passage; a vestibule. 4. Any account entered on record.
EN-TWINE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To twine. [twist around.]
EN-TWIST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
EN-NŪ'CLE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *enucleare*, -atum, fr. *e*, out, and *nucleus*, kernel.] To bring out, as a kernel from its enveloping husks; to clear; to explain. [strip.]
EN-NŪ'CLE-ĀTION, *n.* Act of enucleating.
EN-NŪ'CLER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *enumerare*, -atum, from *e*, out, and *numerare*, to count.] To count; to reckon; to compute; hence, to recount.
EN-NŪ'CLER-ĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of enumerating. 2. A detailed account. 3. A recapitulation in the peroration of the heads of an argument.
EN-NŪ'CLER-Ā-TIVE, *n.* Reckoning up one by one.
EN-NŪ'CI-ĀTE (-nŭn'shĭ-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *enunciare*, -atum, from *e*, out, and *nunciare*, messenger.] 1. To announce; to proclaim. 2. To utter; to pronounce.
EN-NŪ'CI-ĀTION (-nŭn'shĭ-), *n.* 1. Act of enunciating. 2. Mode of utterance or pronunciation. 3. Announcement; declaration.
EN-NŪ'CI-Ā-TIVE (-shĭ-ā), *a.* Pertaining to enunciation.
EN-NŪ'CI-Ā-TŌ-RY (-shĭ-ā), *a.* Pertaining to enunciation or utterance.
EN-VEL'OP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *envelopper*. See DEVELOP.] 1. To surround as a covering. 2. To wrap up.
ĒN'VEL-ŌPE, } *n.* A wrapper, espe-
 cially a letter.
 This word, in the orthography *envelope*, often has a semi-French pronunciation, *ĕng've-lop'*, or *ĕng've-lop'*.
EN-YĒL'OP-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of enveloping. 2. That which envelops.
EN-VĒN'OM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To taint with venom; to poison. 2. To taint with bitterness.
ĒN-VI-Ā-BLE, *a.* Fitted to excite envy.
ĒN-VI-ĒR, *n.* One who envies.
ĒN-VI-ŌŪS, *a.* Feeling or exhibiting envy.
ĒN-VI-ŌŪS-LY, *adv.* In an envious manner.
EN-VĪ'RON (ĕn'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[Fr. *environner*, fr. *environ*, about, fr. *viron*, circle, circuit.] 1. To surround; to encompass. 2. To involve; to envelop.
EN-VĪ'RON-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of environing. 2. That which environs.
EN-VĪ'RONS, or **ĒN-VĪ'RONS**, *n. pl.* Places which surround another place, or lie near it.
ĒN'VOY, *n.* [Fr. *envoyé*, fr. *envoyer*, to send.] A person deputed to negotiate a treaty, or transact other business with a foreign government.
ĒN'VY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To regard with discontent and malevolent longing. 2. To desire strongly; to covet. — *v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings. — *n.* [Lat. *invidia*, fr. *invide*, to look askance at, or with enmity.] 1. Pain, or discontent excited by another's superiority or success. 2. Object of envious notice or feeling.
Ē'Ō-CĒNE, *a.* [Gr. *ῥός*, dawn, and *καίως*, new.] Pertaining to the earliest part of the tertiary period.
Ē'Ō-LĪ-AN, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to Æolia
Ē'Ō-LĪ'IC, } or Æolis, in Asia Minor.
 2. Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds, and hence to the wind.
Ē'ŌN, *n.* See ÆON.
Ē'PACT, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπακτός*, brought on or in, added.] Excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.
Ē'PĀRCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπαρχος*, fr. *ἐπί*, and *ἀρχή*, supreme power.] Governor or prefect of a province.
Ē'PĀRCH-Y, *n.* A province under an eparch.
Ē-PAUL'EMENT, *n.* [Fr. fr. *épaule*, to protect by the shoulder of a bastion, fr. *épaule*, shoulder.] (*Fort.*) A side-work, made of earth heaped up.
Ē'PAU-LĒT', } *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*,
Ē'PAU-LĒTTE, } fr. *épaule*, shoulder.] A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.
Ē-PĒN'THE-SĪS, *n.*; *pl.* **Ē-PĒN'THE-SĒS**. [Gr., fr. *ἐπενθῆναι*, to insert.] Insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word.
Ē-PĒRGNE (ĕ-pĕrn'), *n.* [Fr., economy.] An ornamental stand for a large dish.
ĒP-ĒX-E-GĒ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐπεξεγγεῖσθαι*, to explain in detail.] Exegesis; interpretation.
Ē-PĒM'E-RĀ, *n.* [Gr. *ἐphemeros*, daily, lasting but a day.] A fly that lives one day only; any insect that is very short-lived.
Ē-PĒM'E-RĀ-L, *a.* 1. Beginning and ending in a day. 2. Existing for a short time only.
Ē-PĒM'E-RĪS, *n.*; *pl.* **Ē-PĒM'E-RĪ-DĒS**. [Gr. *ἐφημερίς*, fr. *ἐφήμερος*.] 1. A journal. 2. An astronomical almanac.
ĒPH'OP, *n.* [Heb. *ephōd*, fr. *ephad*, to put on.] A girdle worn by Jewish priests.
ĒPĪ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἔπικός*, fr. *ἔπος*, word, tale.] Containing heroic narration. — *n.* An epic or heroic poem.
ĒPĪ-ĒNE, *a.* or *n.* [Gr. *ἐπίκοινος*,

fr. ἐπι, and κοινός, common.] Common to both sexes; — applied to such nouns as have but one form of gender for both sexes.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΥΡΕ, *n.* A follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher; one addicted to sensual enjoyments.

Syn. — Voluntary; sensualist.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΥΡΕ-ΑΝ, or ΕΠΙ-ΕΥΡΕ-ΑΝ, (124), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Epicurus, or his philosophy. 2. Given to luxury; luxurious. — *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus. 2. One given to the luxuries of the table.

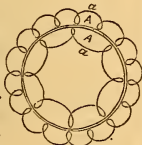
ΕΠΙ-ΕΥΡΕ-ΑΝ-ΙΣΜ, *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΥ-ΝΙΣΜ, *n.* 1. The doctrines, or a doctrine of Epicurus. 2. Sensual enjoyments; voluptuousness.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΥ-ΚΛΕ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπικύκλος, from ἐπί and κύκλος, circle.] (Ptolemaic Astron.) A circle, whose center moves round in the circumference of a greater circle.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΥ-ΚΛΟΙΔ, *n.*

[Gr. ἐπικύκλος, and εἶδος, form. See supra.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the circumference of a fixed circle, as by the point *a* or *á*, in the circle *A* or *A'*.



Epicycloid.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΥ-ΚΛΟΙΔ'ΑΛ, *a.* Relating to the epicycloid, or having its properties.

ΕΠΙ-ΔΕΜΙΕ, } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, ΕΠΙ-ΔΕΜΙΕ-ΑΛ, } among the people.] 1. Affecting a whole people or community. 2. Generally prevailing. — *n.* A disease which affects numbers of persons at the same time.

ΕΠΙ-ΔΕΡ'ΙΤΙΣ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδερμίς, fr. ἐπί and δέρμα, skin.] 1. Outer layer of the skin of animals. 2. External layer of the bark of a plant.

ΕΠΙ-ΔΩΤΕ, *n.* A hard vitreous mineral of a greenish or grayish color.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΓΑΣΤΡΙΕ, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγάστριος.] Pertaining to the upper and anterior part of the abdomen.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΛΩΤΙΣ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιλωττίς.] A leaf-shaped cartilage, whose use is to prevent food or drink from entering the larynx while eating.

ΕΠΙ-ΕΓΡΑΜ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγράμμα, from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon.] A short pointed poem.

ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΜ-ΜΑΤΙΕ, } *a.* 1. Writing ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΜ-ΜΑΤΙΕ-ΑΛ, } ing epigrams. 2. Belonging to epigrams; like an epigram; concise; pointed.

ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΜ-ΜΑΤΙΕ-ΑΛ-ΛΥ, *adv.* In an epigrammatic style.

ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΜΜΑ-ΤΙΣΤ, *n.* One who composes epigrams.

ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΜΜΑ-ΤΙΖΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To express by epigrams.

ΕΠΙ-ΓΡΑΦΗ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή, from ἐπιγράφειν, to write upon.] 1. An inscription on a building denoting its use. 2. A motto.

ΕΠΙ-ΛΛΗΨ'Υ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιληψία, from ἐπιλαμβάνειν, to attack.] A disease of the brain attended by paroxysms and loss of consciousness.

ΕΠΙ-ΛΛΗΨ'ΙΕ, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy. [epilogue. ΕΠΙ-ΛΛΟ-ΘΙΣΤΙΕ, *a.* Pertaining to ΕΠΙ-ΛΛΟΓ'ΥΕ (λόγ), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιλογος, conclusion.] A short address to the spectators recited after the conclusion of a play.

ΕΠΙΦΑ-ΝΥ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιφάνεια (se. ἑρα), ἐπιφάνεια, appearance.] A church festival on the 6th day of January, in commemoration of the appearance of our Savior to the wise men who came to adore him.

ΕΠΙΣ'Ο-ΡΑ-ΤΥ, *n.* [Lat. episcopatus, fr. episcopus, bishop. See BISHOP.] Government of the church by bishops, priests, and deacons.

ΕΠΙΣ'Ο-ΡΑΤ, *a.* 1. Governed by bishops. 2. Belonging to bishops.

ΕΠΙΣ'Ο-ΡΑΤ'ΑΛ-ΑΝ, *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy. — *n.* One who adheres to the episcopal form of church government; a churchman. [pacy.

ΕΠΙΣ'Ο-ΡΑΤ'ΑΛ-ΑΝ-ΙΣΜ, *n.* Episcopacy. — *adv.* In an episcopal manner.

ΕΠΙΣ'Ο-ΡΑΤΕ (44), *n.* 1. A bishopric. 2. Collective body of bishops.

ΕΠΙ-ΣΩΔΕ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπισόδος, fr. ἐπί and εἰσόδος, a coming in.] An incidental narrative, naturally arising from the main subject.

ΕΠΙ-ΣΩΔΙΕ, } *a.* Pertaining to ΕΠΙ-ΣΩΔΙΕ-ΑΛ, } or contained in, an episode.

ΕΠΙΣΤ'ΙΛΕ (-πισί), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιστολή, fr. ἐπιστελλέω, to send to.] A writing sent to a person; a letter.

ΕΠΙΣΤ'Ο-ΛΑ-ΡΥ, *a.* 1. Pertaining to epistles. 2. Contained in letters.

ΕΠΙ-ΤΑΦΗ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτάφιον, fr. ἐπί, and τάφος, tomb.] An inscription on a funeral monument.

ΕΠΙ-ΤΑΦΙΕ, *a.* Pertaining to an epitaph, or to epitaphs.

ΕΠΙ-ΤΗΛΑ-Λ'ΑΜΙ-ΥΜ, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. ἐπιτάλαμον (sc. μέλος), fr. ἐπί and τάλαμος, bride-chamber, bridal bed.] A nuptial song.

ΕΠΙ-ΤΗΤ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιθετον, fr. ἐπιθετος, added.] An adjective expressing some quality, attribute, or relation, specially appropriate to a person or thing.

Syn. — Title; appellation.—The name *epithet* was formerly extended to *nouns* which give a title or describe character (as liar, &c.), but is now confined wholly to adjectives. Some rhetorical writers restrict it still further, considering the term *epithet* as belonging only to a limited class of adjectives, viz. those which add nothing to the sense of their noun, but simply hold forth some quality necessarily implied therein, as the *bright sun*, the *lofty heavens*, &c. But this restriction is not sanctioned by Johnson, and it certainly does not prevail in general literature.

ΕΠΙ-ΤΗΤ'ΙΕ, *a.* Pertaining to, or abounding in, epithets.

ΕΠΙ-Τ'Ο-ΜΕ (147), *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτομή, fr. ἐπιτέμνειν, to cut on the surface.] A brief summary.

Syn. — Abridgment; compendium; compend; abstract.

ΕΠΙΤ'Ο-ΜΙΣΤ, *n.* One who makes an epitome.

ΕΠΙΤ'Ο-ΜΙΖΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To abridge, as a writing or discourse.

ΕΠ'ΟΧΗ, *n.* [Gr. ἐποχή, a check, pause, stop, in the reckoning of time.] A fixed point of time, from which succeeding years are numbered.

ΕΠ'ΟΔΕ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπώδος, fr. ἐπωός, sung or said after.] The third or last part of an ancient ode.

ΕΠ'Ο-ΡΕΕ', *n.* [Gr. ἐπιποίη, fr. ἔπος, song, and ποιεῖν, to make.] An epic poem or its action or fable.

ΕΠ'Ο-ΒΙΛ'Ι-ΤΥ, *n.* Evenness or uniformity.

Ε'QUA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *aquabilis*, from *aquare*, to make level or equal.] 1. Continuing the same at different times. 2. Uniform in action or intensity. [ner.]

Ε'QUA-BLY, *adv.* In an equable manner.

Ε'QUAL, *a.* [Lat. *aequalis*, fr. *aequus*, even, equal.] 1. Having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, &c. 2. Having competent power, or means; fit. 3. Not variable; equitable. 4. Characterized by fairness.

— *n.* One not inferior or superior to another. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To be or become equal to. 2. To compare equal to. 3. To make equal or equal to; hence, to compare as equals.

Ε-QUAL'Ι-ΤΥ, *n.* Condition of being equal. [ing.]

Ε'QUAL-Ι-ΖΑΤ'ΙΟΝ, *n.* Act of equalizing.

Ε'QUAL-ΙΖΕ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make equal. 2. To pronounce equal. [ner or degree.]

Ε'QUAL-LY, *adv.* In an equal manner.

Ε'QUA-NΙΜ'Ι-ΤΥ, *n.* [Lat. *aequanimitas*, from *aequus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; composure.

Ε-QUA'TΙΟΝ, *n.* 1. An expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities. 2. Difference between the true and the mean plane or other element of a celestial body.

Ε-QUA'TOR, *n.* [From Lat. *aequare*. See supra.] 1. A great circle on the earth's surface, everywhere equally distant from the two poles. 2. A great circle of the celestial sphere, coincident with the plane of the earth's equator.

Ε'QUA-TÓ-RI-ΑΛ, *a.* Pertaining to the equator. — *n.* An astronomical instrument.

Ε-QU'ΕΡ'Υ, } *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, stable] Ε'QUΕ-ΡΥ, } 1. A large stable for horses. 2. An officer of princes, charged with the care of their horses.

Ε-QUÉS'TRI-ΑΝ, *a.* [Lat. *equestris*, fr. *equus*, horseman.] 1. Pertaining to horses or horsemanship. 2. Riding on horseback. — *n.* A horseman.

Ε-QUÉS'TRI-ΑΝ-ΙΣΜ, *n.* Horsemanship. [angles.]

Ε'QU-ΑΝ'GU-LAR, *a.* Having equal sides.

Ε'QU-I-DIS'TANT, *a.* [Lat. *aequidistans*,

tans, fr. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] Being at an equal distance.

EQUI-LAT'ER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *æquilateris*; *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, side.] Having all the sides equal.

EQUI-LI-BRÂTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *æquilibrare*, -*bratum*, fr. *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to weigh, poise.] To balance equally; to keep in equipoise. [balance even; equipoise.]

EQUI-LI-BRÂTION, *n.* A keeping the

EQUI-LIB'RI-TY, *n.* Equilibrium.

EQUI-LIB'RI-UM, *n.* 1. Equality of weight or force. 2. A just poise or balance in respect to an object. 3. Equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons.

EQUINAL, *a.* [Lat. *equinus*, from *EQUINE*, } *æquus*, horse.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a horse.

EQUINOCTIAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the equinoxes, or to the regions or climate of the equinoctial line or equator. 2. Pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points. — *n.* The celestial equator.

EQUINOX, *n.* [Lat. *æquinoctium*, fr. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.] The precise time when the sun passes the equinoctial.

EQUIP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING, 136.] [Fr. *équiper*, to supply, O. Fr. *esquiper*, fr. *esquif*, boat.] 1. To supply with whatever is necessary; — said of ships or of troops. 2. To dress up; to array.

EQUI-PAGE, *n.* 1. Furniture; equipment. 2. Ornamental furniture; accouterments. 3. Attendance; retinue.

EQUIP'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of equipping. 2. Any thing used in equipping; furniture; equipage.

EQUI-POISE, *n.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal, and Eng. *poise*.] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium; hence, equality.

EQUI-PÔL'LENCE, } *n.* Equality of
EQUI-PÔL'LEN-CY, } power or force.

EQUI-PÔL'LENT, *a.* [Lat. *æquipollens*, from *æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, strong, powerful.] Having equal force; equivalent.

EQUI-PÔN'DER-ANCE, *n.* Equality of weight; equipoise. [same weight.]

EQUI-PÔN'DER-ANT, *a.* Having the

EQUI-PÔN'DER-ÂTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *æquus*, equal, and *ponderare*, to weigh.] To be equal in weight.

EQUIT-ABLE (ék'wä), *a.* [See *EQUIT-IV*.] 1. Possessing equity; giving, or disposed to give, each his due. 2. Pertaining to the tribunal or the rule of equity.

SYN. — Just; fair; right; impartial; upright.

EQUIT-ABLY, *adv.* In an equitable manner.

EQUIT-IV (ék'wä-tÿ), *n.* [Lat. *æquitas*, fr. *æquus*, even, equal.] 1. The giving, or desiring to give, to each man his due. 2. An equitable claim. 3. A system of jurisprudence, the object of which is to supply the deficiencies of the courts of law.

SYN. — Impartiality; rectitude; fairness; honesty; uprightness.

EQUIV-AL-LENCE, } *n.* 1. Condition
EQUIV-AL-LEN-CY, } of being equivalent. 2. Equal power or force.

EQUIV-AL-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *æquivalere*, -*valens*, to have equal power.] 1. Equal in value, worth, power, import, &c. 2. (*Geom.*) Equal in dimensions, but not superposable. — *n.* 1. That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force. 2. Atomic weight of a substance.

EQUIV'O-CAL, *a.* [Lat. *æquivocus*, from *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, word.] Having different significations equally appropriate; uncertain.

SYN. — Ambiguous. — An expression is *ambiguous* when different parts of it can be so construed as to bring out a diversity of meanings. An expression is *equivocal* when, taken as a whole, it expresses a given thought with perfect clearness and propriety, and also another thought, with equal propriety and clearness. The former is a mere blunder of language; the latter is usually intended to deceive, though it may occur at times from mere inadvertence.

EQUIV'O-CÂTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To use words of equivocal signification with a view to mislead.

SYN. — To prevaricate; evade; shuffle.

EQUIV'O-CÂTION, *n.* Ambiguity of speech. [locates.]

EQUIV'O-CÂTOR, *n.* One who equivocates.

EQUIV'ÔQUE, } *n.* 1. An ambiguous
EQUIVÔKE, } term. 2. Equivocation.

ÉRÄ (89, 147), *n.* [Late Lat. *æra*.] 1. A fixed point of time, from which a series of years is reckoned. 2. A succession of years comprehended between two fixed points.

ÉRÄ'DI-ÂTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] Lat. *e*, out, and *radius*, ray, beam.] To shoot forth, as rays of light.

ÉRÄ'DI-ÂTION, *n.* Emission of light or splendor.

ÉRÄD'I-CÂTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *eradicare*, -*catum*, from *e*, out, and *radix*, root.] 1. To extirpate; to root out. 2. To destroy thoroughly.

ÉRÄD'I-CÂTION, *n.* Act of rooting out; extirpation.

ÉRÄD'I-CÂ-TIVE, *a.* Tending or serving to eradicate. [erased.]

ÉRÄS'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being

ÉRÄS'E, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *eradere*, *erasum*, fr. *e*, out, and *radere*, to scrape.] 1. To rub or scrape out; to efface. 2. To obliterate, as ideas.

ÉRÄSEMENT, *n.* Obliteration; destruction. [erases.]

ÉRÄS'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, erases.

ÉRÄS'ÛRE (-râ'zhÿr), *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

ËRE (är), *adv.* [A.-S. *ær*, Goth. air.] Before; sooner than time. — *prep.* Before in respect to time.

ËRËCT, *a.* [See *infra*.] 1. Upright, or in a perpendicular posture. 2. Raised; uplifted. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *erigere*, *erectum*, fr. *e*, out, and *regere*, to lead straight.] 1. To set upright; to raise. 2. To raise, as a

building. 3. To give loftiness or high tone to. 4. To cheer. 5. To set up as an assertion or consequence. 6. To establish anew. [erected.]

ËRËCT'ILE, *a.* Capable of being

ËRËCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of erecting. 2. Any thing erected; any building.

ËRËCT'LY, *adv.* In an erect posture.

ËRE-LÖNG' (Ël), *adv.* Sooner; before long. [ret.]

ËR'E-MÏTE, *n.* A hermit; an ancho-

ËR'GO, *adv.* [Lat.] Therefore; consequently.

ËR'GOT (lâ), *n.* [Fr. *ergot*, *argot*.] 1. A parasitic fungus, found in rye. 2. A protuberance below the pastern-joint of a horse's leg.

ËR'MÏNE, *n.* [The Armenian rat, because these animals are found in Armenia.] 1. An animal allied to the weasel. 2. Fur of the ermine, which in winter is white. 3. Dignity of judges and magistrates.

ËR-RÖDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *erodere*, from *e*, out, and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat into; to corrode.

ËR-RÖ'SION, *n.* Act of eating away; corrosion; canker.

ËR-RÖT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ερωτικός*, fr.
ËR-RÖT'IC-AL, } *eros*, love.] Pertaining to love; amatory. [TOLOGY.]

ËR'PE-TÖL'O-GY, *n.* See *HERPES*.

ËRR, *v. t.* [ERRED; ERRING (Ërring).] [Lat. *errare*.] 1. To wander from the right way. 2. To mistake in judgment. 3. To fail morally.

ËR-RAND, *n.* [A.-S. *ærnde*, *ærnd*, fr. *ær*, messenger.] A message; a commission.

ËR-RANT, *a.* [Lat. *errare*, *errans*. See *ERR*.] 1. Deviating; wandering; roving; rambling. 2. Wild; extravagant; notorious.

ËR-RÄT'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *erraticus*, fr.
ËR-RÄT'IC-AL, } *errare*, to wander.] 1. Roving about; eccentric. 2. Moving; not fixed.

ËR-RÄT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Without rule, order, or established method.

ËR-RÄ-TUM, *n.*; *pl.* **ËR-RÄ'TÄ**. [Lat. *ær*, *errare*, to wander.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

ËR-RÖNE-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *erroneus*, fr. *errare*, to err.] 1. Deviating from a right course or right way. 2. Liabile to mislead.

SYN. — Irregular; false; mistaken.

ËR-RÖNE-OUS-LY, *adv.* By mistake.

ËR-RÖNE-OUS-NESS, *n.* State of being erroneous.

ËR-RÖR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A wandering from the right course or standard. 2. Want of truth; inaccuracy. 3. Violation of law or duty.

SYN. — Blunder; mistake; fault.

ËRSE, *n.* [A modif. of *Irish*.] Language of the descendants of the Gael or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland. — *a.* Pertaining to the ancient inhabitants of Scotland.

ËRST, *adv.* [A.-S. *ærst*, superl. of



Ermine (1).

See ERE.] 1. First; at first. 2. Once; formerly; long ago.

ÉR/Ū-BÉS'CENCE } (52), n. Act of
ÉR/Ū-BÉS'CEN-CY } becoming red;
a blushing.

ÉR/Ū-BÉS'CENT, a. [Lat. *erubescere*,
erubescens, to grow red.] Red, or
reddish; blushing.

ER/ŪCT', } v. t. [Lat. *eructare*,
ER/ŪCT'ŪTE, } -*tatum*, from *e*, out,
and *ructare*, to belch.] To eject, as
wind, from the stomach; to belch.

ÉR/ŪC-TĀTION, n. 1. Act of belch-
ing wind from the stomach. 2. A
violent bursting forth.

ÉR/Ū-DĪTE, a. [Lat. *erudire*, -*ditus*,
to polish, instruct.] Characterized
by extensive knowledge; learned.

ÉR/Ū-DĪTION (-*dish/un*), n. State of
being erudite or learned.

ER/ŪGI-NOUS, a. [Lat. *eruginosus*,
fr. *erugo*, rust.] Partaking of cop-
er or of its rust.

ER/ŪP/TION, n. [Lat. *eruptio*, from
erumpere, to break forth.] 1. Act of
bursting forth. 2. That which bursts
forth in a sudden manner. 3. The
breaking out of a cutaneous disease.
4. The disease itself.

ER/ŪP/TIVE, a. 1. Breaking or burst-
ing forth. 2. Attended with erup-
tion, or producing it.

ÉR/ŪY-SĪP'E-LAS, n. [Gr. *ερυσίπτελος*,
fr. *ερύθεις*, red, and *πέλας*, skin.] A
febrile disease with a diffused inflamma-
tion of the skin.

ÉR/ŪY-SĪ-PĒLA-TOUS, } a. Resem-
ÉR/ŪY-SĪP'E-LOUS, } bling erysip-
elas, or partaking of its nature.

ÉS/CA-LĀDE', n. [Fr. from Lat. *scala*,
ladder.] An attack by troops on a
fortified place, in which ladders are
used.

ÉS-CĀL'OP (-*es-skōl/up*), n. [D. *schulp*,
shell.] 1. A bivalve shell, with the
face usually marked with ribs. 2.
A regular, curving indenture in the
margin of any thing.

ÉS/CA-PĀDE', n. [Fr. See ESCAPE.]
1. Fling, or backward kick, of a
horse. 2. An unconscious impro-
priety of speech or behavior.

ÉS-CĀPE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Sp.
escapar, O. Fr. *eschapper*, *escampar*,
prob. fr. O. H. Ger. *champf*, combat,
fight, hence, orig., to escape from
battle.] To flee from and avoid; to
shun.—*v. i.* 1. To hasten away.
2. To be passed without harm.—
n. Act of fleeing from danger, of
evading harm, or of avoiding notice.

ÉS-CĀPEMENT, n. Con-
trivance in a time-piece
which connects the
wheel-work with the
pendulum or the bal-
ance;—so called be-
cause it allows a tooth
to escape from a pallet
at each vibration.



Escape-ment.

ÉS-CĀRP'MENT, n. A steep descent or
declivity.

ÉSĊH'A-LŌT' (ěsh/'a-lōt'), n. [Fr. *es-
calotte*, *eschalotte*, Lat. *cepa Ascalo-
nia*, it having been orig. brought fr.
Ascalon.] A species of small onion.

ÉSĊHĀR (ěs/'kār), n. [Gr. *εσχάρα*.]
A dry crust or scab.

ÉS/ĊHA-RŌT'IC, a. Producing a scab;
caustic.

ES-ĊHĒAT', n. [O. Fr. *eschet*, a thing
fallen to, fr. *escheoir*, to fall to, to
fall to the lot of.] 1. The reverting
of lands to the lord of the fee, in
consequence of the extinction of the
blood of the tenant. 2. (U. S.) The
falling or reverting of real property
to the state.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.]
To revert, return, or become forfeit-
ed, to the lord, the crown, or the
state.

ES-ĊHĒAT'A-BLE, a. Liable to es-
cheat.

ES-ĊHEW', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [From
O. H. Ger. *skiuhan*, to shun, avoid.]
To flee from; to shun.

ÉSĊORT', n. [It. *scorta*, fr. *scorgere*,
to perceive, lead, fr. Lat. *ex* and *cor-
rigere*, to correct.] 1. A guard;
persons giving attendance to afford
safety, or as a mark of respect. 2.
Protection on a journey or excursion.
—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To accom-
pany as safeguard.

ÉSĊRI-TOIRE' (-*twōr'/*), n. [O. Fr.,
from Lat. *scriptorius*, belonging to
writing.] A writing-desk.

ÉSĊU-LĀPI-AN, a. Pertaining to Es-
culapius, the god of the healing art;
hence, medical; curative.

ÉSĊU-LENT, a. [Lat. *esculentus*, fr.
escare, to eat.] Fit to be eaten; cat-
able; edible.—*n.* Any thing that
is eatable.

ES-ĊŪTĊHEON (-*kūch/un*), n. [O.
Fr. *escusson*, from Lat. *scutum*,
shield.] The shield or ground on
which a coat of arms is represented.

ES-SŌPH'A-GŪS, n. [Gr. *οισοφάγος*, fr.
οισω, fut. of *φάειν*, to carry, and
φάγειν, to eat.] The gullet. [Written
also *asophagus*.]

ÉS/O-TĒR'IC, a. [Gr. *εσωτερικός*, fr.
εσώτερος, inner.] Designed for the
specially initiated alone;—said of
the instructions of philosophers;
—opposed to *exoteric*.

ES-PĀL'TER (-*pāl/yer*), n. [Fr., fr. O.
Fr. *espalde*, N. Fr. *épaule*, shoulder.]
1. A row of trees trained up to a lat-
tice. 2. A lattice-work to train fruit-
trees on.

ES-PĒĊIAL (-*pěsh'al*), a. [O. Fr. *es-
pecial*, from Lat. *species*, a particular
sort.] Distinguished among others
of the same kind.

SYN.—Peculiar; special; particular;
principal; chief.

ES-PĒĊIAL-LY (-*pěsh'al*), adv. In an
essential manner.

ES-PIĀL, n. Act of espying.

ÉS/PI-ON-ĀGE' (ěs/'pe-on-āj' or ěs/'pe-
on-ājzh'), n. [Fr. *espionage*, fr. *espi-
onner*, to spy.] Practice or employ-
ment of spies.

ÉS/PLA-NĀDE', n. [Fr., fr. Lat. *expla-
nare*, to flatten or spread out.] 1.
(Fort.) The sloping of the parapet of
the covered way toward the country.
2. A grass plat.

ES-POUS'AL, n. 1. Act of espousing;
especially, in the pl., betrothal or
marriage ceremony. 2. Adoption.

ES-POUSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O.
Fr. *espouser*, fr. Lat. *sponsare*, to be-
troth.] 1. To betroth; to affianc;
to unite by a promise of marriage or
by a marriage ceremony. 2. To take
as a spouse; to wed. 3. To take up
the cause of; to adopt.

ES-POUS'ER, n. One who espouses.

ES-PŪY', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *es-
prier*. See SPY.] 1. To catch sight
of. 2. To examine and keep watch
upon.—*v. i.* To look narrowly.

ES-ŪIRE', n. [O. Fr. *escuyer*, *esquier*,
fr. *escu*, now *écu*, shield.] A shield-
bearer or attendant on a knight; in
modern times, a title of dignity next
in degree below a knight, given by
courtesy to any gentleman.—*v. t.*
[-ED; -ING.] To wait on; to attend.

ES-SĀY', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To
try; to attempt. 2. To make an ex-
periment or trial of.—*n.* [Fr. *essai*,
from Lat. *exagium*, weight, balance.]
1. A trial, attempt; endeavor. 2. A
composition shorter and less method-
ical than a formal treatise. 3. Ex-
periment.

ÉS/SĀY-ĪST, or ES-SĀY'IST, n. A writer
of essays.

ÉSSENCE, n. [Lat. *essentia*, fr. *esse*,
to be.] 1. Formative nature of a
complex notion. 2. Constituent qual-
ities of a thing. 3. Solution in spirits
of wine of a volatile or essential oil.
4. Perfume; odor.

ES-SĒNTIAL, a. 1. Really existing.
2. Important in the highest degree.
3. Highly rectified; pure. 4. Necessary;
indispensable.—*n.* First or
constituent principle.

ES-SĒNTIAL-LY, adv. In an essential
manner or degree.

ES-TĀBLISH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O.
Fr. *établir*, fr. Lat. *stabilis*, firm,
stable.] 1. To make stable or firm.
2. To enact or decree; to ordain. 3.
To found; to institute.

ES-TĀBLISH-MENT, n. 1. Settle-
ment; confirmation. 2. State of
being established. 3. That which is
established, as a permanent civil,
military, or commercial force or or-
ganization.

ÉS/TA-FĒT', } n. [Fr. *estafette*, fr.
ÉS/TA-FĒTTE', } O. H. Ger. *staph*,
footstep, footprint.] One of a series
of couriers in relay.

ES-TĀTE', n. [O. Fr. *estat*, from
Lat. *status*, fr. *stare*, to stand.] 1.
Fixed condition; rank; state; posi-
tion. 2. Property, esp. property in
land. 3. One of the classes of men
which are considered as constituting
the state.

ES-TEEM', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
estimare, fr. *es*, brass, copper, mon-
ey.] 1. To set a value on. 2. To re-

gard with respect or affection — *n.*
High value or estimation.

SYN.— To estimate: appreciate. — We esteem a man for his moral qualities; we estimate a person or thing according to our views of their real value. The former implies respect and attachment; the latter is a mere exercise of judgment or computation. — See APPRECIATE.

ES-THĒ'TĪCS, n. sing. Science of the beautiful, or of the theory of taste. See **ÆSTHETICS**.

ĒS'TI-MĀ-BLE, a. 1. Capable of being estimated. 2. Worthy of esteem.

ĒS'TI-MĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *estimare, matum.*] To judge and form an opinion of the value of, without actually measuring or weighing.

ĒS'TI-MĀTE (45), n. An approximate judgment as to amount, cost, &c.

ĒS'TI-MĀ'TION, n. An opinion of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing.

ĒS'TI-MĀ'TOR, n. One who estimates.

ĒS'TI-VAL, a. [Lat. *æstivalis*, fr. *æstas*, summer.] Pertaining to, or continuing through, the summer.

ES-TŌP', v. t. [-PED; -PING, 133.] [O. Fr. *estoper, estoppare*, to hinder, fr. Lat. *stupa, stappa*, tow, oakum.] To bar; to stop the progress of.

ES-TŌP'PEL, n. A conclusive admission, which cannot be denied or controverted.

ES-TŌ'VERS, n. pl. [O. Fr. *estover, estovoir*, necessary, need.] (*Law.*) Necessaries or supplies.

ES-FRĀNGĒ', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See **STRANGE**.] 1. To keep at a distance. 2. To divert from its original use or possessor. 3. To alienate the affections of.

ES-FRĀNGĒ'MENT, n. Act of estranging; alienation; removal.

ES-FRĀY', n. Any animal found wandering from its owner.

ĒSTU-A-RY (64), n. [Lat. *æstuarium*, fr. *æstuar*, to boil up.] A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current.

ĒTAGĒRE (ĕt'ā-zhār'), n. [Fr., from *étage*, a shelf, story, floor.] A piece of furniture having a number of shelves, one above another.

ĒTCH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [N. II. Ger. *ätzen, atzen*, to feed, corrode, etc.]] To produce, as designs, on metal or glass, by means of lines eaten in by strong acid.

ĒTCH'ING, n. 1. Act of one who etches. 2. Impression from an etched plate.

Ē-TĒ'NAL, a. [Lat. *æternalis*, from *æternus*.] 1. Without beginning or end of existence. 2. Without end; everlasting; endless. 3. Perpetual; ceaseless. 4. Existing at all times without change; immutable. — *n.* The Deity; God. [sing or end.]

Ē-TĒ'NAL-LY, adv. Without beginning.

Ē-TĒ'NI-TY, a. 1. Condition of being eternal. 2. Condition which begins at death.

Ē-TĒ'NĪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To make eternal; to immortalize.

Ē-TĒ'SĪAN, a. [Gr. *ἑτήσιος*, pl. *ἑτη*

σια (sc. *ἄνεμοι*), winds, from *ἑτήσιος*, annual.] Blowing at stated times of the year; periodical.

Ē'THER, n. [Gr. *αἰθήρ*, fr. *αἰθερ*, to kindle.] 1. A subtle fluid supposed to pervade all space. 2. A very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid.

E-TĒ'HE-AL (89, 124), a. 1. Pertaining to the ether; celestial. 2. Consisting of ether; exceedingly light or airy. 3. Relating to ether.

E-TĒ'HE-AL-IZE, v. t. 1. To convert into, or saturate with, ether. 2. To render ethereal.

Ē'THER-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To convert into ether. 2. To put under the influence of ether.

Ē'TH'IC, } a. [Gr. *ἠθικός*, fr. *ἦθος*, }
Ē'TH'IC-AL, } custom, moral nature.]

Relating to manners or morals.

Ē'TH'IC-AL-LY, adv. According to ethics; [duty; rules of duty.]

Ē'TH'ICS, n. sing. Science of human

Ē'TH'IC, } a. [Gr. *ἔθνος*, from }
Ē'TH'IC-AL, } ἔθνος, nation.] 1. Belonging to races; based on distinctions of race. 2. Heathen; pagan.

ETH-NŌG'RA-PHER, n. One who cultivates ethnography.

**ĒTH'NO-GRĀPH'IC, } a. Pertain- }
**ĒTH'NO-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } ing to eth- }
nography.]****

ETH-NŌG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of the different races of men, with their different characteristics, habits, &c.

**ĒTH'NO-LŌG'IC, } a. Pertaining }
ĒTH'NO-LŌG'IC-AL, } to ethnology.]**

ETH-NŌL'O-ĜĪST, n. One versed in ethnology.

ETH-NŌL'O-ĜY, n. [Gr. *ἔθνος*, nation, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science which treats of the division of man into races, their origin, relations, &c.

**ĒTH'VO-LŌG'IC, } a. Pertaining to }
ĒTH'VO-LŌG'IC-AL, } ethics.]**

E-THŌL'O-ĜY, n. [Gr. *ἦθος*, *ἔθος*, custom, manners, morality, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science of ethics.

Ē'TI-O-LĀTE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *étiole*, orig. to become slender, prob. fr. Ger. *stiel*, stalk.] To be whitened by excluding the light of the sun, as plants. — *v. t.* To bleach.

Ē'TI-O-LĀ'TION, n. Operation of bleaching so as to render plants white, crisp, and tender.

Ē'TI-QUĒTTE' (ĕt'ī-kĕt'), n. [Fr., prop. a label, ticket.] Observance of the proprieties of rank and occasion.

ĒTVI (ĕtwĕ'), n. [Fr., fr. O. II. Ger. *stücha*, a short and narrow muff.] A ladies' reticule or work-box.

ĒTY-MO-LŌG'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to etymology.

ĒTY-MO-LŌG'IC-AL-LY, adv. According to etymology. [etymology.]

ĒTY-MŌL'O-ĜĪST, n. One versed in

ĒTY-MŌL'O-ĜĪZE, v. t. To search into the origin of words.

ĒTY-MŌL'O-ĜY, n. [Gr. *ἔτυμολογία*, from *ἔτυμον* and *λόγος*, discourse.] 1. That part of philology which explains the origin of words. 2. That

part of grammar which relates to the changes in the forms of words in a language.

ĒTY-MŌN, n.; Eng. pl. ĒTY-MONS; Gr. pl. ĒTY-MA. [Gr. *ἔτυμον*, true literal sense of a word, from *ἔτυμος*, true, real.] A primitive word; root.

EŪ'CHA-RĪST, n. [Gr. *εὐχαρίστια*, thanksgiving, fr. *εὖ*, well, and *χαίρειν*, favor, thanks.] The Lord's supper; the communion.

**EŪ'CHA-RĪST'IC, } a. Pertaining }
**EŪ'CHA-RĪST'IC-AL, } to the Lord's }
supper.]****

EŪ'CHRE (yī'ker), n. A game at cards.

EŪ'DI-Ō-MĒ-TER, n. [Gr. *εὐδία*, fair, clear weather, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the purity of the air.

EŪ'LO-ĜĪST, n. One who eulogizes.

EŪ'LO-ĜĪST'IC, a. Commendatory; laudatory.

EŪ'LO'ĜĪ-ŪM, n. [Gr. *εὐλογία*, eulogy.] A formal eulogy. [praise.]

EŪ'LO-ĜĪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To eulogize. [praise.]

EŪ'LO-ĜY, n. [Gr. *εὐλογία*, fr. *εὐλογος*, well speaking.] A commendatory speech or writing.

SYN.— *Encomium*, panegyric. — The word *encomium* is used as to both persons and things, and denotes warm praise; *eulogium* and *eulogy* apply only to persons, and are more prolonged and studied; a *panegyric* was originally a set speech in a full assembly of the people, and hence denotes a more formal eulogy, couched in terms of warm and continuous praise.

EUNUCH (yū'nuk), n. [Gr. *εὐνοῦχος*, prop. guarding the couch, fr. *εὐνή*, couch, bed, and *χεῖν*, to keep.] A castrated man, often employed as a chamberlain.

EŪ-PĒP'SY, n. [Gr. *εὖ*, well, and *πέψις*, digestion.] Good digestion.

EŪ-PĒP'TIC, a. Having good digestion.

EŪ'PHE-MĪSM, n. [Gr. *εὐφημισμός*, fr. *εὖ*, well, and *φήμι*, to speak.] A delicate word used for one that is harsh or indelicate.

**EŪ'PHE-MĪSTIC, } a. Pertaining }
**EŪ'PHE-MĪSTIC-AL, } to, or contain- }
ing, euphemism.]****

**EŪ-PHŌN'IC, } a. Pertaining to, }
**EŪ-PHŌN'IC-AL, } or exhibiting, }
euphony; euphonic.]****

EŪ-PHŌ'NI-OŪS, a. Agreeable in sound; euphonic.

EŪ'PHO-NĪSM, n. An agreeable combination of sounds; euphony.

EŪ'PHO-NY, n. [Gr. *εὐφώνια*, fr. *εὖ*, well, and *φωνή*, sound.] An agreeable sound or enunciation of sounds.

EŪ'PHU-ĪSM, n. [Gr. *εὐφύς*, well-grown, graceful.] Affectation of excessive elegance of language.

EŪ'PHU-ĪST, n. One who affects excessive refinement of language.

EŪ'PHU-ĪST'IC, a. Belonging to the euphuists, or to euphuism.

EŪ-RŌC'LY-DON, n. [Gr. *εὐροκλύδων*, fr. *εὐρος*, the south-east wind, and *κλύδων*, wave.] A tempestuous easterly wind in the Mediterranean; a levanter. [Europe.]

EŪ'RO-PE'AN (124), a. Pertaining to

EŪ-TĒR/PE-AN, *a.* Relating to the muse Euterpe; hence, pertaining to music.

EŪ'THĀ-NĀ'SI-Ā, } *n.* [Gr. *eūthavaria*,
EŪ'THĀN'A-SY, } fr. *eū*, well, and
thavros, death.] An easy death.

E-VĀC'U-ANT, *a.* Purgative; cathartic, — *n.* A cathartic medicine.

E-VĀC'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *evacuare*, — *atum*, fr. *e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty.] 1. To make empty. 2. To remove; to eject. 3. To withdraw from, or desert. 4. To make void; to nullify.

E-VĀC'U-ĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of evacuating. 2. That which is evacuated; esp. a discharge by stool. [ates.]

E-VĀC'U-ĀTOR, *n.* One who evacuates.

E-VĀDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *evadere*, fr. *e*, out, from, and *vadere*, to go.] To get away from by artifice; to elude; to escape.

E-VĀ-GĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *evagatio*, fr. *evagari*, to wander forth.] Act of wandering. [away.]

E-VĀ-NĒS'CENTE, *a.* A vanishing

E-VĀ-NĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *evanescere*, *evanescentis*, fr. *e* out, and *vanescere*, to vanish.] 1. Vanishing; fleeting; imperceptible.

E-VĀN'GĒL, *n.* [Lat. *evangelium*, Gr. *εὐαγγέλιον*, glad tidings, the gospel.] Good news; the gospel.

E-VĀN-GĒL'IC, } *a.* 1. Contained

E-VĀN-GĒL'IC-AL, } in, or relating to, the Gospels. 2. Belonging to, or consonant with, the gospel. 3. Technically applied to a party in the English and other churches.

E-VĀN-GĒL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an evangelical manner. [the gospel.]

E-VĀN'GĒL-ISM, *n.* Promulgation of

E-VĀN'GĒL-IST, *n.* 1. One of the writers of the gospel history. 2. A preacher authorized to preach, but not having charge of a particular church, and not allowed to administer the eucharist.

E-VĀN'GĒL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief of the gospel.

E-VĀN'ISH, *v. i.* To vanish.

E-VĀP'O-RĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being evaporated.

E-VĀP'O-RĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *evaporare*, — *atum*, from *e*, out, and *vaporare*, to emit vapor.] 1. To pass off in vapor. 2. To be dissipated. — *v. t.* To dissipate in vapor or fumes.

E-VĀP'O-RĀTION, *n.* Act of turning into, or passing off in, vapor.

E-VĀP'O-RĀTIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or producing, evaporation.

E-VĀ'SION, *n.* Act of evading, particularly an accusation, interrogation, &c.

SYN.— Shift; subterfuge; prevarication; equivocation.

E-VĀ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to evade, or marked by evasion.

E-VĀ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By evasion.

EVE, } *n.* [A.-S. *efen*,
EVEN (E'vn), } *āfen*, allied to
even, level.] 1. Latter part of the day; evening. 2. Evening preceding

some particular day, also, the period just preceding some important event.

E-VĒC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evellere*, to carry out.] 1. An inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit. 2. Libration of the moon.

E'VEN (E'vn), *a.* [A.-S. *even*, *efen*, Goth. *ibns*.] 1. Level, smooth, or equal in surface; not rough. 2. Equable; not easily ruffled. 3. Paralleled; on a level. 4. Equally balanced; fair; equitable. 5. Capable of division by 2; — said of numbers. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make even or level; to level. 2. To balance accounts. — *adv.* 1. In an equal manner; exactly. 2. At the very time. 3. So much as. 4. As was not to be expected. [impartial.]

E'VEN-HĀND'ED (E'vn), *a.* Fair or

E'VEN-ING (E'vn-ing), *n.* [See **EVEN**.] 1. Close of the day, and beginning of night. 2. Latter portion, as of life. [roughness.]

E'VEN-LY (E'vn-lī), *adv.* Without

E'VEN-NESS (E'vn-, 109), *n.* State of being even, level, or undisturbed.

E-VĒNT', *n.* [Lat. *eventus*, fr. *evenire*, fr. *e*, out, and *venire*, to come.] 1. That which falls out; any incident. 2. Consequence of any thing.

SYN.— Occurrence; adventure; issue; result; termination; conclusion; end.

E-VĒNT'FUL, *a.* Full of, or distinguished for, events.

E-VĒNT'U-AL, *a.* 1. Happening as a consequence or result. 2. Final; ultimate.

E-VĒNT'U-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Disposition to take cognizance of events.

E-VĒNT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Finally.

E-VĒNT'U-ĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To issue; to terminate. [Rare in Eng.]

E'VER, *adv.* [A.-S. *āfre*, *āfer*, fr. *āv*, age, eternity.] 1. At any time. 2. At all times; always. 3. Without cessation or interruption.

E'VER-GLĀDE, *n.* A tract of land covered with water and interspersed with patches of high grass.

E'VER-GREEN, *a.* Green throughout the year. — *n.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

E'VER-LĀSTING, *a.* 1. Lasting or enduring forever; immortal. 2. Continuing indefinitely.

SYN.— Eternal.— *Eternal* denotes that which has neither beginning nor end; *everlasting* is sometimes used in our version of the Scriptures, in the sense of *eternal*, but in modern usage each word has its distinctive meaning, and these ought not to be confounded.

— *n.* 1. Eternity. 2. A plant whose flowers keep their color when dry.

E'VER-LĀSTING-LY, *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.

E'VER-MŌRE', *adv.* 1. Always; eternally. 2. For an indefinite future period.

E-VĒRT' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *evertere*, from *e*, out, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To overturn. 2. To turn inside out.

E'VER-Y, *a.* [O. Eng. *everyche*, *everich*, A.-S. *āfre* *alc*, i. e., ever each.]

The separate individuals which constitute a whole, regarded one by one.

E'VER-Y-WHERE, *adv.* In every place; in all places.

E'VĒT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *evincere*, *evictum*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to conquer.] To dispossess by a judicial process.

E-VĒC'TION, *n.* Act of dispossessing by judicial process.

E'VI-DĒNCE, *n.* 1. That which makes evident; conclusive testimony. 2. A witness. 3. Means of proof. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render evident; to prove; to evince.

E'VI-DENT, *a.* [Lat. *evidens*, from *e*, out, and *videns*, seeing.] Clear to the vision or to the understanding.

E'VI-DĒNTIAL, *a.* Relating to, or furnishing, evidence.

E'VI-DĒNT-LY, *adv.* In an evident manner; clearly.

E'VIL (E'vl), *a.* [A.-S. *efel*, *yfel*.] 1. Having bad natural qualities. 2. Having bad moral qualities. 3. Producing or threatening sorrow, injury, or calamity. — *n.* 1. That which causes suffering of any kind. 2. Moral badness. 3. A malady or disease. — *adv.* In an evil manner; ill.

E-VĒNCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *evincere*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to vanish.] To prove beyond any reasonable doubt. [proved.]

E-VĒN'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being

E-VĒN'CIVE, *a.* Tending to prove.

E-VĒS'ĒR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *eviscerare*, — *atum*, from *e*, out, and *viscera*, bowels.] To take out the entrails of; to disembowel.

E-VĒS'ĒR-ĀTION, *n.* Act of eviscerating.

E'VI-TĀ-BLE, *n.* [Lat. *evitabilis*, from *evitare*, to shun.] Capable of being shunned; avoidable.

E-VŌKE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *evocare*, from *e*, out, and *vocare*, to call.] To call out; to summon forth.

E'VŌ-LŪTION, *n.* [Lat. *evolvere*, *evolutus*, to unroll.] 1. Act of unrolling or unfolding; hence development. 2. A series of things unrolled. 3. Formation of an involute by unwinding a thread from another curve. 4. Extraction of mathematical roots. 5. A regular movement of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet. [to evolution.]

E'VŌ-LŪTION-ĀRY, *a.* Pertaining

E-VŌLVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **EVOLUTE**.] 1. To unfold or unroll; to develop. 2. To throw out; to emit. — *v. i.* To become developed.

E-VŪ'SION, *n.* [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evellere*, to pluck out.] Act of plucking out.

EWE (yū), *n.* [A.-S. *ewu*, Skr. *avis*, Lat. *ovis*, Gr. *ovis*.] A female sheep.

EWER (yūr), *n.* [O. Fr. *evière*, from Lat. *agua*, water.] A pitcher with a wide spout.

EX-ĀC'ĒR-BĀTE, or **ĒX-ĀC'ĒR'ĒTE** (117), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exacerbare*, — *atum*, from *ex*, out, and *acerbare*, to make harsh or bitter.]

To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; to exasperate.

EX-ĀC'ER-BĀ'TĪON (egz'-), *n.* 1. A rendering more violent or bitter. 2. A periodical increase of violence in a disease.

EX-ĀCT' (egz-ākt'), *a.* [Lat. *exigere, exactus*, to drive out, demand, measure.] 1. Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth. 2. Accurate; methodical; punctual. 3. Marked by habitual or constant nicety or care. 4. Proceeding from, or characterized by, exactness.

SYN.—Correct; precise; nice; careful. See **ACCURATE**.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To demand or require authoritatively; to extort.

EX-ĀCT'ER, *n.* One who exacts.

EX-ĀCT'ĪON, *n.* 1. Authoritative demand; hence, extortion. 2. That which is exacted.

EX-ĀCT'Ī-TŪDE, *n.* Exactness.

EX-ĀCT'LY (110), *adv.* In an exact manner; accurately. [exact.]

EX-ĀCT'NESS, *n.* Condition of being **EX-ĀCT'OR**, *n.* One who exacts; hence, an extortioner.

EX-ĀG'GER-ĀTE (egz-āj'er-āt), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exaggerare, rrtum*, from *ex* and *aggerare*, to heap up.] 1. To amplify; to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant. 2. (*Paint.*) To heighten in coloring or design.

EX-ĀG'GER-Ā'TĪON, *n.* 1. Representation beyond the truth; hyperbole. 2. (*Paint.*) A representation of things beyond natural life.

EX-ĀLT' (egz-awlt'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exaltare*, from *ex* and *altare*, to make high.] 1. To elevate; to lift up. 2. To elevate in rank, dignity, power, &c. 3. To extol; to glorify. 4. To elate.

ĒX-ĀL-TĀ'TĪON, *n.* Act of exalting; state of being exalted; elevation.

EX-ĀM'ĪNĀ'TĪON, *n.* 1. An examining; careful search or inquiry. 2. A process for testing qualification.

SYN.—Search; inquiry; investigation; research; scrutiny; inquiry.

EX-ĀM'ĪNE (egz-ām'in), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *examinare*, fr. *examen*, means of examining, examination.] 1. To try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests. 2. To inquire into and determine. 3. To try, as an offender; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question; to prove by a moral standard.

EX-ĀM'ĪNER, *n.* One who examines.

EX-ĀM'ĪPLE, *n.* [Lat. *exemplum*, orig., what is taken out of a larger quantity, as a *sample*.] 1. A portion taken to show the character of the whole; a sample. 2. A pattern or copy. 3. Something serving for illustration of a rule or precept.

SYN.—Instance.—Any thing brought forward as an *example* must represent a class of objects; an *instance* may be a single and solitary case. A man's life may present many *examples* of virtue, with only one *instance* of departure from rectitude.

EX-ĀN'Ī-MĀTE, *a.* [Lat. *exanimare*,

exanimatum, to deprive of life or spirit.] 1. Destitute of life; inanimate. 2. Spiritless.

ĒX'ĀN-THĒ'MĀ, *n.*; *pl.* **ĒX'ĀN-THĒM'Ā-TĀ**. [Lat.; Gr. *ἐξανθμα*, fr. *ἐξανθειν*, to burst forth as flowers.] An efflorescence or redness of the skin; an eruption.

EX-ĀS'PER-ĀTE (egz'-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exasperare, ratum*, fr. *ex* and *asperare*, to make rough.] 1. To irritate in a high degree. 2. To aggravate; to embitter.

SYN.—To provoke; inflame; enrage.

EX-ĀS'PER-Ā'TĪON, *n.* Act of exasperating; irritation; provocation.

ĒX'ĀN-DĒS'ĒNĒŒE, *n.* A white or glowing heat.

ĒX'ĀN-DĒS'ĒNĒŒE, *a.* [Lat. *excan-descere, excaudescens*, to kindle, glow.] White or glowing with heat.

ĒX'ĀN-VĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excavare, ratum*, fr. *ex*, out, and *ca-vare*, to make hollow.] 1. To hollow out. 2. To form by hollowing.

ĒX'ĀN-VĀ'TĪON, *n.* 1. Act of excavating. 2. A cavity formed by removing the interior. 3. A tunnel.

ĒX'ĀN-VĀ'TOR, *n.* One who, or that which, excavates.

EX-ĒED', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excedere*, from *ex*, out, and *cedere*, to go, to pass.] 1. To pass or go beyond. 2. To surpass; to excel.—*v. i.* 1. To go too far. 2. To be more or larger. [degree.]

EX-ĒED'ING, *adv.* In a very great

EX-ĒED'ING-LY, *adv.* Very much.

ĒX'ĒĒL', *v. t.* [-LED; -LING, 133.] [Lat. *excellere*, from *ex*, out, and root *cell*, akin to Gr. *κέλλειν*, to impel.] To exceed; to surpass, esp. in good qualities.—*v. i.* To have good qualities in an unusual degree.

ĒX'ĒĒL-LENĒE, *n.* 1. State of being excellent; eminence. 2. An excellent quality. 3. A title of honor.

SYN.—Superiority; perfection; worth.

ĒX'ĒĒL-LEN-ĒY, *n.* 1. Valuable quality; excellence. 2. A title of honor.

ĒX'ĒĒL-LENĒE, *a.* Excelling others in virtue, worth, dignity, attainments, &c.

SYN.—Worthy; choice; prime; valuable; select; exquisite; transcendent.

ĒX'ĒĒL-LENĒE-LY, *adv.* Exceedingly; transcendently.

EX-ĒĒPT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excipere, exceptum*, fr. *ex*, out, and *capere*, to take.] To leave out of; to exclude.—*v. i.* To take exception to; to object.—*prep.*, but orig. and prop. a *verb* in the imperative mode.—With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting.

SYN.—But.—Both *except* and *but* are used in excluding, but with this difference, that *except* does it more pointedly. "I have finished all the letters *except* one," is more marked than "I have finished all the letters *but* one." The same remarks apply to *excepting*, and with the *exception of*.

—*conj.* Unless; if not.

EX-ĒĒPT'ING, *prep.*, but prop. a *participle*. Excluding; except.

EX-ĒĒPTĪON, *n.* 1. Act of excepting;

exclusion. 2. That which is excepted; something not included. 3. An objection; dissent.

EX-ĒĒPTĪON-Ā-BLE, *a.* Liable to exception; objectionable. [ception.]

EX-ĒĒPTĪON-ĀL, *a.* Forming an **EX-ĒĒPTĪVE**, *a.* 1. Including an exception. 2. Being an exception; exceptional.

EX-ĒĒPTOR, *n.* One who takes exceptions.

EX-ĒĒPT', *n.* [From *Lat. excipere, exceptum*, to extract, select.] An extract; a passage selected.

EX-ĒĒSS', *n.* [Lat. *excessus*, from *excedere*. See **EXCEED**.] 1. State of going beyond limits; superfluity. 2. Intemperance; dissipation. 3. That which exceeds what is usual or proper. 4. Amount by which one thing exceeds another; remainder.

EX-ĒĒSSĪVE, *a.* 1. Exhibiting excess. 2. Transgressing the laws of morality, prudence, or propriety, &c.

SYN.—Extreme; vehement.—Anger or any other feeling may be *extreme* or *vehement* without being of necessity wrong; the occasion may justify it; but to be *excessively* angry, or *excessive* in anything, involves a want of self-command which is blameworthy. See **ENORMOUS**.

EX-ĒĒSSĪVE-LY, *adv.* In an extreme degree.

EX-ĒHĀNG', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *exchanger*. See **CHANGE**.] 1. To give or take in return for something; to barter. 2. To part with for a substitute.

SYN.—To change; commit; interchange; bargain; swap; traffic.

—*n.* 1. A giving or taking one thing in return for another; a giving and receiving reciprocal. 2. The thing given or received in return for something. 3. (*Com.*) Process of settling accounts or debts between parties at a distance from each other, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*.

Ex.—The term *bill of exchange* is often abbreviated into *exchange*; as, to buy *exchange*; to sell *exchange*.

4. Place where business men meet to transact business, at certain hours.

EX-ĒHĀNG'Ā-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being exchangeable.

EX-ĒHĀNG'Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, exchanged.

EX-ĒHĀNG'ER, *n.* One who exchanges.

EX-ĒHĒQUER (-chĒk'er), *n.* [See **CHECKER** and **CHESS**.] 1. One of the superior courts of law. [*Eng.*] 2. The treasury; hence, pecuniary possessions in general.

EX-ĒISE', *n.* [Lat. *excisum*, cut off, from *excidere*, to cut off.] An inland duty of the nature of a direct tax on the consumer; also levied on certain licenses.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lay or impose an excise upon.

EX-ĒISE'ĪAN (150), *n.* An officer charged with collecting the excise.

EX-ĒĪTĪON (ek-sīzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of cutting off; extirpation; destruction. 2. Excommunication.

EX-CĪT'A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being readily excited.

EX-CĪT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being excited.

EX-CĪT'ATION, *n.* Act of exciting; also, the excitement produced.

EX-CĪTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To call to activity in any way. 2. To increase the vital activity.
SYN.—To incite.—When we *excite* we rouse into action feelings which were less strong; when we *incite* we urge forward to acts correspondent to the feelings awakened. Demosthenes *excited* the passions of the Athenians against Philip, and thus *incited* the whole nation to unite in the war against him.

EX-CĪTEMENT, *n.* 1. Act of exciting. 2. That which excites.

EX-CĪTER, *n.* One who excites.

EX-CĪTING, *v. a.* Rousing into action.

EX-CLAM'ING, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exclamare*, fr. *ex*, out, and *clamare*, to cry out.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to vociferate.

EX-CLAM'ER, *n.* One who exclaims.

EX-CLAM'ATION, *n.* 1. Act of exclaiming. 2. An uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like. 3. An interjection. 4. A sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked: thus [?]

EX-CLAM'A-TO-RY (50), *a.* Containing, or expressing, exclamation.

EX-CLU'DE (3), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excludere*, fr. *ex*, out, and *cludere*, to shut.] 1. To thrust out or eject. 2. To hinder from entrance or admission.

EX-CLU'SION, *n.* Act of excluding.

EX-CLU'SION-IST, *n.* One who would exclude another from some privilege.

EX-CLU'SIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of excluding. 2. Not taking into the account.—*n.* One of a coterie who exclude others.

EX-CLU'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to exclude. [Inq. exclusive.]

EX-CLU'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being exclusive.

EX-CŪG'I-TATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excogitare*, -*tatum*, fr. *ex*, out, and *cogitare*, to think.] To produce as the result of thinking.

EX-CŪG'I-TATION, *n.* Act of devising in the thoughts; contrivance.

EX-COM-MŪNI-CATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excommunicare*, -*catum*, to put out of the communion.] 1. To expel from the communion of the church. 2. To denounce excommunication against.

EX-COM-MŪNI-CATION, *n.* Act of excommunicating.

EX-CŌRI-ATE (89), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excoriare*, -*atum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *corium*, skin, hide.] To wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall.

EX-CŌRI-ATION, *n.* Act of excoriating.

EX-CŌR-TI-CATION, *n.* [Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *cortex*, bark.] Act of stripping off bark.

EX-CREMENT, *n.* [Lat. *excrementum*, from *excernere*, *excrementum*, to sift out, discharge.] 1. An outgrowth, as the hair and nails. 2. Matter ejected; dung.

EX-CRE-MENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, excrement.

EX-CRE-MENT'ITIOUS (fish/us), *a.* Pertaining to excrement.

EX-CRE'SCENCE, *n.* Any thing growing out unnaturally from any thing else.

EX-CRE'SCENT, *a.* [Lat. *excrecere*, *ex-crescens*, to grow out.] Growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.

EX-CRETE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To discharge from the body as useless; to eject.

EX-CRE'TION, *n.* 1. Act of throwing off effete matter from the system. 2. That which is excreted.

EX-CRE-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of excreting.

EX-CRE-TORY (50), *a.* Having the quality of throwing off excrementitious matter.—*n.* A vessel that serves to receive and excrete matter.

EX-CRUCI-ATE (sh'āt), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excruciare*, -*atum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *cruciare*, to crucify, torment.] To torture; to torment.

EX-CRUCI-ATION (kry'sh'ā), *n.* Infliction of extreme pain; torture.

EX-CUL'PA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being excupated.

EX-CUL'PATE (llt), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *culpate*, *culpatus*, to blame.] To clear from the charge or imputation of guilt.

SYN.—To exonerate; absolve; excuse.

EX-CUL-PATION, *n.* Act of excupating; exoneration. [Inq. excuse.]

EX-CUL'PA-TORY, *a.* Excusing; conexcupating.

EX-CUR'SION, *n.* [Lat. *excursio*, from *excurre*, to run out.] 1. A setting out from some point; an expedition. 2. A trip for pleasure or health. 3. Digression.

SYN.—Journey; tour; ramble; jaunt.

EX-CUR'SIVE, *a.* Wandering; rambling.

EX-CUR'SUS, *n.* [Lat. See *supra*.] A dissertation appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some important topic.

EX-CŪS'A-BLE, *a.* Capable or worthy of being excused; pardonable.

EX-CŪS'A-BLY, *adv.* In an excusable manner; pardonably.

EX-CŪS'A-TORY, *a.* Making, or containing, excuse; apologetical.

EX-CŪSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excusare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *causa*, cause.] 1. To excupate; to absolve. 2. To pardon, as a fault. 3. To overlook. 4. To free from an obligation. 5. To ask pardon for.

EX-CŪSE' (-kūs', 91), *n.* 1. A plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular department. 2. That which extenuates a fault.

SYN.—Apology.—An *excuse* refers to what is wrong; an *apology*, to what is unbecoming or indecorous. A pupil offers an *excuse* for absence, and an *apology* for rudeness to his instructor. When an *excuse* has been accepted, an *apology* may still, in some cases, be necessary or appropriate.

EX'E-CRA-BLE, *a.* Deserving to be

execrated; very hateful; detestable; abominable.

EX'E-CRA-BLY, *adv.* Detestably.

EX'E-CRATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *excrari*, -*cratum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *sacer*, holy.] To imprecate evil upon; hence, to abhor; to curse.

EX'E-CRAT'ION, *n.* Act of cursing; 3 course pronounced.

EX'E-CŪTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L*at.* *exsequi*, *exsecutus*, to pursue, fr. *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] 1. To carry into complete effect. 2. To perform what is required to give validity to. 3. To give effect to. 4. To put to death. 5. To perform, as a piece of music.

SYN.—To accomplish; effect; fulfill; achieve; consummate; finish.

EX'E-CŪTER, *n.* One who carries into effect.

EX'E-CŪTION, *n.* 1. Act of *ex-cūting*; performance; hence, legal accomplishment. 2. A putting to death as a legal penalty. 3. Act or mode of performing. 4. Effect.

EX'E-CŪTION-ER, *n.* One who carries into effect a judgment of death.

EX-E'CŪ-TIVE, *a.* Designed for execution, or carrying into effect; pertaining to the execution of the laws.—*n.* The officer who superintends the execution of the laws.

EX-E'CŪ-TOR, *n.* The person appointed by a testator to execute his will after his decease. [excutor.]

EX-E'CŪ-TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office of an excutor.

EX-E'CŪ-TORY (50), *a.* 1. Performing official duties; executive. 2. Designed to be executed in future.

EX-E'CŪ-TRESS, *n.* A female excutor.

EX-E'CŪ-TRIX, *n.* } tor.
 EX'E-GE'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *ἐξήγησις*.] Exposition; explanation; interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

EX'E-GE'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory.

EX-EM'PLAR (egz-ēm'plar), *n.* [Lat. See EXAMPLE.] A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated.

EX-EM-PLA-RI-LY, *adv.* By way of example.

EX-EM-PLA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *exemplaris*, from *exemplar*.] Acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern.

EX-EM-PLI-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. Act of exemplifying. 2. That which exemplifies. [plifies.]

EX-EM-PLI-FIER, *n.* One who exemplifies.

EX-EM-PLI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *exemplum*, example, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To show by example. 2. To make an attested copy of. 3. To prove or show by an attested copy.

EX-EMPT' (84), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *eximere*, *exemptum*, to remove, to take out or from; to release.—*a.* Taken out or removed; released.—*n.* One freed from duty; one not subject.

EX-EMPTION (84), *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; immunity; privilege.

EX'E-QUA'TUR, *n.* [Lat., let him

perform.] A written official recognition of a commercial agent.
EX'E-QUY (148), *n.* [Lat. *exequiæ*, *exsequiæ*, a funeral procession.] A funeral rite.
EX'ER-ÇISE, *n.* [Lat. *exercitium*, fr. *exercere*, *exercitum*, to drive on, keep busy.] 1. Act of exercising; exertion; application. 2. Performance; practice. 3. Performance of a public office, esp. of religious worship. 4. Exertion for the sake of training or health. 5. A disquisition; a lesson; a task. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set in action; to train; to busy. 2. To exert for the sake of training or improvement; hence, to discipline. 3. To task; to tax; to afflict. 4. To put in practice; to use. — *v. i.* To use action or exertion.
EX'ER-ÇIS'ER, *n.* One who exercises.
EX'ER-ÇIS'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exercised.
EX-ERGUE' (egz-erg'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *εξ*, out, and *εργον*, work.] The place on a coin or medal, in which the date and engraver's name is placed.
EX-ERT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exerere*, or *exercere*, *exercitum*, from *ex* and *secere*, to join or bind together.] 1. To put forth, as strength or ability. 2. To do or perform.
EX-ERT'ION, *n.* Effort; struggle.
EX-FÔLI-ATE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exfoliare*, -atum, to strip of leaves.] To come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.
EX-FÔLI-ÂTION, *n.* Scaling off of a bone, or a rock. [exhaled.]
EX-HÂL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exhaled.
EX'HÂL-ÂTION, *n.* 1. Act of exhaling; evaporation. 2. That which is exhaled.
EX-HÂLE' (egz-hâl'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exhalare*, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and *halare*, to breathe.] 1. To emit, as vapor, or an odor. 2. To cause to be emitted; to evaporate. — *v. i.* To be given off, as vapor.
EX-HAUST' (egz-hawst'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exhaustire*, -haustum, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and *haurire*, to draw.] 1. To draw out or drain off completely. 2. To empty. 3. To wear out; to weary.
EX-HAUST'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, exhausts. [exhausted.]
EX-HAUST'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exhausted.
EX-HAUST'ION, *n.* 1. Act of exhausting. 2. The state of being exhausted.
EX-HAUST'LESS, *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.
EX-HËR'E-DÂ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *exhereditatio*, from *exheres*, disinherited.] A disinheriting.
EX-HÏBIT' (egz-hÏbit'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exhibere*, *exhibutum*, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and *habere*, to have or hold.] 1. To hold forth to view; to show; to display. 2. To present in a public or official manner. — *n.* Any paper serving as a voucher.
EX'HI-BÏTION (-bish'un), *n.* 1. Act of exhibiting; manifestation. 2.

That which is exhibited; any public show.
EX'HI-BÏTION-ER (-bish'un-), *n.* (*Eng. Universities*.) One who has a pension granted for support.
EX-HÏL'A-RATE (egz-hÏl'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exhilarare*, -ratum, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and *hilarare*, to make merry.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to cheer.
EX-HÏL'A-RÂ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of exhilarating. 2. State of being exhilarated.
SYX. — Animation; joyousness; gladness; cheerfulness.
EX-HÏRT' (egz-hÏrt'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exhortari*, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and *hortari*, to encourage.] To incite; to advise, warn, or caution. — *v. i.* To deliver exhortation.
EX'HOR-TÂ'TION (-eks-), *n.* 1. Act of exhorting. 2. Language intended to incite and encourage; advice.
EX-HÏRT-A-TÏVE } (egz-), *a.* Con-
EX-HÏRT-A-TÏ-VE } taining, or
EX-HÏRT-A-TÏ-VE } serving for, exhortation; hortatory.
EX-HÏRT'ER, *n.* One who exhorts.
EX'HU-MÂ'TION, *n.* Act of exhuming.
EX-HÛME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ex*, out, and *humus*, ground.] To dig up, as from a grave; to disinter.
EX'I-GENÇE, } *n.* Urgent or exacting
EX'I-GENÇE, } want.
SYX. — Demand; urgency; emergency; necessity.
EX'I-GENT, *a.* [Lat. *exigens*, -gentis, driving forth, exacting.] Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing.
EX'I-GÛ'I-TY, *n.* State of being small; slenderness.
EX-IG'U-ÛS, *a.* [Lat. *exiguus*.] Small; slender; minute.
EX'ILE (eks'il), *n.* [Lat. *exilium*, *exsilium*, banishment.] 1. Forced separation from one's native country. 2. One expelled from his country. — *SYX.* — Banishment; expulsion. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To banish or expel from one's own country.
EX-ÏLE' (egz-Ïl'), *a.* [Lat. *exilis*.] Small; thin; fine.
EX-ÏST' (egz-Ïst'), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *existere*, *existere*, from *ex*, out, of, from, and *sistere*, to set, place.] 1. To be; to have an actual or real being. 2. To live; to have life.
EX-ÏST'ENÇE, } *n.* 1. State of exist-
EX-ÏST'ENÇE, } ing. 2. That which
EX-ÏST'ENÇE, } exists; a being; a creature. [isting.]
EX-ÏST'ENT, *a.* Having being; exist-
EX'IT, *n.* [Lat., 3d pers. pres. of *exire*, to go out.] 1. Departure of a player from the stage. 2. Any departure; death; decease. 3. Way of departure.
EX'O-DÛS, *n.* [Gr. *εξοδος*, fr. *εξ*, out, and *οδος*, way.] 1. Departure from a place; esp. the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses. 2. Second book of the Old Testament.
EX'O-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *εξω*, outside, and

γένεσθαι, to bring forth.] A plant characterized by having distinct bark, wood, and pith, and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.
EX-ÔG'E-NOÛS, *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood.
EX-ÔN'ER-ÂTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exonerare*, -atum, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and *onerare*, to load.] To relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or load of blame.
SYX. — To acquit; exculpate; clear; justify. See ABSOLVE.
EX-ÔN'ER-ÂTION, *n.* Act of exonerating; a disburdening.
EX-ÔR-Â-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, fr. *exorare*, to obtain by request.] Capable of being moved by entreaty.
EX-ÔR'BI-TANÇE, } *n.* Enormity;
EX-ÔR'BI-TANÇE, } extravagance.
EX-ÔR'BI-TANT, *a.* Lat. *exorbitare*
EX-ÔR'BI-TANT, } *n.* Lat. *exorbitans*, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and *orbita*, track or rut.] Departing from the usual track; hence, excessive; extravagant; enormous.
EX'ÔR-ÇISE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *ἐξορκίζω*, fr. *εξ*, out, and *ορκίζω*, to bind by an oath.] To drive away, as an evil spirit, by adjuration.
EX'ÔR-ÇIS'ER, *n.* One who exercises
EX'ÔR-ÇÏSM, *n.* Act of exorcising; also, a prayer or incantation for this end. [expel evil spirits]
EX'ÔR-ÇÏST, *n.* One who pretends to
EX'ÔR'DI-AL (egz-), *a.* Introductory.
EX-ÔR'DI-UM, *n.* [Lat., fr. *exordiri*, to begin a web, to begin.] Beginning; especially, the beginning of a discourse.
EX'Ô-TËR'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἐξωτερικός*,
EX'Ô-TËR'IC, } fr. *εξω*, outside.]
EX'Ô-TËR'IC, } Public; not secret; hence, capable
EX'Ô-TËR'IC, } of being readily comprehended; —
EX'Ô-TËR'IC, } opposed to *esoteric*.
EX-ÔT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἐξωτικός*, fr. *εξω*,
EX-ÔT'IC, } outside.] Not native; foreign. — *n.*
EX-ÔT'IC, } Any thing of foreign origin, as a
EX-ÔT'IC, } plant.
EX-ÔT'I-ÇÏSM, *n.* 1. State of being
EX-ÔT'I-ÇÏSM, } exotic. 2. Any thing foreign.
EX-PÂND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
EX-PÂND', } *expandere*, fr. *ex*, out, of, from, and
EX-PÂND', } *pendere*, to spread out, to open.] 1.
EX-PÂND', } To lay open. 2. To make larger; to
EX-PÂND', } dilate; hence, to enlarge; to extend.
EX-PÂND', } — *v. i.* To become opened, dilated,
EX-PÂND', } or enlarged.
EX-PÂNS'Ë, *a.* A wide extent of space
EX-PÂNS'Ë, } *EX-PÂNS'Ë*, } *EX-PÂNS'Ë*, } Capacity of
EX-PÂNS'Ë, } being expanded. [expanded.]
EX-PÂNS'Ë, } *EX-PÂNS'Ë*, } *EX-PÂNS'Ë*, } Capable of being
EX-PÂNS'Ë, } expanded; enlargement. 2. That which
EX-PÂNS'Ë, } is expanded; expanse. 3. Extension
EX-PÂNS'Ë, } of space; room. 4. Increase of the
EX-PÂNS'Ë, } circulation of bank-notes.
EX-PÂNS'ÏVE, *a.* Serving or tending
EX-PÂNS'ÏVE, } to expand. [one side only.]
EX-PÂR'TE, *a.* [Lat.] Upon or from
EX-PÂR'TE, } *EX-PÂR'TE, } *EX-PÂR'TE, } *v. i.* [-ED;
EX-PÂR'TE, } -ING.] [Lat. *expatriari*, *expatriari*,
EX-PÂR'TE, } -atum, fr. *ex*, out, and *spatriari*, to**



Exogen.

À, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ȳ, long; Ä, Ë, Î, Õ, Ȳ, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÂSK, ALL, WHÏT; ÈRE, VEIL, TËRM; FÏQUE, FÏRM; SÛN,

walk about.] 1. To wander without restraint. 2. To enlarge in discourse or writing. [of expatiating.]

EX-PÁ'TRI-ÁTION (-shí-á'-), *n.* Act **EX-PÁ'TRI-ÁTE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ex, out, and patria, (sc. terra, one's fatherland.)* To banish; reflexively, to remove from one's native country.]

EX-PÁ'TRI-ÁTION, *n.* A banishing; state of banishment; exile.

EX-PÉCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expectare, expectare, to look out for, to expect.*] 1. To wait for; to await. 2. To look forward to; to anticipate.

SYN.—To think; believe.—*Expect* always relates to the future. To use it for *think* or *believe*, with reference to the past and present, as, "I expect the mail has arrived," "I expect he is at home," is a blunder (very common in this country) which should be studiously avoided.

EX-PÉCT'ANCE, } *n.* 1. Act or state
EX-PÉCT'ÁN-CY, } of expecting; expectation. 2. That which is expected.

EX-PÉCT'ANT, *a.* Waiting; looking for; in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature.—*n.* One who waits in expectation.

EX-PÉC-TÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act or state of expecting. 2. State of being expected. 3. That which is expected. 4. Ground of expecting.

SYN.—Anticipation; confidence; trust.

EX-PÉCT'ER, *n.* One who expects.

EX-PÉCT'OR-ÁNT, *a.* Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat.—*n.* A medicine which promotes expectoration.

EX-PÉC'TO-RÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expectorare, -ratum, fr. ex, out, and pectus, breast.*] To discharge, as phlegm, by coughing and spitting.

EX-PÉC'TO-RÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of expectorating. 2. That which is expectorated. [expectoration.]

EX-PÉC'TO-RÁ'TÍVE, *n.* Promoting expectoration.

EX-PÉ'DI-ÉNCÉ, } *n.* 1. State or
EX-PÉ'DI-ÉNC-Y, } quality of being expedit; desirableness. 2. Self-interest; self-seeking.

EX-PÉ'DI-ÉNT, *a.* [Lat. *expedire, expellens.* See **EXPEDITE.**] 1. Hastening forward; hence, proper under the circumstances; advisable. 2. Tending to self-interest, or selfish ends.—*n.* 1. Suitable means to accomplish an end. 2. Means employed in an emergency.

SYN.—Shift; contrivance; resort; resource.

EX-PÉ'DI-ÉNT-LY, *adv.* Suitably.

EX-PÉ'DÍTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expedire, -ditum, to free one caught in a snare by the feet.*] 1. To relieve of impediments; to quicken. 2. To dispatch; to issue officially.—*a.* Free of impediment; expeditious.

EX-PÉ'DÍTE-LY, *adv.* With expedition; readily; speedily.

EX-PÉ'DÍTION (-dích'un), *n.* 1. Efficient promptness; haste; speed. 2. An important enterprise or attempt at some distance; also, the persons engaged in it.

EX'PE-DÍ'TÍOUS (-dísh'us), *a.* Characterized by expedition.

SYN.—Prompt; ready; speedy; quick.

EX'PE-DÍ'TÍOUS-LY (-dísh'us-), *adv.* With dispatch.

EX-PÉ'L', *v. t.* [-LED; -LING, 136.] [Lat. *expellere, fr. ex, out of, from, and pellere, to drive.*] 1. To drive out; to eject. 2. To banish.

EX-PÉND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expendere, to weigh out, pay out.*] To employ in any way; to consume by use; to waste.

EX-PÉND'I-TÚRE (53), *n.* 1. Act of expending; disbursement. 2. That which is expended.

EX-PÉNSE' (155), *n.* 1. Act of expending; disbursement; 2. That which is expended.

EX-PÉN'SÍVE, *a.* 1. Occasioning expense; costly. 2. Very liberal; lavish. [expense.]

EX-PÉN'SÍVE-LY, *adv.* With great expense.

EX-PÉRI-ÉNCÉ (89), *n.* [Lat. *experientia, fr. experiri, to try.*] 1. Practical personal acquaintance with any matter. 2. Instruction and enlightenment gained by repeated trials.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make practical acquaintance with.

EX-PÉRI-ÉNCÉD (-énst), *p. a.* Taught by experience.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT, *n.* A trial deliberately instituted; practical test.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To test by trial.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to experiment. 2. Taught by, or derived from, experience.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT'AL-ÍST, *n.* One who experiments. [periment.]

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT'AL-LY, *adv.* By experiment.

EX-PÉRI-MÉNT'ER, *n.* One who makes experiments.

EX-PÉRT' (14), *a.* [Lat. *experiri, expertus.* See **EXPERIENCE.**] Taught by use or experience; having a facility from practice.

SYN.—Adroit; dexterous; skillful.

EX'PERT, or **EX-PÉRT'**, *n.* A skillful or practiced person. [ner.]

EX-PÉRT'LY, *adv.* In a skillful manner.

EX-PÉRT'NESS, *n.* Skill derived from practice. [piated.]

EX'PI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being expiated.

EX'PI-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expiare, -atum, fr. ex, out of, from, and piare, to seek to appease.*] To make reparation for; to atone for.

EX'PI-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of expiating; atonement. 2. Means by which atonement is made.

EX'PI-A-TÓRY (50), *a.* Having power to make expiation.

EX'PI-RÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of breathing out air. 2. Last emission of breath; death. 3. Cessation; termination. 4. Matter breathed forth; exhalation.

EX-PÍRA-TÓRY (89), *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, the expiration of breath.

EX-PÍRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expirare, expirare; ex, out of, from, and spirare, to breathe.*] 1. To breathe out. 2. To emit in minute

particles; to exhale.—*v. i.* 1. To emit the last breath; to die. 2. To come to an end; to perish.

EX-PLÁIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *explanare; ex, out of, from, and planare, to make level or plain.*] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible.

SYN.—To expound; interpret; elucidate.

EX-PLÁN-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of explaining. 2. That which explains. 3. Meaning attributed to any thing. 4. A mutual exposition of meaning or motives.

SYN.—Explication; exposition; interpretation; illustration; recital. See **DEFINITION.**

EX-PLÁN'A-TÓRY (50), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

EX'PLE-TÍVE, *a.* [Lat. *pletivus.*] Filling up; hence, superfluous.—*n.* A word or syllable not necessary to the sense. [fluuous.]

EX'PLE-TÓRY, *a.* Expletive; superfluous.

EX'PLI-CÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being explicated.

EX'PLI-CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *explicare, -atum, from ex, out of, from, and plicare, to fold.*] To unfold the meaning of; to explain.

EX'PLI-CÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of explaining; explanation. 2. Sense given by an expositor.

EX'PLI-CÁ'TÍVE, } *a.* Serving to un-
EX'PLI-CÁ-TÓRY, } fold or explain

EX-PLÍC'IT, *a.* [Lat. *explicitum, p. p. of explicare, to unfold.*] 1. Distinctly stated; clear. 2. Having no disguised meaning or reservation.

SYN.—Express.—*Express* is stronger than *explicit*; it adds force to clearness. An *express* promise or engagement is not only unambiguous, but stands out (*expressed*) in bold relief, with the most binding hold on the conscience.

EX-PLÍC'IT-LY, *adv.* Plainly; expressly. [explicit.]

EX-PLÍC'IT-NESS, *n.* Quality of being explicit.

EX-PLÓDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *explodere, fr. ex, out of, from, and plaudere, plodere, to clap, to burst with noise.*] To burst with a loud report; to detonate.—*v. t.* 1. To cause to explode. 2. To bring into disrepute.

EX-PLÓIT', *n.* [Fr. *fr. Lat. explicitum, fr. explicare, to unfold, display.*] An heroic act; a feat.

EX'PLO-RÁTION, *n.* Act of exploring.

EX'PLO-RÁTOR, *n.* One who explores.

EX-PLÓR'A-TÓRY, *a.* Serving to explore.

EX-PLÓRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *explorare, from ex and plorare, to cry out.*] To search through; to examine thoroughly.

EX-PLÓR'ER, *n.* One who explores.

EX-PLÓ'SION, *n.* 1. Act of exploding. 2. Detonating, or suddenly shattering. 3. Violent manifestation of passionate feeling.

EX-PLÓ'SÍVE, *a.* Causing explosive.

EX-PÓ'NÉNT, *n.* [Lat. *exponere, exponens, to put out, to set forth, to expose.*] 1. A number, or letter, on the right hand of and above

a quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor. 2. An index or representative.

EX-PO-NÉN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to exponents.

EX-PÓRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exportare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *portare*, to carry.] To carry from a state or country to other nations.

EX-PÓRT, *n.* 1. Act of exporting; exportation. 2. That which is exported.

EX-PÓRT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being exported. [ing.]

EX-PÓR-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of export.

EX-PÓR'TÉR, *n.* One who exports.

EX-PÓSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exponere*, *positum*; *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, to place.] 1. To place so as to be seen. 2. To explain. 3. To deprive of cover or protection. 4. To deprive of concealment.

EX-POSÉ (èks'pò'zè'), *n.* [Fr.] A formal statement, recital, or exposition.

EX-PO-SÍ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of exposing; hence, a public exhibition. 2. Act of expounding; explanation; interpretation; hence, a work containing explanations.

EX-PÓSI'TÍVE, *a.* Serving to expose or explain; explanatory.

EX-PÓSI'TÓR, *n.* One who, or that which, expounds; an interpreter.

EX-PÓSI'TÓ-RY (50), *a.* Belonging to an expositor, or to exposition; explanatory; illustrative.

EX POST FÁC'TO. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Done after another thing.

Ex post facto law, a law which operates retrospectively.

EX-PÓST'U-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expostulare*, *-latum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *postulare*, to ask, require.] To reason earnestly with one some impropriety of conduct.

EX-PÓST'U-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance.

EX-PÓST'U-LÁ-TÓ-RY (50), *a.* Containing expostulation.

EX-PÓST'URE, *n.* 1. Act of exposing. 2. State of being exposed. 3. Position as to points of compass, or influences of climate, &c.

EX-POUND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *expoundre*. See EXPOSE.] To explain; to interpret.

EX-POUND'ÉR, *n.* One who expounds.

EX-PRÉSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exprimere*, *expressum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *premere*, to press.] 1. To press or squeeze out. 2. To represent and exhibit by a look or gesture, or by language. 3. To make known one's opinions or feelings. 4. To denote; to designate. 5. To send by express messenger.

SYN.—To declare; utter; signify; intimate.

—*a.* 1. Closely resembling. 2. Clear; plain. 3. Dispatched with special speed.

SYN.—Explicit; open; unambiguous. See EXPLICIT.

—*n.* A special messenger; hence, a

regular and quick conveyance for packages, &c.

EX-PRÉSS'AGE (45), *n.* Charge for carrying a parcel by express.

EX-PRÉSS'Í-BLE, *a.* Capable of being expressed.

EX-PRÉSS'ION (-prèsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of expressing. 2. Utterance. 3. Lively or vivid representation of meaning, feeling, &c. 4. Look or appearance, as indicative of thought or feeling. 5. A mode of speech.

EX-PRÉSS'IVE, *a.* 1. Serving to express; indicative. 2. Full of expression; significant. [pressive manner.]

EX-PRÉSS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In an express manner; in direct terms; plainly.

EX-PÜGN' (-pün'), *v. t.* [Lat. *expugnare*.] To take by assault. [pugn.]

EX-PÜGN'ÉR (-pün'-), *n.* One who expels.

EX-PÜLS'ION, *n.* [Lat. *expulsio*, from *expellere*.] 1. Act of expelling. 2. State of being expelled.

EX-PÜLS'IVE, *a.* Serving to expel.

EX-PÜNGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expungere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pungere*, to puncture.] 1. To blot out, as with a pen. 2. To wipe out or destroy.

SYN.—To efface; erase; obliterate; cancel.

EX-PÜR-GÁTE, or **EX-PÜR'GÁTE** (117), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *expurgare*, *-gatum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *purgare*, to cleanse.] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse. [ing.]

EX-PÜR-GÁ'TION, *n.* Act of expurgating.

EX-PÜR-GÁ'TÓR, or **EX-PÜR'GÁ'TÓR**, *n.* One who expurgates.

EX-PÜR'GA-TÓ-RY, *a.* Serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous.

EX'QUI-SÍTE (èks'kwí-zit), *a.* [Lat. *exquirere*, *exquisitum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *quære*, to seek.] 1. Carefully selected; hence, of surpassing excellence. 2. Exceeding; extreme. 3. Not easy to satisfy.

SYN.—Nice; delicate; exact; accurate; refined; consummate; perfect.

—*n.* One over-nice in dress; a fop; a dandy. [manner.]

EX'QUI-SÍTE-LY, *adv.* In an exquisite

EX-SÍC'ANT (117), *a.* Having the quality of drying up. —*n.* A drying medicine.

EX'SÍC-CÁTE, or **EX-SÍC'ÉÁTE** (117), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exsiccare*, *-catum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *sicare*, to make dry.] To dry.

EX'SÍC-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act or operation of drying. [dry.]

EX-SÍC'ÉÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Tending to make

EX-SÚC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *exsugere*, *exsuctum*, to suck out.] Act of sucking out.

EX'TÁNT, *a.* [Lat. *extans*, *extantis*, p. pr. of *extare*, or *extare*, to stand forth.] Continuing to exist; in being.

EX-TÉM'PO-RÁ'NE-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *ex tempore*.] Proceeding from the impulse of the moment; unpremeditated; off-hand.

EX-TÉM'PO-RÁ-RY (44), *a.* Extemporaneous.

EX-TÉM'PO-RÉ, *adv.* [Lat., fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *tempus*, time.] Without preparation; suddenly.

EX-TÉM'PO-RE, *a.* Without previous study; extemporaneous.

EX-TÉM'PO-RÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To speak extempore, or without preparation. [temporizes.]

EX-TÉM'PO-RÍZ'ÉR, *n.* One who extends.

EX-TÉND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extendere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tendere*, to stretch.] 1. To prolong, as a line; to protract. 2. To enlarge, as a surface or volume; to expand. 3. To continue, as time. 4. To hold out or reach forth. 5. To bestow on; to offer. —*v. i.* To stretch; to reach. [extended.]

EX-TÉND'Í-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TÉND'Í-BÍL'Í-TY, *n.* Capacity of being extended. [extended.]

EX-TÉN'SÍ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extended.

EX-TÉN'SÍON, *n.* 1. Act of extending; stretching. 2. State of being extended. 3. That property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. 4. A written grant to a debtor of further time to pay a debt.

EX-TÉN'SÍVE, *a.* Having wide extent; expanded; broad; wide.

EX-TÉN'SÍVE-LY, *adv.* To a great extent; widely.

EX-TÉNT, *n.* 1. Superficies; bulk; size; length. 2. A levy of an execution upon real estate. [Amer.]

EX-TÉNT'U-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extenuare*, *-atum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *tenuare*, to make thin.] 1. To make thin, lean, or slender. 2. To lessen; to palliate as a crime.

EX-TÉNT'U-Á'TION, *n.* Act of extenuating; palliation. [tenuates.]

EX-TÉNT'U-Á'TÓR, *n.* One who extenuates.

EX-TÉ'RÍ-ÓR (89), *a.* [Lat., compar. of *exterus*, on the outside, outward.] 1. External. 2. Extrinsic. 3. Relating to foreign nations; foreign. —*n.* 1. Outward surface or part of a thing. 2. External department, form, or ceremony.

EX-TÉ'R'MÍ-NÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extermínare*, *-natum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *terminus*, boundary.] 1. To drive from within the limits of. 2. To put an end to the power of; to eradicate.

EX-TÉ'R'MÍ-NÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation. 2. Elimination. [terminates.]

EX-TÉ'R'MÍ-NÁ'TÓR, *n.* One who exterminates.

EX-TÉ'R'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *exterius*, from *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside.] 1. Outward; exterior. 2. Foreign; relating to foreign nations.

EX'TÉ'R-NÁL'Í-TY, *n.* Existence in space; exteriority.

EX-TÉ'R-NÁL-LY, *adv.* Outwardly.

EX-TÉ'R'NALS, *n. pl.* Whatever things are external; outward parts.

EX-TÍNG'É', *a.* [See EXTINGUISH.] 1. Extinguished; quenched. 2. Ended; terminated.

EX-TÍNG'É'TION, *n.* 1. Act of extin-

Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ⱥ, Ȼ, ȼ, Ū, Ȳ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ÊRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

guishing. 2. State of being extinguished.

EX-TĪŅ'GUSH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extinguere, extinguere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stinguere*, to quench.] 1. To smother; to quench. 2. To put an end to; to destroy. 3. To obscure by superior splendor.

EX-TĪŅ'GUSH-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extinguished.

EX-TĪŅ'GUSH-ER, *n.* 1. One who extinguishes. 2. A utensil to put out a light.

EX-TĪŅ'GUSH-MENT, *n.* Act of extinguishing; extinction; destruction.

EX-TĪR'PĀTE, or EX-TĪR'PĀTE (117), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extirpare, -patum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stirps*, stock, stem.] To pull up by the roots; to destroy totally.

ĒX-TĪR'PĀTION, *n.* Act of extirpating; total destruction.

ĒX-TĪR'PĀTOR, or EX-TĪR'PA-TOR, *n.* One who extirpates.

EX-TŌL', *v. t.* [-LED; -LING, 133.] [Lat. *extollere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *tollere*, to lift, raise.] To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify.

SYN.—To praise; applaud; commend; celebrate; laud; glorify. See CELEBRATE.

EX-TŌRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extorquere, -ortum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *torquere*, to turn about.] To wrest from by physical or other means; to exact. — *v. i.* To practice extortion.

EX-TŌRTION, *n.* Illegal exaction; oppression; rapacity.

EX-TŌRTION-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to EX-TŌRTION-ATE, } to, or characterized by, extortion.

EX-TŌRTION-ER, *n.* One who practices extortion.

ĒXTRĀ, *n.* Something in addition; — commonly in the pl. — *a.* [Lat. *extra*, beyond or outside of.] Over and above; uncommon.

EX-TRĀCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extrahere, extractum*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To draw out. 2. To remove forcibly. 3. To withdraw by distillation, &c. 4. To take by selection.

ĒXTRACT, *n.* 1. That which is extracted, as a passage from a book. 2. Any thing drawn from a substance by distillation, or other process.

EX-TRĀCTION, *n.* 1. A drawing out. 2. Lineage; birth; descent.

EX-TRĀCTĪVE, *a.* 1. Capable of being extracted. 2. Tending to extract.

ĒXTRA-DĪTION (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *ex*, out of, from, and *traditio*, a delivering up.] Delivery, by one government to another, of fugitives from justice.

ĒXTRA-JU-DĪCIAL (-dĭsh'al), *a.* Out of the ordinary course of legal procedure. [yond the walls.

ĒXTRĀ-MŪRAL, *a.* Without or beyond EX-TRĀNE-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *extraneus*, fr. Lat. *extra*, on the outside.] Not dependent; not essential; foreign.

EX-TRAŌR'DĪ-NA-RĪ-LY (-trŏr' or -tra-ŏr'), *adv.* In a manner out of the ordinary method.

EX-TRAŌR'DĪ-NĀ-RY (eks-trŏr' or ĕks'tra-ŏr'), *a.* [Lat. *extraordinarius*, from Lat. *extra*, and *ordinarius*.] 1. Out of the common order or method. 2. Remarkable; uncommon; rare. 3. Sent for an unusual or special object.

EX-TRĀVA-GANCE, } *n.* 1. A wan-
EX-TRĀVA-GAN-CY, } dering beyond proper limits. 2. State of being extravagant, or prodigal beyond bounds.

SYN.—Wildness; irregularity; excess; prodigality; profusion; waste.

EX-TRĀVA-GANT, *a.* [Lat. *extra* and *vagans*, wandering.] 1. Wandering beyond bounds. 2. Wild; excessive; unrestrained. 3. Profuse in expenses; prodigal.

EX-TRĀVA-GĀN'ZĀ, *n.* A musical composition, characterized by its wild irregularity.

EX-TRĀVA-SĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extra* and *vas*, vessel.] To let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

EX-TRĀVA-SĀTION, *n.* The act of forcing or letting out of its proper vessels, as blood.

EX-TREME', *a.* [Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, *exterus*, on the outside.] 1. Utmost; furthest. 2. Last; final; conclusive. 3. Worst or best; greatest; highest. — *n.* 1. Utmost point of a thing; extremity. 2. Utmost limit or degree; hence, great necessity; — often in the plural.

EX-TREME'LY, *adv.* In the utmost degree; to the utmost point.

EX-TREM'IST, *n.* One who holds extreme opinions.

EX-TREM'ITY, *n.* 1. Utmost limit. 2. Highest degree. 3. Greatest need or peril.

SYN.—Verge; border; extreme; end; termination.

ĒXTRI-CA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being extricated.

ĒXTRI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extricare, -catum*, fr. *ex*, out of, from, and *trix*, hindrances, vexations.] 1. To free from difficulties or perplexities. 2. To cause to be emitted. [ing.]

ĒXTRI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of extricating.

EX-TRĪNS'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *extrinse-*
EX-TRĪNS'IC-AL, } *cus*.] External; outward; unessential.

EX-TRĪNS'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; externally.

EX-TRUDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *extrudere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *trudere*, to thrust.] 1. To thrust out; to expel. 2. To drive away.

EX-TRŪSION, *n.* Act of thrusting out; expulsion.

EX-TŪBER-ANCE, } *n.* A swelling; a
EX-TŪBER-AN-CY, } protuberance.

EX-TŪBER-ANCE (egz-yŭ'), } *n.* State
EX-ŪBER-AN-CY (egz-yŭ'), } of being exuberant; superfluous abundance.

SYN.—Plenty; abundance. — *Plenty* is a *plenum* or fullness of all that could

be desired; abundance is overflowing plenty; exuberance is abundance carried to excess.

EX-ŪBER-ANT (egz-yŭ'ber-ant), *a.* [Lat. *exuberans*, p. pr. of *exuberare*.] Over-abundant; superfluous.

EX-ŪBER-ANT-LY, *adv.* Abundantly.

ĒXU-DĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of exuding. 2. Substance exuded.

EX-ŪDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exudare, exsudare*, p. pr. of *exsudare* to come out or discharge by sweating.] To discharge through pores, as moisture, &c.

EX-ŪL' CER-ĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *exulceratio*, from *exulcerare*, to make sore.] 1. Act of causing ulcers; process of becoming ulcerous. 2. Excacerbation; corrosion.

EX-ŪLT' (egz-ŭlt'), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *exultare, exsultare*, intens. form of *exsilire*, to spring out or up.] To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph.

EX-ŪLT'ANT, *a.* Inclined to exult; triumphant.

ĒXUL-TĀTION, *n.* Act of exulting; rapturous delight. [manner.]

EX-ŪLTING-LY, *adv.* In an exulting manner.

EX-Ū'VI-Ā, *n. pl.* [Lat. from *exure*, to draw out or off.] 1. Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals. 2. (Geol.) Organic remains.

EY'AS (ŷas), *n.* [Fr. *niais*, fresh from the nest.] A young hawk.

EYE (ĭ), *n.* [A.-S. *ēage*, allied to Skr. *akshi*, Gr. *ōkos, ōkos*, Lat. *oculus*.] 1. Organ of sight. 2. Power of seeing; range or delicacy of vision. 3. Sight; view; opinion; estimate. 4. Observation; watch; inspection. 5. That which resembles the organ of sight, in form, position, or appearance. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To fix the eye on; to observe. [eye.]

EYE'BALL, *n.* Ball or globe of the eye.

EYE'BROW, *n.* Hairy arch above the eye. [sight.]

EYE'GLASS, *n.* A glass to assist the eye.

EYE'LASH, *n.* Hair on the edge of the eyelid.

EYE'LET, *n.* [Fr. *ailet*, dim. of *œil*, eye.] A small hole for a lace or cord, as in garments, &c.

EYE'LID, *n.* Cover of the eye.

EYE'SERV'ANT, *n.* A servant who attends to his duty only when watched.

EYE'SIGHT (ŷsĭt), *n.* 1. Sight of the eye; view; observation. 2. Power of seeing. [to the sight.]

EYE'SORE, *n.* Something offensive to the eye.

EYE-STONE, *n.* A small, calcareous stone used for taking substances from between the lid and ball of the eye.

EYE-TOOTH, *n.* A pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders.

EYE-WĀTER, *n.* A lotion for the eyes. [ching done.]

EYE-WIT'NESS, *n.* One who sees a crime.

EYE (ār), *n.* [O. Fr. *erre*, journey, *errer*, to travel, march.] 1. A journey or circuit. 2. A court of itinerant justices.

EY'RĪE (ār'y), *n.* [See AERIE.] The ey'ry place where birds of prey construct their nests.

F.

F (ef), the sixth letter of the English alphabet. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 71.

FĀ. A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut.

FĀ'BLE, *n.* [Lat. *fabula*, fr. *fari*, to speak.] 1. A fictitious tale intended to enforce some useful truth; an apologue. 2. Plot of an epic or dramatic poem. 3. Fiction; falsehood. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To feign; to write or speak fiction. — *v. t.* To feign; to invent. [fabulist.]

FĀ'BLER, *n.* A writer of fables; a

FĀ'B'RIC, *n.* [Lat. *fabrica*, fr. *faber*, a worker in hard materials.] 1. Structure of any thing; workmanship; texture. 2. That which is fabricated. 3. Act or purpose of building.

FĀ'B'RI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fabricare*, -*catus*.] 1. To frame; to construct; to build. 2. To manufacture. 3. To forge; to devise falsely.

FĀ'B'RI-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of fabricating; construction; manufacture. 2. That which is fabricated

SYN. — See **FICTITION**.

FĀ'B'RI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* One who constructs or makes. [writes fables.]

FĀ'B'U-LIST, *n.* One who invents or fabricates.

FĀ'B'U-LOŪS, *a.* Feigned, as a story or fable; fictitious.

FĀCADE (fa-sād' or fa-sid'), *n.* [Fr. fr. *face*, face.] Front view or elevation of an edifice.

FĀCE, *n.* [Lat. *facies*, make, shape, face, fr. *facere*, to make.] 1. Exterior form of any thing; esp., the front part or surface. 2. Bounding plane of a solid. 3. (*Mach.*) Principal flat surface of a part. 4. Outside appearance; look. 5. Visage; countenance. 6. Cast of features; look; air. 7. Boldness; effrontery. 8. Presence; sight; front. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To meet in front; to oppose with firmness. 2. To stand opposite to. 3. To confront. 4. (*Mach.*) To make flat or smooth the surface of. — *v. i.* To turn the face.

FĀC'ET, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*.] A little face; a small surface.

FĀ-CĒ'PĒ'Æ (fa-sē'shī-ē), *n. pl.* [Lat., from *facetus*, witty.] Witty writings or sayings; witticisms.

FĀ-CĒ'TIOUS, *a.* 1. Given to wit and good humor; merry; sportive. 2. Characterized by pleasantry.

FĀ-CĒ'TIOUS-LY, *adv.* In a facetious manner.

FĀ'CIAL, *a.* [L. Lat. *facialis*, from *facies*, face.] Pertaining to the face.

FĀ'CĪLE, *a.* [Lat. *facilis*, fr. *facere*, to make, do.] 1. Easy to be done. 2. Easy to be surmounted or removed. 3. Easy of access; affable. 4. Easily persuaded; pliant; flexible.

FĀ-CĪL'Ī-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make easy. [tating.]

FĀ-CĪL'Ī-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act of facilitating.

FĀ-CĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* 1. Ease of performance.

2. Readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity. 3. Easiness to be persuaded. 4. Easiness of access; affability. 5. Advantage; assistance.

SYN. — Expertness; readiness. — *Facility* supposes a natural or acquired power of dispatching a task with lightness and dexterity. *Expertness* is facility acquired by long-continued practice. *Readiness* marks the promptitude with which any thing is done. A merchant needs great *facility* in dispatching business; a banker, great *expertness* in casting accounts; both need great *readiness* in passing from one employment to another.

FĀ'GING, *n.* A covering in front for ornament or other purposes.

FĀC-SĪM'Ī-LE (lāt'), *n.* [An abbrev. of Lat. *factum simile*, made like.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

FĀCT, *n.* [Lat. *factum*, fr. *facere*, to do.] 1. A thing done; an act; an event. 2. Reality; truth.

SYN. — Deed; performance; occurrence; circumstance. See **CIRCUMSTANCE**.

FĀCT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *factio*, fr. *facere*, to make or do.] A party acting from selfish motives; a clique.

SYN. — Cabal; junto. See **CABAL**.

FĀCT'ION-IST, *n.* One who promotes faction.

FĀCT'IOUS, *a.* 1. Given to fiction. 2. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction.

FĀCT'IOUS-LY, *adv.* In a factious manner. [factious.]

FĀCT'IOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being factious.

FĀC-TĪ'TIOUS (fak-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *factitius*, fr. *facere*, to make.] Made by art; artificial.

SYN. — Unnatural. — A thing is *unnatural* when it departs in any way from its simple or normal state; it is *factitious* when it is wrought out or wrought up by labor and effort as, a *factitious* excitement. There is much that is *unnatural* in Europe, but far more that is *factitious* in America.

FĀCT'OR, *n.* 1. A mercantile agent, who transacts business for others on commission. 2. One of the quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product.

FĀCT'OR-AGE, *n.* Allowance given to a factor as a compensation.

FĀCT'OR-RY, *n.* 1. House where factors reside. 2. Body of factors. 3. Building for the manufacture of goods; manufactory.

FĀC-TŌ'TUM (lāt'), *n.* [Lat. do every thing.] A person employed to do all kinds of work.

FĀC'UL-TY, *n.* [Lat. *facultas*, from *facere*, to make.] 1. Ability to act or perform; intellectual endowment

or gift. 2. Privilege or license. 3. Members of a profession or calling.

4. Professors and tutors in a college.

SYN. — Talent; dexterity; adroitness.

FĀD'DLE, *v. i.* [Cf. **FIDDLE**.] To trifle; to toy.

FĀDE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. D. *vadden*.] 1. To wither, as a plant.

2. To lose freshness or color. 3. To sink away; to grow dim.

FĀDE-LESS, *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading.

FĀDGE (fāj), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fegan*, *gefegan*, to join, fit together.] To come close, as parts of things united.

FĀ'GĒS, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pl. of fæx*.] Excrement; also, settlements; sediment.

FĀG, *n.* A school-boy who is obliged to do menial services for another boy of a higher form or class in English schools. — *v. i.* [Cf. A.-S. *fæge*, dying, weak, timid.] 1. To act as a fag; to drudge. 2. To become weary. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 136.] 1. To compel to drudge. 2. To tire by labor.

FĀG'ĒND, *n.* 1. An end of poorer quality, or in a spoiled condition. 2. Meaner part of any thing.

FĀG'OT, *n.* [Fr. augm. of Lat. *fax*, *facis*, torch, orig., a bundle of sticks.]

1. A bundle of sticks for fuel, &c. 2.

A bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a fagot of; to bundle together.

FĀIL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] 1. To be wanting; to fall short. 2. To be affected with want. 3. To decline; to decay.

4. To fall off in respect to vigor, resources, &c. 5. To become extinct; to perish; to die. 6. To miss. 7. To be baffled or frustrated. 8. To become bankrupt or insolvent. — *v. t.* To be wanting to; to disappoint.

— *n.* Failure; deficiency; want.

FĀIL'ING, *n.* Act of one who fails; imperfection.

SYN. — Fault; foible. — A *fault* is positive, something definite and marked, which impairs excellence; a *foible* is negative, some weakness in a man's character, disposition, or habit; a *foible* is a less important weakness, which we overlook or smile at. A man may have many *failings*, and yet commit but few *faults*; or his *faults* and *failings* may be few, while his *foibles* are obvious to all.

FĀIL'URE (fā), *n.* 1. Cessation of supply; deficiency. 2. Omission; non-performance. 3. Decay, or defect from decay. 4. Bankruptcy.

FĀIN, *a.* [A.-S. *fāgen*, *fagen*, glad.] Disposed; inclined; especially, content to accept. — *adv.* Gladly.

FĀINT, *a.* [O. Fr. *fain*, negligent, sluggish, lazy, from Lat. *Angere*, to contrive, devise, feign.] 1. Lack-

ing strength; weak; languid. 2. Wanting in courage, spirit or energy; timorous; cowardly. 3. Lacking distinctness. 4. Done in a feeble manner. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To become weak; to swoon. 2. To lose courage or spirit. 3. To decay; to disappear.

FAINT'-HEART'ED, a. Cowardly; timorous. [manner.]

FAINT'LY, adv. In a faint or feeble manner. *n.* State of being faint; feebleness; dejection.

FAINTS, n. pl. Impure spirit which comes over first and last in the distillation of whiskey.

FAIR, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *fæger*.] 1. Free from spots, dirt, or imperfection; spotless; pure. 2. Handsome; beautiful. 3. Of a light shade. 4. Cloudless; propitious; favorable. 5. Unincumbered; open. 6. Characterized by frankness, honesty, or impartiality. 7. Inspiring confidence. 8. Distinct; legible. 9. Moderate; middling.—*adv.* Clearly; openly; frankly; honestly; favorably. — *n.* 1. A handsome woman. 2. [Lat. *feriae*, holidays, festivals, because fairs were generally held in holidays and feasts.] A gathering of buyers and sellers, with their merchandise at a stated, regular, or appointed time.

FAIR'LY, adv. In a fair manner; clearly; distinctly; frankly; honestly; favorably.

FAIR'NESS, n. State of being fair or free from spots; agreeableness; clearness; honesty; candor; distinctness.

FAIR'Y, n. [Fr. *féeerie*, enchantment. Late Lat. *Faia*, for *Parca*, one of the goddesses of fate.] An imaginary supernatural being, supposed to assume a human form.

FAITH, n. [Lat. *fides*, from *fidere*, to trust.] 1. Belief; reliance on testimony. 2. Firm belief, on probable evidence of any kind, especially in regard to important moral truth. 3. That which is believed on any subject; especially, a system of religious belief. 4. Adherence to duty and fulfillment of promises. 5. Promise given.

FAITH'FUL, a. 1. Full of faith; disposed to believe. 2. Firm in adherence to promises or other engagements. 3. Loyal; of true fidelity. 4. Conformable to truth. 5. Worthy of belief. [manner.]

FAITH'FUL'LY, adv. In a faithful manner.

FAITH'FUL'NESS, n. Fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

FAITH'LESS, a. 1. Not believing; esp. not believing in God or religion. 2. Not true to allegiance, duty, or vows. 3. Serving to disappoint or deceive.

FAKE, n. [A.-S. *faec*, space, interval.] A single turn or coil of a cable.

FA'KIR (fä'ker), } n. An Oriental
FA-QU'IR (fä'keer'), } religious ascetic.

FA'L'CATE, } a. [Lat. *falcatus*, fr.
**FA'L'CATE'D, } falx, falcis, sickle,
scythe.] Bent like a sickle or scythe.**

FAL'CHION (faw'chun), n. [L. Lat. *falcio*, from Lat. *falx*, a sickle.] A short, broad sword, with a slightly curved point.

FAL'CON (faw'kn), n. [Late Lat. *falco*, from *falx*, sickle or scythe, — from its curving talons.] One of a family of raptorial birds; especially, one trained to the pursuit of game; a hawk.

FAL'CON-ER (faw'kn-er), n. One who trains hawks for taking game.

FAL'CON-RY (faw'kn-ry), n. 1. Art of training hawks. 2. Practice of taking game by means of hawks.

FALL, v. i. [*imp.* FELL; *p. p.* FALLEN.] [A.-S. *f-llan*.] 1. To descend from a higher position to a lower; to drop down. 2. To become prostrate. 3. To empty. 4. To perish; to vanish. 5. To lose strength. 6. To be brought forth. 7. To decline in power, glory, value, or the like. 8. To sink into vice, error, or sin. 9. To become ensnared. 10. To pass into a new state; to become. 11. To happen. 12. To pass or be transferred by chance, lot, or otherwise. — *n.* 1. Descent. 2. Act of dropping from an erect posture. 3. Death; destruction. 4. Degradation. 5. Depreciation. 6. A sinking of tone. 7. A slope. 8. A cascade; a cataract. 9. Extent of descent. 10. Autumn. 11. Lapse from innocence; apostasy. 12. Part of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

FAL-LAC'IOUS, a. Pertaining to a fallacy; fitted to deceive.

FAL'LA-CY, n. [Lat. *fallacia*, from *fallere*, to deceive.] 1. Deceptive or false appearance; deceitfulness. 2. A deceptive argument.

SYN. — Sophistry. — A fallacy is an argument which professes to be decisive, but in reality is not; *sophistry* is also false reasoning, but of so specious and subtle a kind as to render it difficult to expose its fallacy. Many fallacies are obvious, but the evil of *sophistry* lies in its consummate art.

FALLEN (fawln, 58), p. a. Dropped; descended; degraded; ruined.

FAL'LI-BIL'I-TY, n. Liableness to deceive or to be deceived.

FAL'LI-BLE, a. [From Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] Liable to deceive or be deceived.

FALLING-SICK'NESS, n. Epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls down.

FAL'LOW, a. [A.-S. *fealu*, *fealo*, allied to Lat. *pallidus*, *fulvus*, and *flavus*.] 1. Left untilled or unsowed after having been plowed. 2. Pale red or pale yellow. — *n.* Land that has lain a year or more plowed without being sowed. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To plow and harrow, as land, without seeding.

FAL'LOW-DEER, n. [From its fallow or pale-yellow color.] A species of deer, smaller than the stag.

FAL'SE, a. [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *falsus*, *p. p.* of *fallere*, to deceive.] 1. Utter-

ing falsehood; dishonest treacherous; perfidious. 2. Fitted or likely to deceive or disappoint. 3. Not genuine or real; counterfeit; hypocritical. 4. Not well founded; erroneous.

FALSE'HOOD, n. 1. Want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion. 2. Want of honesty or integrity; perfidy. 3. Counterfeit; imposture.

FALSE'LY, adv. In a false manner.

FALSE'NESS, n. Want of integrity.

FALS-ETTE', } n. [See FALSE.] That
FALS-ET'TO, } peculiar species of
voice in a man, the compass of which lies above his natural voice.

FALS-I-FI-CATION, n. 1. Act of making false; a counterfeiting. 2. Confutation.

FALS'I-FY-ER, n. One who falsifies.

FALS'I-FY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *falsificare*, fr. Lat. *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To counterfeit; to forge. 2. To prove to be false. 3. To violate; to break by falsehood. — *v. i.* To tell lies.

FALS'TY, n. 1. Quality of being false; contrariety to truth. 2. A false assertion.

SYN. — Falsehood; lie; deceit. — *Falsity* denotes the state or quality of being false. A falsehood is a false declaration designedly made. A lie is a gross, unblushing falsehood. It is a vulgar error to speak of "telling a falsity." It is an equal error to say, "I perceive the falsehood of your declaration or statement."

FAL'TER, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *fauter*, from *fault*.] 1. To fail; to hesitate; to stammer. 2. To tremble; to totter. 3. To fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise.

FAME, n. [Lat. *fama*, fr. Gr. *φῆμη*, I say, tell.] 1. Public report or rumor. 2. Renown; celebrity.

SYN. — Reputation; credit; honor.

FA-MIL'IAR-I-Y, a. [Lat. *familiaris*, from Lat. *familia*, family.] 1. Pertaining to a family; domestic. 2. Closely acquainted or intimate. 3. Unceremonious; free. 4. Well known; well understood. — *n.* 1. An intimate; a close companion. 2. A demon supposed to attend at a call. 3. One employed in the service of the institution.

FA-MIL'IAR'I-TY (-yā i-tē), n. State of being familiar; freedom from ceremony and constraint.

SYN. — Acquaintance; fellowship; intimacy. See ACQUAINTANCE.

FA-MIL'IAR-I-ZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make familiar; to habituate; to accustom. 2. To make easy by practice. [manner.]

FA-MIL'IAR-LY, adv. In a familiar manner.

FAM'I-LY, n. [Lat. *familia*, fr. *famulus*, servant.] 1. Those living together in the same house; a household. 2. A tribe or race; kindred. 3. Genealogy; lineage. 4. Honorable descent. 5. A group of kindred individuals, more comprehensive than a genus.

FAM'INE, n. [Lat. *fames*.] Scarcity of food; dearth; destitution.

FAM'ISH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To

BR, DO, WOLF, TOO, TOCK; URN, RUE, PULL; F, I, O, silent; C, Ç, soft; G, G, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; FHS.

destroy with hunger. 2. To exhaust the strength of by hunger. 3. To kill by deprivation of any thing necessary. — *v. i.* 1. To die of hunger; to starve. 2. To be distressed with want. [hunger.]
FAM'ISH-MENT, a. Pain of extreme
FAM'OUS, n. Celebrated in fame or public report.

SYN. — Renowned; illustrious. — *Famous* is applied to a person or thing widely spoken of as extraordinary; *renowned* is applied to those who are named again and again with honor; *illustrious* to those who have dazzled the world by the splendor of their deeds or their virtues. Napoleon was *famous*; Alexander was *renowned*; Washington was *illustrious*.

FAM'OUS-LY, adv. With great fame.
FAN, n. [A.-S. *fann*, allied to Lat. *cannus*, fan.] An instrument for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING, 136.] 1. To move as with a fan. 2. To cool by moving the air with a fan. 3. To ventilate. 4. To winnow.
FA-NAT'IC, } a. [See FANE.] Per-
FA-NAT'IC-AL, } taining to, or indicat-
 ing, fanaticism. — *n.* A person affected by excessive enthusiasm.
FA-NAT'IC-AL-LY, adv. In a fanatical manner.
FA-NAT'IC-ISM, n. Wild and extravagant enthusiasm, especially in regard to religion.

SYN. — See ENTHUSIASM.
FAN'CI-ER, n. 1. One governed by fancy. 2. One who has a special liking for or interest in; hence, one who keeps for sale.
FAN'CI-FUL, a. 1. Full of fancy; whimsical. 2. Dictated by fancy; abounding in wild images.

SYN. — Fantastical; visionary. — *Fanciful* notions are the product of a heated fancy, without any support in reason or truth; *fantastical* schemes or systems are made up of oddly-assorted fancies, often of the most whimsical kind; *visionary* expectations are those which can never be realized in fact.

FAN'CI-FUL-LY, adv. In a fanciful manner. [being fanciful.]
FAN'CI-FUL-NESS, n. Quality of
FAN'CY, n. [Gr. *φαντασία*, fr. *φαντάζειν*, to make visible.] 1. Faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of any thing perceived before; power of readily and happily creating and recalling such objects for the purpose of amusement or embellishment. 2. A representation of any thing formed in the mind; conception. 3. Caprice; whim; impression. 4. Liking; hence, the object of liking.

The fancy, those who exhibit some special or peculiar taste or fancy, as for sporting, boxing, and the like; — used collectively.
 — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To figure to one's self; to imagine. — *v. t.* 1. To form a conception of; to imagine. 2. To have a liking for; — *a.* Adapted to please the fancy or taste.

FAN-DAN'GO, n. [Sp.] A lively Spanish dance.
FANE, n. [Lat. *fanum*, fr. *fari*, to speak.] A temple; a church.
FAN-FAR'ON-ADE', n. [Fr. *fanfaronade*, from *fanfaron*, a bully.] Vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.
FANG, n. [A.-S. *jang*, a taking, seizing, grasp.] 1. Tusk of a boar or other animal; a long pointed tooth. 2. A claw or talon. 3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.
FAN'-LIGHT (-lit), n. A window resembling in form an open fan.

FAN'-PALM (fän'päm), n. The talipot-tree, a native of the East Indies. It attains to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with a straight trunk crowned by a tuft of enormous leaves. The leaves, when they first appear, are folded together like a fan, and afterward spread open. Fan-palm.
FAN-TAS'TIC (-tä'ze-ä), n. [It. See FANCY.] (*Mus.*) A continuous composition, not governed by the ordinary rules of musical design.
FAN'TASM, n. Something not real. See PHANTASM.



FAN-TAS'TIC, } a. 1. Existing only
FAN-TAS'TIC-AL, } in imagination.
 2. Having the nature of a phantom.
 3. Indulging the vagaries of imagination. 4. Irregular; wild; capricious.

SYN. — See FANCIFUL.
 — *n.* A person given to fantastic dress, manners, &c.; hence, a dandy.
FAN-TAS'TIC-AL-LY, adv. In a fantastic manner.
FAN'TA-SY, n. Same as FANCY. [Obs.]
FÄ'QUIR' (fä-keer'), n. See FAKIR.
FÄR, a. [-THER; -THEST.] A.-S. *fæor*, *fæor*, allied to Lat. *porro*.] 1. Distant; remote. 2. Contrary to design or wishes. 3. Alienated. 4. More or most distant of the two. — *adv.* 1. To a great distance or time. 2. In great part or proportion. 3. To a certain point, degree, or distance.

FÄRCE, n. [Lat. *farsus*, p. p. of *farcire*, to stuff.] 1. Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl. 2. A low style of comedy. 3. Ridiculous or empty show.
FÄR'CI-CAL, a. Belonging or appropriated to farce; ludicrous or deprecativ.
FÄRE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *faran*.] 1. To go; to pass; to travel. 2. To be in any state. 3. To be treated or entertained. 4. To happen well or ill. — *n.* 1. Price of passage by land or water. 2. Experience. 3. Food; provisions for the table.
FÄRE-WÉLL', interj. [Of *fare*, in the imper. and well.] Go well; good-by; adieu.
FÄRE-WÉLL, or FÄRE-WÉLL', n. 1. A wish of happiness at parting; adieu. 2. Departure.

FÄRE'WELL, a. Parting; valedictory
FÄR'-FÄTCHED (fär'fätcht), a. 1. Brought from far. 2. Forc'd, strained.
FÄR-I'NÄ, or FÄ-RY'NÄ, n. [Lat., meal, flour.] Flour of any species of corn or starchy root.
FÄR-I'NÄ'CEOUS, a. 1. Consisting of, or yielding, meal or flour. 2. Like meal; mealy.

FÄRM, n. [From Lat. *firmus*, firm, fast, either because farms were at first inclosed with walls, or because the leases were confirmed by signature.] 1. A tract of land cultivated by a tenant. 2. A landed estate. 3. A lease. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lease or let for an equivalent. 2. To give up to another, as a business, &c., for a percentage of what it yields. 3. To cultivate, as a farm.

FÄRM'ER, n. One who farms; esp., an agriculturalist; a husbandman.
FÄRM'ING, n. Business of cultivating land.
FÄR'O (89), n. [From an Egyptian king-or Pharaoh formerly on one of the cards.] A game at cards, in which a person plays against the bank, kept by the proprietor of the table.

FÄR-RÄG'I-NOÜS, a. [From *farrago*.] Formed of various materials; mixed.
FÄR-RÄ'GO (118), n. [Lat., mixed fodder, medley.] A mass composed of various materials confusedly mixed; a medley.

FÄR'R'I-ER, n. [From Lat. *ferrum*, iron; L. Lat. *ferrarius equorum*, one who shoes horses.] 1. A smith who shoes horses. 2. A veterinary surgeon.

FÄR'R'I-ER-Y, n. 1. Art of shoeing horses. 2. Art of curing diseases of horses and cattle.

FÄR'RÖW, n. [A.-S. *fearh*, pig.] A litter of pigs. — *v. t.* & *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To bring forth, as pigs. — *a.* [Allied to O. H. Ger. *far*, *farr*, A.-S. *fæar*, bull, steer.] Not producing young in a given season or year; — said only of cows.

FÄR'-SIGHT'ED (-sīt'), a. 1. Seeing to a great distance. 2. Incapable of seeing near objects distinctly.

FÄR'THER, a., compar. of far. 1. More remote; additional. 2. Tending to a greater distance; longer. — *adv.* 1. At or to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond. 2. Moreover.

FÄR'THEST, a. [*superl. of far*.] Most distant or remote; furthest. — *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. See FURTHEST.

FÄR'THING, n. [A.-S. *feordhung*, fr. *feordha*, fourth.] The fourth of a penny.

FÄR'THIN-GÄLE, n. [O. Eng. *vardin-gale*, fr. O. Fr. *vertugade*, prob. corrupt from *vertu-garde*, i. e., virtue-guard.] A hoop petticoat.

FÄS'CI-CLE, n. [Lat. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.] A close cluster with the flowers much crowded together.

FĀS'CI-NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fascinare*.] 1. To bewitch; to enchant. 2. To excite and allure irresistibly; to charm; to enrapture.
FĀS'CI-NĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of fascinating; enchantment; witchcraft. 2. That which fascinates; a charm; a spell.
FĀS-ĀINE' (-seen'), *n.* [Lat. *fascina*, fr. *fascis*, bundle.] A bundle of rods or of small sticks, used in raising batteries, &c.
FĀSH'ION (fāsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *factio*, a making.] 1. Make or form of anything; pattern; model. 2. Prevailing mode or style, esp. of dress. 3. Mode of action; manner; way. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form. 2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.
FĀSH'ION-Ā-BLE, *a.* 1. Conforming to the fashion. 2. Established by custom or use; current. 3. Observant of the fashion or customary mode. 4. Genteel; well bred. — *n.* A person of fashion.
FĀSH'ION-Ā-BLY, *adv.* In a manner according to fashion.
FĀST, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *fāst*.] 1. Firmly fixed; closely adhering. 2. Firm against attack. 3. Firm in adherence; steadfast. 4. Not easily disturbed; deep; sound. 5. Moving rapidly; rapid. 6. Rash and inconsiderate; extravagant. — *adv.* 1. In a fast or fixed manner. 2. In a rapid manner; quickly; swiftly; rapidly. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fāstan*, to keep, to observe, to fast, allied to *fast*, firm.] To abstain from food; to go hungry. — *n.* 1. Abstinence from food. 2. A time of fasting.
FĀST-DĀY, *n.* A day on which fasting is observed.
FĀST'EN (fās'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fix firmly; to make fast. 2. To hold together by any means.
SYN. — To fix; cement; affix; annex.
FĀST'ENER (fās'n-er), *n.* One who, or that which, makes fast.
FĀST'EN-ING (fās'n-ing), *n.* Anything that binds and makes fast.
FĀS-TĪD'Ī-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *fastidiosus*, fr. *fastidium*, loathing.] Difficult to please; delicate to a fault.
SYN. — Squeamish. — *Fastidious* is applied to one whose taste or feelings are offended by trifling defects or errors; *squeamish* (*lit.*), having a stomach which is easily turned to one who is excessively nice on minor points, or else overscrupulous.
FĀST'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being fast. 2. A stronghold; a fortress or fort.
FĀT, *a.* [-TER; -TEST, 136.] [A.-S. *fāt*.] 1. Abounding with fat; [A.-S. *fāt*], corpulent; oily; greasy. 2. Coarse; gross; dull. 3. Productive. — *n.* 1. An oily, concrete animal substance. 2. Best or richest part. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 136.] To make fat; to fatten. — *v. i.* To grow fat. — *n.* [A.-S. *fāt*, allied to O. H. Ger. *fazzōn*, to contain.] A large tub; a vat.
FĀTĀL, *a.* 1. Proceeding from fat. 2. Causing death; deadly; mortal.

FĀTĀL-ĪSM, *n.* Doctrine of fate, or inevitable necessity.
FĀTĀL-ĪST, *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.
FĀ-TĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* 1. State of being fatal; invincible necessity. 2. State of being productive of death.
FĀTĀL-LY, *adv.* In a fatal manner.
FĀTĀ MOR-GĀ'NĀ, [It., *Fairy Morgána*, it being looked upon as her work.] A remarkable phenomenon depending on atmospheric refraction.
FĀTE, *n.* [Lat. *fatum*, fr. *fari*, to speak.] 1. Inevitable necessity. 2. Fatal lot; death; destruction. 3. *pl.* (*Myth.*) Three goddesses, who were supposed to determine the course of human life.
SYN. — Destiny; lot; doom; fortune; chance.
FĀTED, *a.* Deceed by fate; doomed.
FĀTHER, *n.* [A.-S. *fader*, allied to Gr. *πάτερ*.] 1. Male parent. 2. A male ancestor; a progenitor. 3. He who is to be venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, &c. 4. A producer, author, or contriver; the first of a series. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To beget. 2. To adopt; hence, to acknowledge one's self author of. [father; paternity.
FĀTHER-HŪD, *n.* State of being a father.
FĀTHER-IN-LĀW, *n.* Father of one's husband or wife. [one's ancestors.
FĀTHER-LĀND, *n.* Native land of a father.
FĀTHER-LESS, *a.* Having no father.
FĀTHER-LI-NESS, *n.* Qualities of a father; parental care and kindness.
FĀTHER-LY, *a.* 1. Like a father; paternal. 2. Pertaining to a father.
FĀTHOM, *n.* [A.-S. *fāthem*, *fāthm*, embrace.] A measure of length, containing six feet. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To measure by a sounding line; to get to the bottom of.
FĀTHOM-Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being fathomed. [fathomed.
FĀTHOM-LESS, *a.* Incapable of being fathomed.
FĀ-TĪGUE' (-teeg'), *n.* 1. Weariness from labor. 2. Cause of, weariness; toil. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 140.] [Lat. *fātigare*.] To weary with any bodily or mental exertion; to jade; to tire.
FĀTLING, *n.* A young animal fattened for slaughter.
FĀT'NESS, *n.* [From *fat*.] 1. Quality of being fat; corpulency. 2. Richness; fertility. 3. That which is fat or which makes fat.
FĀT'TEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make fat; to fat. 2. To make fertile; to enrich. — *v. i.* To grow fat or corpulent.
FĀT'TI-NESS, *n.* State of being fatty; grossness. [its qualities.
FĀT'TY, *a.* Containing fat, or having fat.
FĀT'TY-TY, *n.* Imbecility of mind.
FĀTU-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *fatuus*.] 1. Feeble in mind. 2. Without reality; illusory.
FAUBOURG (fō'bōrg), *n.* [Fr., for *fauz-bourg*, *i. e.*, a false town.] A suburb in French cities.
FAUCET, *n.* [Lat. *fauces*, throat.] A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask.

FAULT, *n.* [O. Fr. *faulte*, *fatte*, fr. Lat. *fallere*, to deceive.] 1. Want; absence; lack. 2. Any thing that is wanting, or that impairs excellence. 3. A moral failing. 4. A displacement of strata or veins at a fissure, so that they are not continuous. 5. (*Hunting.*) A lost scent.
SYN. — Error; blemish; defect; imperfection; weakness; blunder; falling; vice.
FAULT'LY, *adv.* In a faulty manner; blamably. [faulty.
FAULT'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being faulty.
FAULT'LESS, *a.* Without fault; free from blemish.
FAULT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.
FAULTY, *a.* 1. Containing faults or defects; imperfect. 2. Guilty of a fault; blamable.
FAUN, *n.* [Lat. *Faunus*, protecting deity of agriculture and shepherds.] (*Rom Myth.*) A god of fields and shepherds, half goat and half man.
FAUNA, *n.* [See *supra*.] The animals of any given area or epoch.
FAVOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *favere*, to be favorable.] 1. Kind regard. 2. Countenance; support. 3. A kind act or office. 4. A gift or present; something worn as a token of affection.
FAVOR-Ā-BLY, *adv.* In a favorable manner; kindly.
FAVOR-Ā-BLE, *a.* 1. Kind; propitious; friendly. 2. Advantageous.
FAVOR-Ā-BLY, *adv.* In a favorable manner; kindly.
FAVOR-ĪTE, *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favor. — *a.* Regarded with particular kindness.
FAVOR-IT-ISM, *n.* Disposition to promote the interest of a favorite; partiality.
FAWN, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, young of any beast, from Lat. *felus*, filled with young.] A young fallow deer; a buck or doe of the first year. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fagnian*, *fahnian*, to rejoice, flatter. See *FAIN*.] 1. To court favor by low cringing, &c., as a dog. 2. To court servilely.
FAWNER, *n.* One who fawns; a sycophant.
FĀY, *n.* [See *FAIRY*.] A fairy; an elf. — *v. t.* [Confr. fr. *faige*.] To fit; to suit. — *v. i.* To unite closely; to fit; to fadge.
FĀL'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *fideltas*.] Fidelity to a superior power, or to a government.
FĀR, *n.* [A.-S. *fār*, a coming suddenly upon, deceit, fear.] 1. A painful emotion excited by expectation of evil; apprehension; alarm; dread. 2. Respectful or awful reverence. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be afraid of. 2. To have a reverential awe of. — *v. i.* To be afraid.
FĀR'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of fear; frightened. 2. Inclined to fear. 3. Inspiring, or caused by, fear. 4. Inspiring fear.
SYN. — Apprehensive; afraid; timid;

timorous; horrible; distressing; frightful; dreadful; awful; terrible.

FEAR'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a fearful manner. [fearful.]

FEAR'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fearful.

FEAR'LESS, *a.* Free from fear.

FEAR'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a fearless manner.

FEAR'LESS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being fearless; courage; intrepidity.

FEAR'NAUGHT (-nawt), *n.* A woollen cloth of great thickness; dreadnought. [feasible.]

FEA'SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being feasible.

FEA'SI-BLE, *a.* [From Lat. *facere*, to make or do.] Capable of being done; practicable.

FEA'SI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

FEAST, *n.* [Lat. *festum*, pl. *fasta*.] 1. A festival; a holiday. 2. A rich repast; a banquet. 3. Something delicious or highly agreeable; entertainment.

SYN. — Banquet. — A *feast* sets before us winds superior in quantity, variety, and abundance; a *banquet* is a luxurious feast; a *festival* is the joyful celebration by good cheer of some agreeable event. A *feast* which was designed to be a *festival*, may be changed into a *banquet*. A *carousal* is unrestrained indulgence in frolic and drink.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To eat sumptuously. 2. To be highly gratified. — *v. t.* 1. To entertain with sumptuous provisions. 2. To delight.

FEAT, *n.* [Lat. *factum*, fr. *facere*, to make or do.] A deed; an exploit.

FEATHER, *n.* [A.-S. *fedher*, allied to Gr. *πτερόν*, for *πτερόν*.] One of the growths which make up the covering of a bird; a plume. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather. 2. To adorn. — *v. i.* To become feathered or horizontal.

FEATURE, *n.* [From Lat. *factura*, a making, formation.] 1. Make or appearance of the human face, especially of any single part of the face; a lineament. 2. Cast or structure of any thing.

FE-BRIF'E, *a.* [Lat. *febris*, fever, and *facere*, to make.] Producing fever.

FE'BRI-FUGE, *n.* [Lat. *febris*, fever, and *fugare*, to put to flight.] A medicine to mitigate or remove fever. — *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever.

FE'BRILE, or **FE'BRI'LE**, *a.* [Lat. *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to, or indicating, fever.

FE'BRU-A-RY, *n.* [Lat. *Februarius*, lit. month of expiation.] Second month in the year.

FE'CAL, *a.* [Lat. *fecer*, pl. *feces*.] Pertaining to, or containing, dregs or feces.

FE'CES (fē'sēz), *n. pl.* Dregs; feces.

FE'CU-LA, *n.* [Lat. *fecula*, dim. of *fecer*, sediment.] Nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina.

FE'CU-LENCE, *n.* 1. State of being feculent. 2. Sediment; lees; dregs.

FE'CU-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *feculentus*, fr. *fecer*, *fecula*.] Foul; muddy; thick.

FE'CU-N-DATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fecundare*, -*datum*.] 1. To make fruitful. 2. To impregnate.

FE'CU-N-DA'TION, *n.* Act of fecundating; impregnation.

FE-CUN'DI-TY, *n.* 1. Fruitfulness. 2. Power of germinating, as in seeds. 3. Richness of invention.

FED, *imp. & p. p.* of *Feed*.

FED'ER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *foedus*, league, treaty.] 1. Pertaining to a league, contract, or treaty. 2. Composed of states which retain only a subordinate and limited sovereignty.

FED'ER-AL, } *n.* An advocate
FED'ER-AL-IST, } of confederation;
specifically, a friend of the Constitution of the United States at its formation. [eralists.]

FED'ER-AL-ISM, *n.* Principles of Federalism.

FED'ER-ATE (45), *a.* United by compact, as states; confederate.

FED'ER-ATION, *n.* 1. Act of uniting in a league. 2. A league; a confederacy. [in a league.]

FED'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Uniting; joining.

FEE, *n.* [A.-S. *feoh*, cattle; hence, value, price, property, wealth.] 1. Property; possession. 2. Reward for services; charge. 3. (*Eng. Law.*) An estate of inheritance supposed to be held from the sovereign. 4. (*Amer. Law.*) An estate of inheritance belonging to the owner, absolutely and simply. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reward for services; to recompense.

FEE'BLE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [From Lat. *febilis*, lamentable, wretched.] 1. Deficient in physical strength. 2. Wanting force, vigor, or efficiency. 3. Indicating feebleness.

SYN. — Infirm; weak; languid; imbecile.

FEE'BLE-MIND'ED, *a.* Weak in intellectual power.

FEE'BLE-NESS, *n.* Weakness of body or mind; infirmity. [strength.]

FEE'BLY, *adv.* Weakly; without strength.

FEED, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FED**.] [A.-S. *fidan*, Cf. **FOOD**.] 1. To give food to. 2. To satisfy. 3. To graze. 4. To give for food. — *v. i.* To take food; to eat. — *n.* 1. That which is eaten by beasts; provender; fodder. 2. Parts that move work to the cutting-tool, or the tool to the work.

FEED'ER, *n.* 1. One who feeds. 2. Any tributary fountain or medium of supply.

FEE'FARM, *n.* Land held of another in fee, in consideration of an annual farm or rent.

FEEL, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* **FELT**.] [A.-S. *felan*.] 1. To perceive by the touch. 2. To touch; to examine by touching. 3. To experience; to be affected by. 4. To have an inward persuasion of. — *v. i.* 1. To have perception by the touch. 2. To have the sensibilities moved or affected. 3. To perceive one's self to be. 4. To

know certainly. 5. To appear to the touch. — *n.* Sensation communicated by touching.

FEEL'ER, *n.* 1. One who feels. 2. An organ with which certain animals are furnished, for trying objects by the touch. 3. A proposal, observation, &c., put forth to ascertain the views of others.

FEEL'ING, *p. a.* Possessing, or expressive, of great sensibility; sensitive. — *n.* 1. Sense of touch. 2. Consciousness. 3. Capacity of the soul for emotional states. 4. Any mental state.

SYN. — Sensation; emotion; passion. See **EMOTION**.

FEELING-LY, *adv.* In a feeling manner. [ditions or limits.]

FEE-SIM'PLE, *n.* A fee without condition. [*pl.* of *Foot*.]

FEIGN (fān), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *feindre*, Lat. *fingerē*.] 1. To imagine; to pretend. 2. To make a show of.

FEINT (fānt), *n.* 1. That which is feigned; a pretense. 2. A seeming aim at one part when another is intended to be struck.

FELD'SPÄR, *n.* [Ger. *feldspath*, from *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.] A crystalline mineral, consisting of silica, alumina, and potash.

FELI'C-I-TÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *felicitare*, -*tatum*; *felix*, happy.] 1. To delight. 2. To express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate.

SYN. — See **CONGRATULATE**.

FELI'C-I-TATION, *n.* Congratulation.

FELI'C-I-TOÜS, *a.* [From Lat. *felix*, happy.] Happy; delightful; appropriate. [tous manner.]

FELI'C-I-TOÜS-LY, *adv.* In a felicitous manner.

FELI'C-I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being happy. 2. That which promotes happiness.

SYN. — Happiness; bliss; blessedness.

FEL'INE, *a.* [Lat. *felinus*, from *felis*, cat.] Pertaining to cats.

FELL, *imp. of fall*. — *a.* [From Celtic *fall*, *fal*, *feal*, bad, evil.] Cruel; barbarous; savage. — *n.* [A.-S. *fell*, allied to Lat. *pellis*.] Skin or hide of a beast. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fellan*, causative form of *fallan*, to fall.] 1. To cause to fall; to prostrate. 2. To hem, as a seam.

FEL'LOE, *n.* See **FELLY**.

FEL'LOW, *n.* [A.-S. *felaw*, from *feligean*, *fyigan*, to follow.] 1. One who follows; a companion; an associate. 2. A man without good breeding or worth. 3. An equal in power, rank, &c. 4. One of a pair; a mate. 5. A person. 6. One of the associates in an English college; member of a literary or scientific society. 7. One of the trustees of a college. [Amer.]

FEL'LOW-CREAT'ÜRE, *n.* One of the same race or kind.

FEL'LOW-FEEL'ING, *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling.

FEL'LOW-SHIP, *n.* 1. State of being a fellow or associate. 2. Familiar intercourse; companionship. 3. A state of being together. 4. Partner-

ship. 5. An association, a company. 3. (*Eng. Univ.*) A foundation for the maintenance of a resident scholar.

FEL'LY, n. [A.-S. *felg, felge.*] Exterior rim, or a part of the rim, of a wheel.

FÉ'LO-DE-SÉ', n. [L. Lat. See *infra.*] A self-murderer; a suicide.

FEL'ON, n. [L. Lat. *felo, fello.* See **FELL, a.**] 1. One who has committed felony. 2. A person guilty or capable of heinous crime. 3. A painful inflammation of a finger or toe. — *a.* 1. Malignant. 2. Traitorous; disloyal.

FE-LÓ'NI-ÓIS, a. Malignant; traitorous; perfidious.

FE-LÓ'NI-ÓIS-LY, adv. In a felonious manner.

FEL'Ó-NY, n. [See **FELON**] A heinous crime; especially one punishable by death or imprisonment.

FEL'SPÁR, n. See **FELDSFAR.**

FÉLT, imp. & p. p. or a. from *Feel*. — *n.* [A.-S. *felu*, allied to Lat. *pilus*, hair.] A stuff of wool, or wool and fur, made by rolling and pressure, without weaving. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make into, or cover with, felt.

FE-LÚ'CÁ, n. [It. fr. Ar. *félukah*, fr. *fulk*, a ship.] A boat or vessel, used in the Mediterranean.

FÉ'MALE, n. [Lat. *femella*, dim. of *femina*, woman.] One of the sex that bears young. — *a.* 1. Belonging to the sex which bears young. 2. Belonging to, or characteristic of, the sex; feminine. 3. Having pistils and no stamens.

SYN. — See **FEMININE.**

FÉ'M-NINE, a. [Lat. *femininus*, fr. *femina*, woman.] 1. Pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanly. 2. Having the qualities of a female. 3. Having a form belonging more especially to words which are epithets of females.

SYN. — Female. — *Femak* is applied to the sex merely as opposed to male; *feminine* to the appropriate characteristics of the sex. A female school should teach *feminine* accomplishments.

FÉ'M-O-RAL, a. [From Lat. *femur*, thigh.] Belonging to the thigh.

FÉN, n. [A.-S. *fen*, or *fenn*, marsh, mud, dirt.] Boggy land; meor.

FÉ'NCE, n. [Abbrev. from *defence*.] 1. A defense. 2. A wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure. 3. Fencing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fend off danger from; to protect. 2. To inclose with a fence. — *v. i.* 1. To make a fence. 2. To defend one's self by use of the sword.

FÉ'N-CER, n. One who fences.

FÉ'N-CIBLE, a. Capable of being defended. — *n.* A soldier enlisted for the defense of the country, and not liable to be sent abroad.

FÉ'N-CING, n. Art or practice of self-defense with the sword.

FÉ'ND, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. fr. *defend*.] To keep off; to shut out. — *v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist.

FÉ'N-D'ER, n. One who, or that which,

fends or wards off; especially a metallic frame placed before a fire.

FE-NÉS'TRAL, a. [Lat. *fenestra*, window.] Pertaining to windows.

FÉ'N-NEL, n. [A.-S. *fenol*, from Lat. *feniculum*, dim. of *fenum*, hay.] An aromatic plant.

FÉ'N'NY, a. Pertaining to a fen; swampy; boggy.

FEOD (*fíd*), *n.* A feud.

FÉ'OFF (*fěf*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *féffer*, from *fiéf*. See **FIEF**.] To invest with a fee or feud. — *n.* A fief. See **FIEF**. [a feoffment is made.]

FÉ'OF-FÉE' (*fěf-fěe'*), *n.* One to whom **FÉ'OF-FÉE'** (*fěf-fěe'*), *n.* One who grants **FÉ'OF-FOR** a fee. [a feud or fee.]

FÉ'OF-FÉ'MENT (*fěf-fěm-ent*), *n.* Grant of **FÉ'OF-FOR** a fee. [a feud or fee.]

FÉ'É-TO-RY, n. [Lat. *feretrum*, fr. *ferre*, to bear.] The bier or shrine for the relics of saints.

FÉ'RI-AL, a. [L. Lat. *ferialis*, fr. *feria*, holiday.] Pertaining to holidays.

FÉ'RINE, a. [Lat. *ferinus*, fr. *ferus*, or *fera*, a wild animal.] Wild; untamed; savage.

FÉ'RMENT, n. [Lat. *fermentum*, contr. for *ferimentum*, fr. *fervere*, to boil, ferment.] 1. That which causes fermentation. 2. Tumult; agitation. 3. Fermentation.

FÉ'R-MÉNT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To cause fermentation in. — *v. i.* 1. To undergo fermentation; to work. 2. To be active or excited.

FÉ'R-MEN-TÁ'TION, n. That change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, &c., are decomposed, and their elements recombined in new compounds.

FÉ'RN, n. [A.-S. *fearn*.] An order of cryptogamous plants.

FE-RÓ'CÍOUS, a. [Lat. *ferox*, fierce.] Indicating cruelty; rapacious; wild.

SYN. — Fierce; savage; barbarous. — When these words are applied to human feelings or conduct, *ferocious* describes the disposition; *fierce*, the haste and violence of an act; *barbarous*, the coarseness and brutality by which it was marked; *savage*, the cruel and unfeeling spirit which it showed. A man is *ferocious* in his temper, *fierce* in his actions, *barbarous* in the manner of carrying out his purposes, *savage* in the spirit and feelings expressed in his words or deeds.

FE-RÓÇ'Í-TY, n. Savage wildness or fierceness; cruelty; barbarity.

FÉ'R'RE-ÓIS, a. [Lat. *ferreus*, fr. *ferrum*, iron.] Pertaining to iron; like iron.

FÉ'R'RET, n. [L. Lat. *furettum*, fr. *fur*, ferret, fr. Lat. *fur*, thief.] 1. An animal of the weasel kind. 2. A narrow woolen tape. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To drive out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the cony.

FÉ'RRI-AGE, n. Fare to be paid at a **FÉ'RRO-TYPE, n.** [From Lat. *ferum*, iron, and Gr. τ ρ \omicron ς , an impression.] A photographic picture taken on an iron plate by a collodion process.

FÉ'R-RÍ-GÍ-NOÚS, a. 1. Partaking of, or containing, iron. 2. Resembling iron-rust.

FÉ'R-RULE (*fěr-ril* or *fěr-ril*), *n.* [Lat.

ferum, iron.] A ring of metal put round a cane, or other thing, to strengthen it.

FÉ'RRY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [See *infra*.] To carry over a river, or other water, in a boat. — *n.* [A.-S. *ferjan*, to carry, convey, fr. *faran*, to go.] 1. A vessel for passing over narrow waters. 2. A place for passing across a river or other water, in ferry-boats. 3. Right of maintaining a ferry-boat.

FÉ'RRY-BÓAT (20), *n.* A boat for conveying passengers over streams and other narrow waters.

FÉ'RRY-MAN (150), *n.* One who keeps a ferry.

FÉ'R-TÍLE, a. [Lat. *fertilis*, fr. *ferre*, to bear.] Prolific; productive; rich.

SYN. — Fruitful. — *Fertile* denotes the power of producing; *fruitful*, the act. The prairies of the West are *fertile* by nature, and will soon be turned by cultivation into a *fruitful* field.

FÉ'R-TÍLI-TY, n. State of being fertile; fruitfulness. [deriving fertile.]

FÉ'R-TÍLI-ZÁ'TION, n. Act of rendering fertile. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make fertile, fruitful, or productive.

FÉ'R-TÍ-LÍZ'ER, n. One who, or that which, renders fertile.

FÉ'R-ÚLE (*fěr-ril* or *fěr-ril*), *n.* [Lat. *ferula*.] A flat piece of wood, used for punishment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To punish with a ferule.

FÉ'R-VÉN-CY, n. State of being fervent; ardent; warmth of devotion.

FÉ'R-VENT, a. [Lat. *fervens*, fr. *fervere*, to boil, to glow.] 1. Hot; ardent; boiling. 2. Warm in feeling; ardent [manner.]

FÉ'R-VENT-LY, adv. In a fervent manner.

FÉ'R-VID, a. [Lat. *fervidus*, from *fervere*, to boil, glow.] 1. Very hot; boiling. 2. Ardent; vehement.

FÉ'R-VÍD-LY, adv. In a fervid manner.

FÉ'R-VOR, n. 1. Heat. 2. Intensity of feeling; zeal.

FÉ'S-CŪE, n. [O. Eng. *festuc*, fr. Lat. *festuca*, a straw.] A straw, stick, or the like, to point out letters to children.

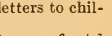
FÉ'S'TAL, a. [Lat. *festum*, a feast.] Pertaining to a holiday or feast; gay; mirthful.

FÉ'S'TER, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A modif. of *foster*.] 1. To grow virulent; to rankle. 2. To become malignant and invincible. — *n.* A sore which discharges corrupt matter; a pustule.

FÉ'S'TI-VAL, a. [Lat. *festivum*, festive jollity, from *festum*, feast.] Pertaining or appropriate to a feast; festive; festal. — *n.* A time of feasting or celebration.

FÉ'S'TÍVE, a. Pertaining to, or becoming, a feast; festal; joyous.

FES-TÍVÍ-TY, n. 1. Joyfulness; gaiety. 2. A festival.

FES-TOÓN', n. [Orig. ] An ornament for a *festival*. A garland or wreath hanging in a curve. — *v. t.* [-ED; Festoon.]

-ING.] To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons.

FĒTAL, *a.* Pertaining to a fetus.

FĒTCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fetician*. Cf. *fecan*, to draw, lead.] 1. To go and bring; to get. 2. To bring; to sell for. 3. To make; to do. 4. To reach; to attain. — *n.* A stragem; and an artifice.

FĒTE (lat), *n.* [Fr. See **FEAST**.] A festival, holiday, or celebration. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To honor with a festive entertainment.

FĒTĪCH (fē'tish), *n.* [Pg. *feitico*, sorcery, charm, fr. Lat. *facticus*, artificial.] A material thing, worshipped among certain African tribes.

FĒT'Ī-ĈĪSM, } *n.* The low idolatry of
FĒT'Ī-ĈĪSM, } Western Africa.

FĒT'ID, *a.* [Lat. *fetidus*, fr. *fetere*, to have an ill smell.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

FĒT'LOCK, *n.* [From *feet*, or *foot*, and *lock*.] Part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pasteron joint in horses.

FĒT'ŌR, *n.* [Lat. *fetor*.] Stench.

FĒT'ŌR, *n.* [A.-S. *fetor*.] [Chiefly used in the pl.] 1. A chain for the feet. 2. Any restraint. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put fetters on; to shackle. 2. To impose restraints on.

FĒT'US (147), *n.* [Lat. *factus*, *fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring.] The unborn young of animals after it is perfectly formed.

FĒUD, *n.* [A.-S. *faldh*, fr. *figan*, *fian*, to hate.] 1. An inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state. 2. [L. Lat. *feulom*, *feodom*. See **FEĒ**.] A stipendiary estate in land, held of a superior, by service; a fee; a fee.

FĒUD'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to feuds, feuds, or fees. 2. Embracing tenures by military services.

FĒUD'AL-ISM, *n.* Principles and constitution of feuds. [being feudal.]

FĒUD'ĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* State or quality of **FĒUD'AL-TORY**, *a.* Held from another on some conditional tenure.

FĒVER, *n.* [A.-S. *fefer*, Lat. *febris*, prob. fr. *fervere*, to be hot, boil.] 1. A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat and acceleration of the pulse. 2. Strong excitement of any kind.

FĒVER-ISH, *a.* Pertaining to, indicating, or resembling, a fever.

FĒVER-ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being feverish.

FĒW (fā), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *fed*, pl. *fedave*.] Not many; small, limited, or confined in number.

FĒWNESS (fū'nes), *n.* State of being few; paucity.

FĒZ, *n.* A red cap without a brim, worn by Turks, &c. [cree.]

FĒAT, *n.* [Lat., let it be done.] A **DEB**, *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *fable*.] A lie or falsehood. — *v. i.* [-BED; -BING, 136.] To lie.

FĒBER, } *n.* [Lat. *fibra*.] Any fine,
FĒBER, } slender thread, or thread-like substance.

FĒBRIL, *n.* A small fiber.

FĒBRINE, *n.* A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables. [ing of, fibers.]

FĒBROŪS, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, fibers.

FĒCK'LE (fik'l), *a.* [A.-S. *ficol*, from *fican*, to touch lightly, to flatter.] Liable to change; of a changeable mind; irresolute; capricious.

FĒCK'LE-NESS, *n.* State of being fickle.

FĒC'TILE, *a.* [Lat. *fictilis*, fr. *fungere*, to form.] Molded into form by art.

FĒC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *fictio*, fr. *fungere*, to form, feign.] 1. Act of feigning or inventing. 2. That which is feigned or invented; especially, a feigned story.

SYN. — Fabrication; falsehood. — *Fiction* is opposed to what is real, it may or may not be intended to deceive; a *fiction*, as here spoken of, is a fiction wrought up for the purpose of deceiving; a *falsehood* requires less invention, being merely a false statement.

FĒC'TĪTIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeit.

FĒC'TĪTIOUS-LY, *adv.* Counterfeitly.

FĒD, *n.* 1. A square bar to support the top-mast. 2. A pin of hard wood, taping to a point.

FĒD'DLE (fid'dl), *n.* A violin; a kit. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To play on a fiddle. 2. To trifle.

FĒD'DLE-FĒD'DLE, *n.* A trifle; nonsense. [Collog. and low.]

FĒD'DLER, *n.* One who plays on a fiddle.

FĒD'DLE-STĪCK, *n.* Bow and string for playing on a violin.

FĒDĒL'Ī-TY, *n.* [Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fides*, faith.] Faithfulness; adherence to right or truth.

SYN. — Integrity; faith; loyalty; fealty.

FĒD'ĒET, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *fika*, to hasten. Cf. **FICKLE**.] To move uneasily one way and the other. — *n.* Uneasiness; restlessness.

FĒD'ĒET-Y, *a.* Restless; uneasy.

FĒDŪ'CIAL, *a.* [Lat. *fiducia*, trust, confidence.] 1. Having faith or trust; confident. 2. Having the nature of a trust.

FĒDŪ'CIAL-LY, *adv.* With confidence.

FĒDŪ'CI-ARY (-dī'shī-), *a.* [See *supra*.] 1. Confident; undoubting. 2. Holding or held, or founded, in trust. — *n.* A trustee. [like.]

FĒE, *interj.* Denoting contempt or disbelief. [Fr. *fié*. See **FEUD** and **FEĒ**.] An estate held of a superior on condition of military service.

FĒELD, *n.* [A.-S. *feld*.] 1. Cleared land. 2. Plain where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself. 3. An open space of any kind.

FĒELD'-BOOK, *n.* A book used in surveying for making entries of measurements taken in the field.

FĒELD'-MĀR'SHAL, *n.* Commander of an army in some European countries.

FĒELD'-ŌF'FĪ-CĒR, *n.* A military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of general.

FĒELD'-PIĒĈE, *n.* A small cannon used in the field of battle.

FĒILD'-SPŌRT, *n.* Diversion in the field, as shooting and hunting.

FĒIEND, *n.* [A.-S. *feōnd*, *fiend*, from *fian*, *feon*, to hate.] An implacable foe; the devil.

FĒIEND'ISH, *a.* Like a fiend; malignant.

FĒIĒRĈE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [O. Eng. *fers*, *fers*, from Lat. *ferus*, wild, savage.] 1. Furious; violent. 2. Excessively earnest, eager, or ardent.

SYN. — See **FEROCIOUS**.

FĒIĒRĈE'LY, *adv.* In a fierce manner, or with a fierce expression.

FĒIĒRĈE'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being fierce.

FĒĒ-Ē-Ē-FĒ'Ā'ĈĪ-S (fē-ē-rī-fā'shī-ās), *n.* [Lat., i. e. cause it to be done.] A judicial writ that lies for him who has recovered in debt or damages.

FĒĒ-L'NESS, *n.* Quality of being fey.

FĒĒ-Y, *a.* 1. Consisting of, heated by, or resembling, fire. 2. Vehement; ardent. 3. Passionate; fierce.

FĒPE, *n.* [Cf. **PIPE**.] A small pipe used as a wind-instrument. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To play on a fife.

FĒP'ER, *n.* One who plays on a fife.

FĒP'TĒEN, *a.* Five and ten. — *n.* Sum of five and ten.

FĒP'TĒENTH, *a.* 1. Next in order after the fourteenth. 2. Being one of fifteen equal parts of a thing. — *n.* One of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole.

FĒFTH, *a.* 1. Next after the fourth. 2. Being one of five equal parts. — *n.* 1. One of five equal parts. 2. Interval between any tone and that represented on the fifth degree above it.

FĒFTH'LY, *adv.* In the fifth place.

FĒFTI-ĒTH, *a.* 1. Next after the forty-ninth. 2. Being one of fifty equal parts of a thing. — *n.* One of fifty equal parts of a unit.

FĒFTY, *a.* Five times ten. — *n.* Sum of five tens.

FĒG, *n.* [Lat. *figus*.] 1. A tree and its fruit, growing in warm climates. 2. A small piece of tobacco. [Amer.]

FĒIGHT (fīt), *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. **FOUGHT**.] [A.-S. *feohan*.] 1. To contend in arms. 2. To act in opposition. — *v. t.* 1. To carry on, as a conflict. 2. To contend with in battle. — *n.* A battle; a struggle for victory.

SYN. — Combat; engagement; contest; fray; affray; conflict.

FĒIGHT'ER (fīt'er), *n.* One who fights.

FĒIG'MENT, *n.* [Lat. *figmentum*, from *fungere*, to form, invent.] An invention; a fiction.

FĒIG'U-RA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *figurare*, to form, shape.] Capable of a certain fixed form or shape. [note figure.]

FĒIG'U-RATE, *a.* Of a certain determinate form.

FĒIG'U-RĀTION, *n.* Act of giving figure or determinate form.

FĒIG'U-RA-TIVE, *a.* 1. Representing by a figure; typical; representative. 2. Tropical; metaphorical; not literal.

FĒIG'U-RA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a figurative manner.

FIG'URE (53), *n.* [Lat. *figura*, fr. *figere*, to form, shape.] 1. Form of any thing; shape. 2. An image; a drawing. 3. Appearance or impression made by the conduct of a person. 4. A character representing a number; a numeral. 5. Value; price. 6. A type or representative. 7. Pictorial language; a trope. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make an image of. 2. To embellish with designs. 3. 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. — *v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished.

FIL-LÁ'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *filum*, thread.] Composed of threads.

FIL'A-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *filum*, thread.] A thread-like object or appendage.

FIL'A-MÉN'T'OS, *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments.

FIL'A-TÛRE (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *filatura*, from *filare*, to spin.] 1. The reeling of silk from cocoons. 2. A reel for drawing off silk.

FIL'BERT, *n.* [Perhaps from *full* and *beard*, from its long beards or husks.] Nut of the cultivated hazel.

FILCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *filhan*, to stick to, come upon, hide.] To steal or take privily; to pilfer.

FILCH'ER, *n.* One who filches.

FIL'É, *n.* [Lat. *filum*, thread.] 1. A line; a row, as of soldiers ranged behind one another. 2. An orderly collection of papers; also, the wire, or contrivance, by which they are kept in order. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set in order; to place on file. 2. To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting proper papers in a regular way. 3. To put among the records of a court. — *v. i.* To march in a line, as soldiers. — *n.* [A.-S. *feol*.] A steel instrument for abrading other substances. — *v. t. i.* To rub or smooth with a file, or as with a file. 2. To smooth; to polish.

FILE'-LEAD'ER, *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file.

FIL'IAL (fil'yal), *a.* [From Lat. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] 1. Pertaining to a son or daughter. 2. Bearing the relation of a child.

FIL'I-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Relation of a child to a father. 2. The fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father.

FIL'I-BÛS'TER, *n.* [Sp. *filibote* or *fibote*, a small, fast-sailing vessel, named from the river *Viz* in Holland.] A lawless military adventurer; a free-booter; a pirate. — *v. i.* To act as a filibuster.

FIL'I-FÓRM, *a.* [Lat. *filum*, thread, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a thread.

FIL'I-GREE, *n.* [Lat. *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain.] Ornamental work of fine gold or silver wire.

FILL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fyl-lan*, fr. *full*, full.] 1. To make full. 2. To supply abundantly. 3. To sat-

isfy. 4. To occupy; to hold. 5. To supply with an incumbent. — *v. i. i.* 1. To become full; to be satiated. 2. To give to drink. — *n.* 1. A full supply. 2. Shaft of a carriage.

FIL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, thread, dim. of *fil*, thread, from Lat. *filum*.] 1. A little band, esp. one to tie about the hair. 2. A piece of meat made up of muscles. 3. A little square member or ornament; a listel. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet.

FIL'LI-BÉG, *n.* [Gael. *filleadibéag*, i. e., little plaid.] A Highland dress reaching nearly to the knees.

FIL'LI-BÛS'TER, *n.* See **FILIBUSTER**.

FILL'ING, *n.* That which fills, or with which anything is filled.

FIL'LIP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. from the sound.] To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring. — *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

FIL'LI-PEEN', *n.* Same as **PHILO-PENA**.

FIL'LY, *n.* [W. *fillog*. See **FOAL**.] 1. A young mare. 2. A lively or wanton girl.

FILM, *n.* [A.-S. *film*, skin.] 1. A thin skin; a pellicle. 2. A slender thread. — *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin.

FILM'Y, *a.* Composed of film; membranous.

FIL'ÖSE (125), *a.* [Lat. *filum*, thread.] Ending in a thread-like process.

FIL'TER, *n.* [L. Lat. *filtrum*, *filtrum*, properly *felt*.] A piece of woolen cloth, paper, or the like, for straining liquors. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To purify, as liquor, by passing it through a filter. — *v. i.* To pass through a filter; to percolate.

FILTH, *n.* [A.-S. *fyldh*, fr. *ful*, foul.] 1. Foul matter; dirt. 2. Corruption; pollution.

FILTH'LY, *adv.* In a filthy manner.

FILTH'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being filthy. 2. That which is filthy, or makes filthy.

FILTH'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Defiled with filth; morally impure.

FIN, — Nasty; foul; dirty; squalid; gross; impure; polluted.

FIL'TRATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To filter.

FIL'TRÁTION, *n.* Act of filtering.

FIM'BRI-ATE, *a.* [Lat. *fibriatus*, fringed; *fibria*, fringe.] Bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs.

FIM'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hem; to fringe.

FIN, *n.* [A.-S., allied to Lat. *pinna*, fin, *penna*, wing, feather.] An organ of a fish, serving to balance and propel it in the water.

FIN'A-BLE, *a.* Subject to a fine.

FIN'AL, *a.* [Lat. *finalis*, from *finis*, limit, end.] 1. Pertaining to the end; last. 2. Decisive; mortal. 3. Respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view.

FIN, — Conclusive; ultimate. — *Final*

is now appropriated to that which brings up an end, as a final adjustment, the final judgment, &c. *Conclusive* implies the closing of all future discussion, negotiation, &c., as a *conclusive* argument or fact, a *conclusive* arrangement. *Ultimate* has reference to something earlier or preceding, as a temporary reverse may lead to an ultimate triumph. The statements which a man *finally* makes may be perfectly *conclusive* as to his ultimate intentions.

FINALE (fe-ná'lá), *n.* [It.] Last note, or end, of a piece of music; termination. [ment.]

FIN'ÁLI-TY, *n.* Final state; a settlement.

FIN'ÁL-LY, *adv.* 1. At the end; ultimately; lastly. 2. Completely.

FIN'ÁNCE (fin-án'ss, 114), *n.* [L. Lat. *financia*, payment of money, money, fr. *finare*, to pay a fine.] Income of a ruler or of a state; revenue; — often in the pl., funds.

FIN'ÁN'CIAL (fin-án'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance.

FIN'ÁN'CIAL-LY, *adv.* In a financial manner.

FIN'ÁN-CIÉR', *n.* 1. An officer who administers the public revenue. 2. One skilled in financial operations. — *v. i.* To conduct financial operations.

FINCH (66), *n.* [A.-S. *finc*, allied to W. *pinic*, a finch, smart, gay.] A small singing bird.

FIND, *v. t.* [*imp.* & *p. p.* FOUND.] [A.-S. *findan*.] 1. To meet with accidentally; to fall in with. 2. To perceive; to experience; to feel. 3. To discover by study or experiment. 4. To provide for; to supply. 5. To arrive at, as a conclusion. — *v. i.* To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court. [finds.]

FIND'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, finds.

FIND'ING, *n.* 1. That which is found; discovery; especially, *pl.*, that which a journeyman provides for himself. 2. A verdict.

FINE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Abbrev. fr. Lat. *finitus*, finished.] 1. Finished; perfected; hence, excellent; superior; showy. 2. Aiming at show or effect; over-dressed. 3. Nice; delicate; exquisite. 4. Sly; fraudulent. 5. Not coarse, gross, or heavy.

Fine arts, those arts which depend chiefly on the imagination, as poetry, painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture; — sometimes restricted to the first two.

FIN, — Beautiful. — When used as a word of praise, *fine* denotes "no ordinary thing of its kind." It is not as strong as *beautiful*, in reference to the single attribute implied in the latter; but when we speak of a *fine* woman, we embrace more: viz., all the qualities becoming a woman — breeding, sentiment, tact, &c. The same is true of a *fine* garden, landscape, horse, poem, &c.; and the word, though applied to a great variety of objects, has still a very definite sense, denoting a high degree of characteristic excellence, though not the very highest. When used in disparage, it denotes that the *fineness* is carried to an extreme.

— *v. t.* 1. [-ED; -ING.] To make fine; to refine. 2. To impose a pecuniary penalty upon. — *n.* A pay-

ment of money imposed as a punishment for an offense.

In fine, in conclusion; by way of termination or summing up,

FINE'-DRAW, *v. t.* [-DRAWN; -DRAWING.] To sew up, as a rent, so that the seam is not perceived.

FINE'-DRAWN, *p. a.* Drawn out with too much subtlety.

FINE'LY, *adv.* In a finished manner.

FINE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being fine.

FIN'ER, *n.* One who fines or purifies.

FIN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Decoration: especially showy or excessive decoration. 2. A refinery.

FYN'NËSSË (fyn-nëss'), *n.* [Fr. Cf. FINE-NESS.] Artifice; stratagem. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To use artifice.

FYN'GER, *n.* [A.-S. *finger*, fr. *fangan*, to take or seize.] One of the extremities of the hand, including or excluding the thumb. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To touch with the fingers; to handle. 2. To touch lightly. 3. To pilfer.

FYN'GER-BŌARD, *n.* Part of a stringed instrument on which the fingers are pressed to vary the tone.

FYN'GER-GLÄSS, *n.* A glass for water to wet the fingers at the dinner-table.

FYN'GER-PŌST, *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers.

FYN'IC-AL, *a.* [From *fine*.] Affectively fine; unduly particular.

SYN.— Spruce; foppish. — One who is spruce is elaborately nice in dress; one who is *finical* shows his affectation in language and manner as well as dress; one who is *foppish* seeks to distinguish himself by the cut of his clothes, the tawdriness of his ornaments, and the ostentation of his manner.

FIN'IS, *n.* [Lat.] An end; conclusion. **FIN'ISH**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *finire*, fr. *finis*, limit, end.] 1. To put an end to; to terminate. 2. To bestow the utmost labor upon. — *n.* That which finishes; esp., the last, hard, smooth coat of plaster on a wall.

FIN'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who finishes. 2. A machinist.

FIN'ITE, *a.* [Lat. *finitus*, p. p. of *finire*. See FINISH.] Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity.

FIN'ITE-LY, *adv.* Within limits.

FIN'NY, *a.* Furnished with, or pertaining to, fins.

FYN'-TŌED, *a.* Having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.

FIR (18), *n.* [A.-S. *firh*.] A tree allied to the pines.

FIRE, *n.* [A.-S. *fyrr*, allied to Gr. *πῦρ*.]

1. Combustion; state of ignition. 2. Fuel in a state of combustion; a conflagration. 3. Ardor of passion. 4. Liveliness and warmth of imagination. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To irritate, as the passions. 3. To animate. 4. To discharge, as a gun. — *v. i.* 1. To take fire; to kindle. 2. To be irritated or inflamed. 3. To discharge guns.

FIRE'-ARM, *n.* A weapon acting by the force of gunpowder.

FIRE'-BŌARD, *n.* A chimney-board, to close a fire-place.

FIRE'-BRÄND, *n.* 1. A piece of wood kindled or on fire. 2. An incendiary.

FIRE'-DÄMP, *n.* The explosive carbureted hydrogen of coal-mines.

FIRE'-EÄT'ER, *n.* One who pretends to eat fire; hence, a fighting character.

FIRE'-ËN'GÏNE (-ën'jin), *n.* An engine for throwing water to put out fires.

FIRE'-FLÿ, *n.* A winged, luminous insect; also, the female glow-worm.

FIRE'LOCK, *n.* A gun-lock or musket, discharged by striking fire with flint and steel.

FIRE'MAN (150), *n.* 1. A man whose business is to help to extinguish fires in towns. 2. A man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine.

FIRE'-NEW (-nü), *a.* Fresh from the forge; quite new.

FIRE'-PLÄCE, *n.* Part of a chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

FIRE'-PROŌF, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible.

FIRE'-SHIP, *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles to burn an enemy's ships.

FIRE'SIDE, *n.* A place near the fire; home; domestic life.

FIRE'WARD'EN, *n.* An officer whose duty is to direct in the extinguishing of fires.

FIRE'-WŌÖD, *n.* Wood for fuel.

FIRE'-WŌRK (-wŏrk), *n.* Preparations of gunpowder and other inflammable materials, for making explosions in the air.

FIR'KIN (18), *n.* [A.-S. *feover*, four, and the dim. term. *kin*.] 1. A measure of capacity, equal to nine ale gallons. 2. A small cask of indeterminate size. [Amer.]

FIRM (18), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *firmitas*.] 1. Fixed; hence, closely compressed. 2. Not easily excited or disturbed. 3. Solid. 4. Indicating firmness.

SYN.— Compact; dense; hard; steady; resolute; constant.

— *n.* [It. *firma*, the (confirming) signature.] The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business; hence, a partnership.

FIR'MA-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *firmitamentum*, fr. *firmitas*, firm.] The sky; heavens.

FIR'MA-MËNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the firmament.

FIR'MAN, or **FIR'MÄN'** (150), *n.* [Pers. *fermān*, Skr. *pramāna*, measure, authority.] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government. [ily.]

FIR'MLY, *adv.* Solidly; closely; steadfastly.

FIRM'NESS, *n.* State of being firm; fixedness; stability; certainty.

SYN.— Firmness; constancy. — *Firmness* belongs to the will, and *constancy* to the affections and principles; 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 (18), *a.* [A.-S., superl. of *fore*, before.] 1. Preceding all others. 2.

Most eminent or exalted — *adv.* Before any thing else in time, space, rank, &c. [eldest.]

FIRST'-BŌRN, *a.* First brought forth;

FIRST'-FLOOR, *n.* 1. Floor next above the ground-floor. [Eng.] 2. The ground-floor. [Amer.]

FIRST'-FRUIT, *n.* [Usually in the pl.] Fruits earliest gathered; the earliest results or profits of any action or position. [mestic animals.]

FIRST'LING, *n.* First offspring of domestic animals.

FIRST'LY, *adv.* In the first place.

FIRST'-RÄTE, *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent.

Fisc, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *fiscus*, basket, money-basket.] Treasury of a prince or state.

FISC'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury. — *n.* A treasurer.

FISH, *n.*; *pl.* **FISH'ES**, instead of which the sing. is often used collectively. [A.-S. allied to Lat. *piscis*.]

1. An animal that lives in water. 2. An oviparous, vertebrate, aquatic animal, covered with scales, and breathing by means of gills. 3. Flesh of fish. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To attempt to catch fish. 2. To seek to obtain by artifice. — *v. t.* 1. To draw out or up. 2. To search as for fish.

FISH'ER, *n.* One who is employed in catching fish.

FISH'ER-MAN (150), *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish.

FISH'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Business of catching fish. 2. A place for catching fish. [fish.]

FISH'HOOK, *n.* A hook for catching fish.

FISH'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being fishy.

FISH'MŌN'GER (-mŏn'g'ŕ), *n.* A seller of fish. [vending fish at table.]

FISH'-SLICE, *n.* A broad knife for dividing fish.

FISH'-WIFE (149), *n.* A woman that cries fish for sale. [who sells fish.]

FISH'-WŌM'AN (150), *n.* A woman like a fish.

FISH'Y, *a.* Consisting of fish; fishlike; filled with fish.

FIS'SILE (fis'sil), *a.* [Lat. *fissilis*, fr. *fendere*, to split.] Capable of being split or cleft. [file.]

FIS-SIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being fissile.

FIS'SION (fish'un), *n.* A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.

FIS'SURE (fish'yŕ), *n.* A cleft; a longitudinal opening.

FIST, *n.* [A.-S. *fyst*.] The hand with the fingers doubled. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strike with the fist.

FIST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to boxing; pugilistic.

FIST'ICUFFS, *n. pl.* Gloves, or a combat with the fists.

FYST'U-LÄ (fist'yŕ-lä), *n.*; *pl.* **FYST'U-LÄE**. [Lat.] 1. A reed; hence, a pipe. 2. A deep, narrow abyss.

FIST'U-LÄR, *a.* Hollow li' e a pipe.

FIST'U-LÄTE, *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula. — *v. t.* To make hollow like a pipe.

FIST'U-LŌÖS, *a.* 1. Having the form or nature of a fistula. 2. Hollow like a pipe.

FIT, *a.* [-TER; -TEST, 136.] [Cf. *feat*, neat, well made.] 1. Adapted

to an end, object, or design. 2. Suitable to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste.

Syn.—Proper; appropriate; meet; becoming; apposite; adapted.
-e, i. [-ED; -TING.] 1. To make fit or suitable; to qualify. 2. To bring into a required form. 3. To furnish duly; to be suitable to.—*v. t.* 1. To be proper or becoming. 2. To suit.—*n.* 1. Adjustment; adaptableness. [Prob. from the root of *fight*.] 2. A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; hence, in general, an attack of disease. 3. Any sudden and overpowering attack. 4. A passing humor. 5. A sudden emission. [the pole-cat.]

FITCH, n. [Contr. of *fitchet*.] Fur of FIT/FUL, *a.* Full of fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic.

FIT/FLY, adv. Suitably; properly.

FIT/NESS, n. Quality of being fit.

FIT/TING, n. Any thing used in fitting up.—*p. a.* Fit; appropriate.

FIVE, n. [A.-S. *fif*] Sum of four and one.—*a.* Four and one added.

FIVE/TOLD, a. & adv. Five times repeated; quintuple.

FIVES, n. pl. A kind of play with a ball;—so named because three *fives* are counted to the game.

FIX, n. A position of embarrassment; predicament. [Colloq.]—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *fixer*, Sp. & Pg. *fixar*. It. *fissare*, fr. Lat. *fixare, fixum*.] 1. To make firm, stable, or fast. 2. To hold steadily, or without moving. 3. To adjust; to set to rights; to put in order.

Syn.—To prepare; place; establish; settle; determine; arrange.—*fix* denotes to set firmly, as, to *fix* the eye on some one; his teeth were *fixed*; and hence raises the vulgarity to be in a "*fix*," or a "*bad fix*." It is a gross error to give this word the sense of *arrange* or *put in order*, as, to *fix* a clock; to *fix* the fire; to *fix* one's hair; to *fix* up, &c.—This very common Americanism has no sanction in English usage.

—*v. i.* 1. To settle or remain permanently. 2. To become firm or hard.

FIX-A-BLE, a. Capable of being fixed.

FIX-ATION, n. 1. Act of fixing. 2. State of being fixed; steadiness; constancy. [Ished; firm.]

FIXED (fikst), p. a. Settled; established.—*ly, adv.* In a fixed manner.

FIXED-NESS, a. State of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness.

FIXING, n. A fixture;—used chiefly in the pl.; arrangements, embellishments, trimmings, &c. [Colloq. Am.]

FIX-TY, n. Fixedness; coherence of parts.

FIXTURE (fikst'yur, f33), n. 1. That which is attached to something as a permanent appendage. 2. Fixedness.

**FIZZ, } c. l. [Icel. *fisa*, to vent-
 FIZZLE, } late, Gr. *φύζα*.] 1. To make a hissing sound. 2. To bungle.**

FIZZLE, n. A failure or abortive effort. [by.]

FLAB/BI-NESS, n. State of being flabby.

FLAB/BY, a. [See FLAP.] Wanting firmness; flaccid.

FLAC/CID, a. [Lat. *flaccidus*, fr. *flaccus*, flabby.] Yielding to pressure; soft and weak; flabby.

**FLAC-CID/I-TY, } n. State of being
 FLAC-CID-NESS, } flaccid; flabbiness.**

FLAG, v. i. [-GED; -GING, 136.] [Allied to Lat. *flaccus*, flabby, Goth. *ihlaprus*, soft, tender.] 1. To be loose and yielding. 2. To grow spiritless or dejected.—*v. t.* 1. To let fall into febleness. 2. To lay with flat stones.—*n.* 1. [Allied to Ger. *flach*, flat.] A flat stone used for paving. 2. [From *flag*, to hang loose.] An aquatic plant with long leaves. 3. [See FLAG, *v. i.*] An ensign; a banner; a standard.

FLAG/EL-LATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *flagellare, -latum*, fr. *flagellum*, whip, scourge.] To whip, to scourge.

FLAG/EL-LATION, n. A whipping; a flogging.

FLAG/O-LÉT' (fláyo-), n. [Fr., dim. of *flaute*, N. Fr. *flüte*.] A small wind-instrument, having a mouth-piece at one end.

FLAG/GING, n. A pavement or sidewalk of flag-stones.

FLAX'GY, a. 1. Weak; flexible. 2. Insipid. 3. Abounding with the plant called *flax*.

FLAX/TIOUS (-jish'us), a. [Lat. *flagitiosus*, fr. *flagitium*, a disgraceful act.] 1. Shamefully criminal. 2. Guilty of enormous crimes.

Syn.—Atrocious; villainous; profligate.

FLAX/TIOUS-NESS, n. Quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness.

FLAX'OF/FI-CER, n. Commander of a squadron.

FLAX/ON, n. [Fr. *flacon*, for *flacon*, prob. fr. Lat. *vasculum*, a small vessel.] A vessel for holding and conveying liquors. [mity.]

FLAX/GRAN-CY, n. Heinousness; enormity.

FLAX/GRANT, a. [Lat. *flagrans*, *p. pr.* of *flagrare*, to flame; blaze.] 1. Flaming; burning. 2. Raging. 3. Notorious. [manner.]

FLAX/GRANT-LY, adv. In a flagrant manner.

FLAX'G-SHIP, n. The ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron.

FLAX'G-STAFF (149), n. A staff on which a flag is hung. [pavement.]

FLAX'G-STONE, n. A flat stone for flailing.

FLAIL, n. [From Lat. *flagellum*, whip, scourge.] An instrument for threshing grain.

FLAKE, n. [A.-S. *flace*, Lat. *flaccus*.] 1. A flim; flock; scale. 2. A platform of hurdles, for drying codfish, &c. 3. A small changing stage or scaffold.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form into flakes.—*v. i.* To scale off.

FLAK'Y, a. Consisting of flakes.

FLAM/BEAU (flám'bo), n.; pl. FLAM/BEAUX, or FLAM/BEAUS (flám'böz). [Fr., from Lat. *flamma*, a little flame.] A flaming torch used in the streets at night.

FLAME, n. [Lat. *flamma*.] 1. Burning gas; a blaze. 2. Burning zeal

or passion; fervency. 3. A sweet-heart. [Colloq.]—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To burn with a blaze. 2. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAM/EN, n. [Lat., so called from the *flum*, or fillet around his head.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A priest devoted to the service of a particular god.

FLA-MINGO, n.

[From Lat. *flamma*, flame.] A bird of a bright red color, having long legs and neck.

FLAM-MIF'ER-OÜS, a. [Lat. *flammi-fer*, from *flamma*, flame, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flame.

FLAMY, a. Flaming; blazing; flame-like.

FLANGE, n. [See FLANK.] Projecting edge, rib, or rim as of a car-wheel.

FLANK, n. [Prob. from Lat. *flaccus*, flabby.] 1. Fleshy part of the side of an animal. 2. (*Mil.*) (*a.*) The side of an army or of any division of it. (*b.*) Part of a bastion. 3. Side of any building.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To stand at the flank or side of, 2. To command the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of.—*v. i.* To border; to touch. [cloth]

FLAN/NEL, n. A soft, nappy, woolen flap.

FLAP, n. [Allied to Lat. *flaccus*, flabby.] 1. Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose. 2. Motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it. 3. *pl. (Far.)* A disease in the lips of horses.—*v. t.* [-PED; -PING, 136.] 1. To beat with a flap. 2. To move, as something broad and loose.—*v. i.* 1. To move as wings. 2. To fall and hang like a flap.

FLAP-EARED, a. Having broad, loose ears. [cake.]

FLAP/JACK, n. A sort of broad pan-flapper.

FLAP/PER, n. One who, or that which, flaps.

FLARE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Contr. fr. Prov. Eng. *flacker*, to flutter.] 1. To burn or shine out unsteadily. 2. To open or spread outward.—*n.* An unsteady, broad, offensive light.

FLARE-UP, n. A sudden passion.

FLASH, n. [Fr. *flèche*, arrow, from M. H. Ger. *vliz*, arrow, bow.] 1. A sudden burst of light. 2. A momentary brightness. 3. An instant. 4. Slang language of thieves, robbers, &c.—*a.* Low and vulgar; slang.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To break forth, as a sudden flood of light or flame.—*v. t.* To send out in flashes; to convey by a quick and startling motion.

FLASHY, a. 1. Dazzling for a moment. 2. Showy; gaudy. 3. Insipid; rapid.

FLASK, n. [A.-S. *flasc*, *flara*. See FLAGON.] 1. A narrow-necked vessel for fluids. 2. A powder-horn. 3. (*Founding*.) A box containing the sand that forms the mold.

FLAT, a. [-TER; -TEST, 136.] [Icel. *flatr*, O. H. Ger. *flaz*.] 1. Level with



Flamingo.

ÐR. DQ. WOLZ, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÜRN, RJE, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, G, soft; C, G, hard; AŞ; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

out inclination. 2. Prostrate; fallen; laid low; ruined. 3. Monotonous. 4. Depressed; dull. 5. Clear; absolute; downright. 6. (*Mus.*) (a.) Below the true pitch. (b.) Not sharp or shrill; not acute. — *n.* 1. A level surface. 2. A low, level tract of ground. 3. Flat part, or side, of any thing. 4. A simpleton; a numskull. 5. (*Mus.*) A character [b] before a note, indicating a tone a half-step or semitone lower. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING, 136.] To make flat; to flatten. — *v. i.* To become flat or flattened.

FLÄT'-IRON (-'urn), *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth.

FLÄT'LY, *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; frigidly; positively; plainly.

FLÄT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being flat.

FLÄT'TEN (flät'tn), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To level; to make flat. 2. To throw down; hence, to depress; to deject. 3. To make inspid. 4. To lower the pitch of. — *v. i.* To become even, dejected, dull, or depressed below pitch.

FLÄT'TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *flat*; orig., to stroke, *i. e.*, to make flat, or smooth.] 1. To gratify; to coax. 2. To please by artful and interested commendation. 3. To please with false hopes.

FLÄT'TER-ER, *n.* One who flatters.

FLÄT'TER-Y, *n.* Act of flattering.

FLÄT'U-LENCE, } *n.* State of being

FLÄT'U-LENT, } flatulent.

FLÄT'U-LENT, *a.* [From Lat. *flatus*, a blowing.] 1. Windy. 2. Generating wind in the stomach. 3. Turgid with air.

FLÄUNT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Goth. *flautan*, to boast.] To throw or spread out ostentatiously.

FLÄ'VOR, *n.* [O. Eng. *flayre*, smell, odor, fr. Lat. *fragrare*, to emit fragrance, changed into *fragrare*.] 1. Odor; fragrance. 2. Relish; savor. 3. That which imparts a peculiar odor or taste. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give flavor to. [taste or smell.]

FLÄ'VOR-OÜS, *a.* Pleasant to the

FLÄW, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *flch*, fragment, fr. *flan*, to flay.] 1. A bursting or cracking; a gap or fissure. 2. A sudden gust of short duration. 3. Any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect.

FLÄW, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To break; to crack; to violate.

FLÄW'Y, *a.* 1. Full of flaws. 2. Subject to flaws or sudden gusts.

FLÄX, *n.* [A.-S. *flax*, from the same root with Ger. *flechten*, to braid, plait.] 1. A plant, the fiber of the bark of which is used for making thread and cloth. 2. Fibrous part of the plant, when broken and cleaned.

FLÄX'EN (fläks'n), *a.* 1. Made of flax. 2. Resembling flax. [flax-plant.]

FLÄX'SEED, *n.* Seed of the



FLÄX'Y, *a.* Like flax; of a light color.

FLÄY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *flæan*.] To skin; to strip off the skin of.

FLĒA, *n.* [A.-S. *flæa*, allied to Lat. *pulex*.] An insect remarkable for its agility and trouble-ome bite.

FLĒA'-BITE, *n.* 1. The bite of a flea. 2. A trifling wound or pain.

FLĒAM, *n.* [Gr. φλεβοτόμος, fr. φλέψ, φλεβός, vein, and τομή, a cutting.] A lancet.

FLĒCK, *n.* A spot; a streak; a speckle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to dapple.

FLĒCT'ION, *n.* [See FLEXION.] Act of bending, or state of being bent.

FLĒD, *imp. & p. p.* of *Flee*.

FLĒDGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To supply with feathers. [1 dged.]

FLĒDGE'LING, *n.* A young bird just

FLĒE, *v.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLEED.] [A.-S. *fleohan*, *fléon*.] To run away, as from danger or evil.

FLĒECE, *n.* [A.-S. *fléas*, *flýs*.] 1. Coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time. 2. Any soft woolly covering. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To deprive of a fleece. 2. To rob; to steal from.

FLĒE'CEER, *n.* One who fleeces.

FLĒE'CY, *a.* Covered with, made of, or resembling, a fleece.

FLĒER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *flýra*, to smile; to laugh often.] To deride; to sneer; to mock. — *v. t.* To mock; to flout at. — *n.* Derision expressed by words or looks. [manner.]

FLĒERING-LY, *adv.* In a fleeing

FLĒET, *n.* [A.-S. *fliet*, *flota*, ship, fr. *fléotan*, to float.] A navy or squadron of ships. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Icel. *flítr*, quick. See FLIT.] Swift in motion; nimble. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To fly swiftly; to hasten.

FLĒETING, *p. a.* Not durable.

FLĒE'Y, *trans.* — *Transient* represents a thing as short at the best; *transitory* as liable at any moment to pass away. *Fleeting* goes further, and represents it as in the act of taking its flight. Life is *transient*; its joys are *transitory*; its hours are *fleeting*.

FLĒET'LY, *adv.* Swiftly; rapidly.

FLĒET'NESS, *n.* Swiftiness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

FLĒENSE, *v. t.* [Cf. Icel. *flísia*, to flay, skin.] To cut up and obtain the blubber of; — said of a whale.

FLĒSH, *n.* [A.-S. *fläsc*.] 1. The muscles covering the frame-work of bones in animals. 2. Animal food; meat. 3. The human race; mankind. 4. Human nature; tenderness of feeling; carnality. — 5. Soft, pulpy substance of fruit. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To train by feeding flesh; hence, to use upon flesh, as a murderous weapon. 2. To glut; to satiate; hence, to accustom.

FLĒSH'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence.

FLĒSH'LI-NESS, *n.* Carnal passions and appetites.

FLĒSH'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the flesh. 2. Animal; not vegetable. 3.

Human; not celestial; not spiritual. 4. Carnal.

FLĒSH'Y, *a.* [-ED; -EST, 142.] Full of flesh; plump; corpulent.

FLĒUR-DE-LIS (flýr'de-lí'), *n.* [Fr., flower of the lily.] The royal insignia of France.

FLĒW (flú), *imp.* of *Fly*.

FLĒX, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *flectere*, *flexum*.] To bend.

FLĒX'Y-BIL'ITY, *n.* Quality of being flexible; pliancy.

FLĒX'Y-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flectere*, to bend.] 1. Pliable; yielding to pressure. 2. Too easy and compliant; wavering. 3. Capable of being adapted.

FLĒX'Y-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being flexible. [bent.]

FLĒX'ILE, *a.* Pliant; pliable; easily

FLĒX'ION, *n.* 1. Act of flexing or bending. 2. A part bent; a fold.

FLĒX'U-OÜS (flék'shþ), *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus*, a bending.] Having turns, windings, or flexures.

FLĒX'ÜRE (flék'shþr), *n.* 1. A flexing or bending. 2. A turn; a bend.

FLĒICK'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *flyccerian*, *flyccrian*, fr. *flyge*, *zible* with.] To flutter; to flap without flying; to waver.

FLĒ'ER, *n.* 1. One who flies or flees; a fugitive. 2. *pl.* Arms attached to the spindle of a spinning-wheel. 3. A straight flight of steps.

FLĒIGHT (flít), *n.* [A.-S. *flíht*, *flýht*, a flying, fr. *flýgean*, to fly.] 1. Act of fleeing; hasty departure. 2. Act, mode, or style of flying. 3. A soaring; an extravagant sally. 4. A flock of birds flying in company. 5. A reach of steps or stairs.

FLĒIGHT'Y-NESS (flít'ý-), *n.* State of being flighty.

FLĒIGHT'Y (flít'ý), *a.* 1. Fleeting; swift. 2. Volatile; giddy.

FLĒM'SY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [See LIM'SY.] Of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility.

FLĒ'Y, *adj.* Weak; feeble; slight; superficial; shallow; vain.

FLĒ'Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. *bleach*.] To shrink; to wince.

FLĒN'DERS, *n. pl.* [D. *flenters*, rags, broken pieces.] Small pieces; fragments.

FLĒNG, *v. t.* [*imp. & p. p.* FLUNG.] [Icel. *flýggia*.] 1. To cast or throw; to hurl. 2. To emit. 3. To prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat. — *v. i.* 1. To wince; to flounce. 2. To cast in the teeth. — *n.* 1. A throw. 2. A sarcasm. 3. A kind of dance.

FLĒNT, *n.* [A.-S., allied to Gr. *πλωθος*, brick.] A hard variety of quartz.

FLĒNT'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Consisting of, or resembling, flint.

FLĒP, *n.* A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron.

FLĒP'PAN-CY, *n.* State or quality of being flippant.

FLIP/PANT, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *flip*, to move nimbly.] 1. Voluble; talkative. 2. Pert; petulant. [manner.]
FLIP/PANT-LY, *adv.* In a flippant
FLIP/PER, *n.* Paddle of a sea-turtle; broad fin of a fish.
FLIRT (18), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. *blurt*, to throw at random.] 1. To throw or fling suddenly. 2. To move playfully to and fro. — *v. i.* To play the coquette. — *n.* 1. A sudden jerk. 2. One who flirts; a coquette.
FLIR-TÁ'TION, *n.* 1. A quick, sprightly motion. 2. Playing at courtship; coquetry.
FLIT, *v. i.* [-TED; -TING, 136.] [Dan. *flytte*, to remove. See **FLEET**.] 1. To fly away with a rapid motion. 2. To pass rapidly from one place to another.
FLITCH, *n.* [A.-S. *flíce*.] Side of a hog salted and cured.
FLÓAT, *n.* [A.-S. *flót*, river.] 1. Any thing which floats. 2. A wooden instrument, with which masons smooth plaster. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *flotan*, *flotan*, to float, swim.] To rest on the surface of any fluid; to be buoyed up. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid. 2. To flood; to inundate. 3. To smooth with a float.
FLÓAT'ÁGE (45), *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.
FLÓAT'Á-BÓARD, *n.* One of the boards on the rim of a steamer's paddle wheels.
FLÓAT'ER, *n.* One who floats or swims.
FLÓATING-BRÍDGE, *n.* A bridge of rafts or timber.
FLÓC'ÇIL-LÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *flocus*, a lock of wool.] A delicious picking of bed-clothes, as if to pick off locks of wool, &c. [floculent.]
FLÓC'CU-LENCE, *n.* State of being
FLÓC'CU-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *flocus*, a lock of wool.] Adhering in flocks or flakes.
FLÓCK, *n.* [A.-S. *floc*, flock, company.] 1. A company or collection of living creatures, esp. sheep and birds. 2. A Christian congregation. 3. A lock of wool or hair. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To gather in companies or crowds.
FLÓCK-BÉD, *n.* A bed filled with locks of wool, or pieces of cloth.
FLÓE, *n.* [Dan. *flag*.] An extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean.
FLÓG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] [Cf. Lat. *flagrum*, whip, *figere*, to strike.] To beat with a rod or whip; to whip.
FLÓD (flüd), *n.* [A.-S. *flöd*.] See **FLOAT**, *v. i.* 1. A body of moving water; a deluge; a freshet; an inundation. 2. The flowing in of the tide. 3. A great quantity; abundance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To overflow; to inundate.
FLÓD'D-GÁTE, *n.* A gate to stop or to let out water. [tide rises.]
FLÓD'D-MÁRK, *n.* Mark to which the **FLOOR** (flór), *n.* [A.-S. *flór*, *flóre*.] 1. Bottom of a room or building. 2. A suite of rooms; a story. 3. Any plat-

form. 4. (Legislative Assemblies.) (a.) Part of the house assigned to members. (b.) The right to speak. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with a floor. 2. To lay level with the floor; hence, to put to silence.
FLÓP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] A different spelling of *flap*. 1. To flap. 2. To let down the brim of.
FLÓRÁ, *n.* [Lat., fr. *flor*, flower.] 1. The goddess of flowers. 2. Complete system of vegetable species native in a given locality, or period. [ers.]
FLÓRÁL (89), *a.* Pertaining to flower-
FLÓRÉS'ÇENCE, *n.* [Lat. *florescere*, *florescens*, to begin to blossom.] A bursting into flower.
FLÓR'ET (89), *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *flor*, flower.] A little flower; the separate little flower of an aggregate flower.
FLÓR'RI-CÚLT'URE (53), *n.* [Lat. *flor*, flower, and *cultura*, culture.] Cultivation of flowering plants.
FLÓR'ID, *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flor*, flower.] 1. Bright in color; of a lively red. 2. Excessively ornate.
FLÓR'ID'TY, } *n.* Freshness or
FLÓR'ID-NESS, } brightness of color.
FLÓR'ÍF'ER-ÓUS, *a.* [Lat. *florifer*, fr. *flor*, flower, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flowers.
FLÓR'IN, *n.* [Orig. a Florentine coin.] A coin of gold or silver, of different values.
FLÓR'IST (89), *n.* A cultivator of flowers. [LOUS.]
FLÓSC'U-LAR, *a.* Same as **FLOSCU-**
FLÓSC'ÚLE, *n.* [Lat. *flosculus*, dim. of *flor*, flower.] A floret of an aggregate flower.
FLÓSC'U-LÓUS, *a.* Consisting of many tubulose, monopetalous florets.
FLÓSS, *n.* [Lat. *flor*, flower.] 1. A silken substance in the husks of maize, &c. 2. Untwisted filaments of silk.
FLÓ-TÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of floating. 2. Science of floating bodies.
FLÓ-TÍL'LÁ, *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *flota*, a fleet.] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.
FLÓT'SAM, } *n.* [Eng. *float*.] Goods
FLÓT'SON, } lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea.
FLÓUNCE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Sw. *flunsa*, to immerge.] To spring or twist with sudden effort; to flounder. — *v. t.* To deck with flouncings. — *n.* 1. A sudden, jerking motion of the body. 2. [Cf. Ger. *flaus*, *flusch*, a tuft of wool or hair.] An ornamental strip or frill around the skirt of a lady's dress.
FLÓUN'DER, *n.* [Ger. *flunder*.] A flat fish, allied to the halibut. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *flounce*.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to flounce.
FLÓUR, *n.* [See **FLOWER**.] Finely ground meal of wheat, or other grain; hence, any fine and soft powder. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To grind and bolt. 2. To sprinkle with flour.
FLÓUR'ISH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

florescere, to begin to bloom, fr. *flor*, flower.] 1. To grow luxuriantly. 2. To be prosperous. 3. To use florid language. 4. To make bold sweeping, fanciful, movements. 5. To execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music. — *v. t.* 1. To embellish. 2. To grace with ostentatious eloquence. 3. To move in bold or irregular figures; to brandish. — *n.* 1. Showy splendor. 2. Ambitious copiousness, or amplification. 3. A fanciful stroke, as of the pen. 4. A fantastic or decorative musical passage. 5. A brandishing.
FLÓUT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Goth. *flautan*, to boast.] To mock; to treat with contempt. — *v. i.* To sneer. — *n.* A mock; an insult.
FLÓW, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *flōvan*, Lat. *fluere*.] 1. To move, as a liquid. 2. To glide smoothly; to issue forth. 3. To abound; to be copious. 4. To hang loose and waving. 5. To rise, as the tide. — *v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow. — *n.* 1. A stream; a current. 2. Any gentle, gradual movement. 3. Abundance. 4. The setting in of the tide.
FLÓWER (flou'er), *n.* [Lat. *flor*, *floris*.] 1. A bloom or blossom. 2. Fairest and choicest part of any thing. 3. A figure of speech. 4. *pl.* Bodies in the form of a powder. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To blossom; to bloom. 2. To come into the finest condition. — *v. t.* To embellish with flowers.
FLÓWER-DE-LÍCE, *n.* [Fr. *flower-de-lis*, flower of the lily.] A plant of several species.
FLÓWER-ÉT, *n.* A small flower; a flower. [flowery.]
FLÓWER-I-NESS, *n.* State of being
FLÓWER-Y (flou'er-y), *a.* 1. Full of flowers. 2. Highly figurative; florid.
FLÓWN, *p. p.* of *fly*.
FLÓW'ATE, *n.* [From *fluor*.] A salt once supposed to be formed by fluorine acid combined with a base.
FLÓCT'U-ÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fluctuare*, *atum*, from *fluctus*, wave.] 1. To move as a wave. 2. To be irresolute or undetermined.
SYN. — To waver vacillate. — *Fluctuate* is applied both to things and persons, and denotes that they move as they are acted upon. The stocks *fluctuate*; a man *fluctuates* between conflicting influences. *Vacillate* and *waver* apply only to persons, and represent them as acting themselves. A man *vacillates* when he goes backward and forward in his opinions and purposes, without any fixity of mind or principles. A man *wavers* when he shrinks back or hesitates at the approach of difficulty or danger.
FLÓCT'U-Á'TION, *n.* 1. Unsteadiness; a sudden rise or fall. 2. Undulation.
FLÓE, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *flue*, a flowing, fr. *fluor*, to flow.] 1. A passage for carrying away smoke. 2. (Steam-boilers.) A passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion. 3. [Cf. D. *flauw*, weak.] Soft down, fur or hair.

FLŪ'EN-CY, *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; volubility.
 FLŪ'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *fluere, fluens, to flow.*] 1. Liquid; gliding; current. 2. Voluble; copious; hence, flowing; smooth.
 FLŪ'GEL-MAN (flū'gl-man), *n.* [Ger. *flügelmann, fr. Flügel, file, and mann, man.*] Leader of a file; a fugleman.
 FLŪ'ID, *a.* [Lat. *fluidus, fr. fluere, to flow.*] Capable of flowing. — *n.* A body whose particles move easily among themselves.
 FLU-ID'Y-TY, *n.* Quality of being fluid.
 FLŪKE, *n.* [L. Ger. *flunk, flunka, wing.*] 1. Part of an anchor which points in the ground. 2. One of the points of a whale's tail.
 FLŪME, *n.* [A.-S. *flum, a stream; Lat. flumen, from fluere, to flow.*] A passage or channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel.
 FLŪM'MER-Y, *n.* [W. *flumry, flumru, oatmeal steeped until sour, boiled, and eaten with milk; flumrig, harsh, crude.*] 1. A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal. 2. Mere flattery; nonsense.
 FLŪNG, *imp. & p. p. of Fling.*
 FLŪNK'Y, *n.* [Prob. fr. *flank.*] 1. A livery servant. 2. One who is obsequious or cringing.
 FLŪ'OR, *n.* [Lat. fr. *fluere, to flow.*] A mineral of beautiful colors.
 FLU-OR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, fluor-spar.
 FLŪ'OR-INE, *n.* An element related to both chlorine and oxygen.
 FLŪ'OR-SP'AR, *n.* See FLUOR.
 FLŪR'Y, *n.* 1. A sudden gust. 2. Violent agitation; commotion. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To agitate; to excite or alarm.
 FLŪSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. O. H. Ger. *flüzan, to flow.*] 1. To flow and spread suddenly. 2. To turn red; to blush. 3. To shine suddenly; to glow. — *v. i.* 1. To redden suddenly. 2. To make red or glowing. 3. To elate; to elevate. — *n.* 1. A sudden flowing. 2. A rush of blood to the face; a blush. — *a.* 1. Fresh; glowing; bright. 2. Affluent; liberal; prodigal. 3. Forning a continuous surface.
 FLŪ'STER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. *blüster.*] To make hot and rosy, as with drinking; to confuse. — *n.* Heat or glow, as from drinking; confusion; disorder.
 FLŪTE, *n.* [From Lat. *flatus, a blowing.*] 1. (*Mus.*) A wind instrument, with holes along its length. 2. A channel in a column or pillar. 3. A similar channel in wood or other work. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form flutes or channels in.
 FLŪTING, *n.* A channel or furrow in a column or a ruffle. [flute.
 FLŪT'IST, *n.* A performer on the flute.
 FLŪT'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Ger. *fludlern.*] 1. To move or flap the wings rapidly. 2. To move with quick vibrations. 3. To move irregularly. — *v. t.* 1. To vibrate

quickly. 2. To agitate; to disorder. — *n.* 1. Quick and irregular motion. 2. Tumult; confusion.
 FLŪ'VI-AL, } *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis, and*
 FLŪ'VI-AT'IC, } *fluvialis, fr. fluvius, stream.*] Belonging to, or living in, streams or ponds.
 FLŪ'VI-A-TILE, *a.* [Lat. *fluvialis, fr. fluvius, river.*] Belonging to, existing in, or formed by, rivers.
 FLŪX, *n.* [Lat. *fluxus, fr. fluere, to flow.*] 1. Act of flowing; quick succession. 2. The matter which flows. 3. State of being liquid. 4. A substance used to promote the fusion of metals. 5. Discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fuse.
 FLŪX'ION (flūk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of flowing. 2. The matter that flows. 3. *pl.* (*Math.*) A method of analysis.
 FLŪX'ION-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to
 FLŪX'ION-A-RY, } fluxions; variable.
 FLŪ, *v. t.* [*imp. FLEW; p. p. FLOW-ED.*] [A.-S. *flōgan.*] 1. To move with wings. 2. To float or move in the air, as clouds, &c. 3. To move rapidly like a bird. 4. To attempt to escape; to flee. 5. To burst in pieces. — *v. i.* 1. To avoid. 2. To cause to fly. — *n.* 1. A winged insect of various species. 2. A kind of light carriage. 3. Part of a flag from the union to the extreme end. 4. A contrivance to equalize motion or accumulate power in a machine.
 FLŪ-BLOW, *n.* Egg of a fly. — *v. t.* To deposit an egg in, or upon, as a fly.
 FLŪ-CATCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who hunts flies. 2. One of several species of birds. [flies or flees.
 FLŪYER, *n.* One who, or that which, flying—AR-TIL'LER-Y, *n.* Artillery trained to very rapid evolutions.
 FLŪYING-BŪT'TRESS, *n.* A curved brace or half arch between a part of a building and the opposite face of some lower part.
 FLŪYING-FISH, *n.* A fish which can sustain itself in the air for a short time, by means of its fins.
 FLŪYING-SQUIR'REL (-skwŭ'rŭl or -skwēr'ŭl), *n.* A squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, by which it is borne up in leaping.
 FLŪY-LEAF, *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.
 FLŪY-WHEEL, *n.* See FLY, *n.*, 4.
 FŌAL, *n.* [A.-S. *folā.*] A colt or filly. — *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a horse.
 FŌAM, *n.* [A.-S. *fām.*] Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To froth. 2. To become filled with foam.
 FŌAM'Y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.
 FŌB, *n.* A little pocket for a watch. — *v. t.* [-BED; -BING, 133.] [Ger. *Joppen.* Cf. FOP.] To cheat; to trick.
 FŌ'CAL, *a.* Belonging to a focus.
 FŌ'CUS, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* FŌ'CUS-ES; Lat. *pl.* FŌ'CI. [Lat., hearth, fire-place.] 1. A point in which rays of light meet. 2. A point on the principal

axis of a concave section. 3. A central point.
 FŌ'DER, *n.* [A.-S. *fōder, fōder.* food.] Food given to cattle, horses, and sheep. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To feed, as cattle, with dry food.
 FŌE, *n.* [A.-S. *fā, fah, from fēon, to hate.*] 1. An enemy. 2. A national enemy. 3. An opponent.
 FŌE'MAN (fō), *n.* An enemy in war.
 FŌE'TUS, *n.* Same as FETUS.
 FŌG, *n.* 1. [Ccl. *fok, fōk.*] Watery vapor precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere. 2. [W. *ffug, dry grass.*] A second growth of grass. 3. Long grass that remains in pastures till winter. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 133.] To envelop, as with fog.
 FŌG'GI-LY, *adv.* With fog; darkly.
 FŌG'GI-NESS, *n.* State of being foggy.
 FŌG'GY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *fog.*] 1. Filled with fog; cloudy; misty. 2. Darkened; dull; obscure.
 FŌ'GY, *n.* [A dim. of *fok.* Cf. D. *volkje.*] A person behind the times; a conservative.
 FŌ'GY-ISM, *n.* Principles and conduct of a foggy.
 FŌH, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt; poh; fy.
 FŌ'IBLE, *n.* [See FEEBLE.] A failing; a weak point; a frailty.
 FŌIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *fouler, to trample, to oppress, ruin.*] To frustrate; to defeat; to balk. — *n.* 1. Defeat. 2. A blunt sword used in fencing. 3. [From Lat. *folium, pl. folia.*] A thin leaf of metal under a precious stone to increase its brilliancy; hence, anything which serves to set off another thing to advantage. 4. A rounded or leaf-like ornament, in windows, niches, &c.
 FŌIST, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. fr. Fr. *fausser, to falsify.* See FALSE.] To insert surreptitiously; to interpolate.
 FŌLD, *n.* [A.-S. *feald, fald, from fealdan, to fold up.*] 1. A doubling; a fold. 2. Times or repetitions. 3. That which is folded together, or which infolds. 4. A sheep-pen. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay in plaits; to double. 2. To inclose within folds; to infold. 3. To confine in a fold.
 FŌL'DER, *n.* One who folds; a flat instrument for folding paper.
 FŌLI-A'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *foliaceus, fr. folium, leaf.*] 1. Belonging to leaves. 2. Consisting of leaves or thin laminae.
 FŌLI-AGE, *n.* [Lat. *folium, leaf.*] Leaves as produced or arranged by nature.
 FŌLI-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver. [leaves or plates.
 FŌLI-A'TION, *n.* Act of forming into
 FŌLI-O (or fōl'yo), *n.* [Lat. *folium, leaf.*] 1. A sheet of paper once folded. 2. A book made of sheets of paper each folded once. 3. A page in a book. 4. A certain number of words in a writing. — *a.* Formed of

sheets folded so as to make two leaves.

FOLK (fôk), *n.*; *pl.* FOLKS (fôks, 20). [A.-S. *folc*.] People in general.

FÖL/LI-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *folliculus*, a small bag, husk, pod.] 1. (*a.*) A simple pod opening down the inner suture. (*b.*) A vessel distended with air. 2. A gland.

FÖL/LÖW, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *folgian*.] 1. To go or come after. 2. To strive to obtain. 3. To accept as authority. 4. To copy after. 5. To succeed in order of time, rank, or office. 6. To result from. 7. To watch, as a receding object. 8. To attend upon closely.

SYN.—To pursue.—To follow (*v. t.*) denotes simply to go after; to pursue denotes to follow with earnestness, and with a view to attain some definite object; as, a hound pursues the deer.

—*v. i.* To go or come after;—in the various senses of the transitive verb.

SYN.—To succeed.—To follow (*v. i.*) means simply to come after; as, a crowd followed; to succeed means to come after in some regular series or succession; as, day succeeds to day, and night to night.

FÖL/LÖWER, *n.* 1. One who follows. 2. The cover of a piston. 3. The part of a machine that receives motion from another part. [ing.]

FÖL/LÖW-ING, *a.* Succeeding; ensuing. FÖL/LY, *n.* [See FOOL.] 1. State of being a fool; want of good sense. 2. A foolish act.

FO-MENT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fomentare*, from *fomentum*, a warm lotion.] 1. To apply warm lotions to. 2. To encourage; to abet.

FÖMEN-TÄTION, *n.* 1. (*Med.*) (*a.*) Act of fomenting. (*b.*) Lotion applied to a diseased part. 2. Instigation; encouragement.

FO-MENT'ER, *n.* One who fomentes.

FÖND, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [For *fanned*, *p. p.* of O. Eng. *fanne*, to be foolish, to dote.] 1. Foolishly tender and loving; in a good sense, loving; tender. 2. Relishing highly.

FÖND'LE (fönd'l), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See FOND.] To treat with tenderness; to caress. [fondled.]

FÖND'LING, *n.* A person or thing FÖND'LY, *adv.* Foolishly; tenderly.

FÖND'NESS, *n.* Affection; kindness.

FÖNT, *n.* [Lat. *fons*, fountain.] 1. A fountain; a spring. 2. A baptismal basin. 3. [From Lat. *fundere*, to cast.] A complete assortment of printing type of one size and style.

FÖNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a font.

FÖÖD, *n.* [A.-S. *foda*, from *fedan*, to feed.] 1. Victuals; provisions. 2. Anything that sustains or nourishes.

SYN.—Aliment; sustenance; nutriment; fare; meat.

FÖÖL, *n.* [Of Celtic origin.] 1. An idiot; a natural. 2. A simpleton; a dunce. 3. A professional jester or buffoon. —*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To act like a fool; to trifle.—*v. t.* 1. To make foolish. 2. To make a fool of; to impose upon.

FÖÖL'ER-Y, *n.* Practice or act of folly. FÖÖL'-HÄRD'I-NESS, *n.* Courage without sense or judgment.

FÖÖL'-HÄRD'Y, *a.* Daring without judgment.

SYN.—Rash; venturesome; venturesous; precipitate; headlong; incautious. FÖÖL'ISH, *a.* 1. Void of understanding; weak in intellect. 2. Exhibiting a want of judgment. 3. Ridiculous; despicable. [ner.]

FÖÖL'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a foolish manner. FÖÖL'ISH-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being foolish. 2. A foolish practice.

FÖÖLS'CAP, *n.* [From an old watermark of a fool's cap and bells.] A long folio writing paper.

FÖÖT, *n.*; *pl.* FEET. [A.-S. *fōt*, *pl. fēt*, allied to Gr. *ποῦς*, *podōs*.] 1. Part of a leg below the ankle. 2. Any thing which resembles an animal's foot. 3. Lowest part or foundation. 4. A measure of twelve inches. 5. Foot-soldiers; the infantry. 6. A combination of syllables constituting an element of a verse. —*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dance. 2. To walk.—*v. t.* 1. To kick. 2. To tread. 3. To sum up, as numbers in a column.

FÖÖT'-BALL, *n.* An inflated ball, kicked about in sport.

FÖÖT'-BOY, *n.* An attendant in livery; a footman. [for foot passengers.]

FÖÖT'-BRIDGE, *n.* A narrow bridge

FÖÖT'FALL, *n.* A footstep.

FÖÖT'-GUÄRD§ (-gärdz), *n. pl.* Guards of infantry.

FÖÖT'-HÖLD, *n.* That on which one may tread or rest securely.

FÖÖT'ING, *n.* 1. Firm foundation to stand on. 2. Relative condition. 3. Sum total.

FÖÖT'-LIGHT (-lit), *n.* One of a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theater, &c.

FÖÖT'MAN (föo), *n.* A male servant to attend the door, carriage, table, &c.

FÖÖT'-NÖTE, *n.* A note of reference at the foot of a page.

FÖÖT'-PÄCE, *n.* A slow pace or step.

FÖÖT'-PÄD, *n.* A highwayman.

FÖÖT'-PRINT, *n.* A trace or footstep.

FÖÖT'-SÖL'DIER (-söl'jer), *n.* A soldier who serves on foot.

FÖÖT'STÄLK (-stawk), *n.* Stalk of a leaf or of a flower.

FÖÖT'STÉP, *n.* Mark of the foot; hence, token; visible sign.

FÖÖT'STÖÖL, *n.* A stool for the feet.

FÖP, *n.* A gay, trifling fellow; a cockcomb; a dandy.

FÖP'P'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Behavior or dress of a *fop*. 2. Folly; impertinence.

FÖP'FISH, *a.* Vain of dress; affected in manners. [ner.]

FÖP'FISH-LY, *adv.* In a foppish manner. FÖP, *prep.* [A.-S.] In the place of; instead of; because of; with respect to; in the direction of; during, &c.—*conj.* 1. Because. 2. Since.

FÖR'ÄGE, *n.* [L. Lat. *foragium*, from O. H. Ger. *fuotar*, *fotar*, Eng. *fodder*.] 1. Act of providing food. 2. Food of any kind for horses and cattle.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To wander or rove

in search of food.—*v. t.* To strip of provisions for horses.

FÖR'Ä-GER, *n.* One who forages.

FÖ-RÄ'M'EN, *n.*; *pl.* FÖ-RÄ'M'I-NÄ. [Lat., fr. *forare*, to pierce.] A little opening; a perforation.

FÖR'ÄS-MÜCH', *conj.* In consideration of; because that;—with *as*.

FO-RÄY', or FÖR'ÄY, *n.* A sudden incursion in a border war.

FOR-BÄDE' (-bäd'), *imp.* of *Forbid*.

FOR-BEÄR', *v. i.* [*imp.* FORBÖRE; *p. p.* FORBÖRNE.] [A.-S. *forberan*.] 1. To delay. 2. To refuse; to decline.—*v. t.* 1. To avoid; to abstain from. 2. To indulge; to bear with.

FOR-BEÄR'ÄNGE, *n.* 1. Exercise of patience. 2. Quality of being forbearing.

SYN.—Abstinence; lenity; mildness.

FOR-BID', *v. t.* [*imp.* FORBADE; *p. p.* FORBIDDEN (FORBID, *obs.*)] [A.-S. *forbeodan*.] 1. To command not to do; to prohibit. 2. To oppose; to obstruct.

FOR-BID'DING, *p. a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable.

FOR-BÖRNE', *p. p.* of *Forbear*.

FÖRCE, *n.* [L. Lat. *fortia*, *fortia*, fr. Lat. *fortis*, strong.] 1. Strength or energy of body or mind, esp. power to persuade, convince, or impose obligation. 2. A body of land or naval combatants; hence, a body of men prepared for action in other ways. 3. Violence. 4. Validity; efficacy.

SYN.—Strength.—Strength 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 circumstances, 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 it in action. But, though the two words do in a few cases touch thus closely on each other, there is, on the whole, a marked distinction between our use of force and strength.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To constrain to do, or to forbear. 2. To do violence to; especially, to ravish. 3. To capture by assault. 4. To impel, drive, extort, &c., by violence. 5. To produce by unnatural effort.

SYN.—To compel; oblige; necessitate; coerce; drive; press; impel.

FÖRCE'-MEAT, *n.* [For *farce-meat*, fr. Fr. *farce*, stuffing.] Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.

FÖR'CEPS, *n.* [Lat.] A pair of pincers or tongs; especially one for delicate operations.

FÖR'ÇER, *n.* One who forces.

FÖR'ÇI-BLE, *a.* 1. Possessing or characterized by force. 2. Marked by excessive force. 3. Using force against opposition. 4. Obtained by compulsion.

SYN.—Violent; powerful; efficacious; strong; potent; cogent.

FÖR'ÇI-BLY, *adv.* In a forcible manner; strongly.

FÖR'CING-PÜMP, n. A kind of pump used to throw water to a distance.

FÖRD, n. [A.-S., allied to *faran*, Eng. *fare*.] 1. A place where water may be passed on foot 2. A stream; a current. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pass through by wading. [forded.]

FÖR'DA-BLE, a. Capable of being FÖRD, *a.* [A.-S. *fore*. See FÖR.] Advanced in place, time, order, or series; — much used in composition. — *adv.* In advance; at the front.

FÖR'E-ÄRM, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To arm before the time of need. — *n.* Part between the elbow and wrist.

FÖR'E-BÖDE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To foretell; to prognosticate. 2. To have an inward conviction of, as of an impending calamity.

FÖR'E-BÖDER, n. One who forebodes.

FÖR'E-CÄST, v. t. or i. [imp. & *p. p.* FORECAST.] 1. To contrive beforehand; to scheme. 2. To foresee.

FÖR'E-CÄST, n. 1. Previous contrivance. 2. Foresight.

FÖR'E-CÄS-TLE (-käs-sl), n. The forward part of a vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

FÖR'E-CIT'ED, a. Cited before or above.

FÖR'E-CLÖSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To shut up or out; to preclude; to bar.

FÖR'E-CLÖS'ÜRE (-klösh/ür), n. Act of foreclosing; deprivation of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

FÖR'FÄ-THER, n. An ancestor.

FÖR'E-FÄND', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fend off; to avert. 2. To defend; to guard.

FÖR'E-FING-GER (-fing-ger), n. Finger next to the thumb.

FÖR'E-FÖÖT (150), n. 1. One of the anterior feet of an animal. 2. A piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end. [place.]

FÖR'EFRÖNT, n. Foremost part or

FÖR'E-GÖ', v. t. [imp. FOREWENT; *p. p.* FOREGONE.] 1. To quit; to relinquish. 2. To give up; to renounce; to renounce. 3. To precede.

FÖR'E-GROUND, n. Part of the field of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator.

FÖR'E-HÄNDED, a. 1. Early; timely; seasonable. 2. In easy circumstances. [Amer.]

FÖR'E-HEAD (fö'r/ed), n. Upper part of the face; the brow.

FÖR'EIGN (fö'r/in), a. [L. Lat. *foraneus*, fr. Lat. *foras*, *foris*, out of doors.] 1. Not native; alien. 2. Remote; not pertinent or appropriate. 3. Excluded. — *SYN.* — Outlandish; exotic; extrinsic.

FÖR'EIGN-ER (fö'r/in-), n. One who belongs to a foreign country; an alien.

FÖR'EIGN-NESS (fö'r/in-ness, 109), n. Remoteness; want of relation.

FÖR'E-KNÖW' (-nö'), v. t. [imp. FOREKNEW; *p. p.* FOREKNOWN.] To have previous knowledge of.

FÖR'E-KNÖW'EDGE (-nö'/ej), n. Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

FÖR'E-LÄND, n. A promontory; a head-land.

FÖR'E-LÖCK, n. The lock of hair that grows from the forehead of the head.

FÖR'E-MAN (150), n. First or chiefman, as of a jury, or a body of workmen.

FÖR'E-MÄST, n. Forward mast of a vessel, or the one nearest the bow.

FÖR'E-MÖST, a. First in place or order. [name.]

FÖR'E-NÄME, n. A first or Christian

FÖR'E-NOON, n. Part of the day from morning to noon.

FÖ-RÉN'SIC, } a. [Lat. *forensis*, fr. FÖ-RÉN'SIC-AL, } *forum*, a public place, market-place, court.] Belonging to courts or to public discussion and debate; argumentative.

FÖR'E-ÖR-DÄIN', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To ordain beforehand; to predestinate.

FÖR'E-ÖR-DI-NÄ'TION, n. Previous appointment; predestination.

FÖR'E-PÄRT, n. The part most advanced; anterior part.

FÖR'E-RÜN', v. t. [imp. FORERAN; *p. p.* FORERUN.] 1. To run before; to precede. 2. To announce.

FÖR'E-RÜN'NER, n. A messenger sent before; a harbinger; hence, a prognostic.

FÖR'E-SÄIL, n. A sail on a yard which is supported by the foremast.

FÖR'E-SEE', v. t. [imp. FORESAW; *p. p.* FORESEEN.] To see beforehand; to foreknow.

FÖR'E-SEER', n. One who foresees.

FÖR'E-SHAD'ÖW, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To shadow or typify beforehand.

FÖR'E-SHÖRT'EN, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To shorten by representing in an oblique position.

FÖR'E-SHÖRT'EN-ING, n. Representation or appearance of objects, when viewed obliquely.

FÖR'E-SHÖW', v. t. [imp. FORESHOWN; *p. p.* FORESHOWN.] To show or exhibit beforehand.

FÖR'E-SIGHT (-sit), n. 1. Act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge. 2. Wise forethought.

FÖR'E-SKIN, n. Skin that covers the *glans penis*.

FÖR'EST, n. [From Lat. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors, abroad, because forests are out of, or beyond, towns.] An extensive wood; in the United States, a wood of native growth.

FÖR'E-STÄLL', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *foresteallan*. See STALL.] 1. To take beforehand. 2. To exclude; hinder, or prevent, by prior occupation.

— *SYN.* — To anticipate; preoccupy; monopolize; engross.

FÖR'E-STÄLL'ER, n. One who fore-stalls; one who purchases provisions before they come to the fair or market, with a view to raise the price.

FÖR'EST-ER, n. 1. One who has charge of a forest. 2. An inhabitant of a forest.

FÖR'E-TÄSTE', n. A taste beforehand; anticipation.

FÖR'E-TÄSTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To taste before; to anticipate.

FÖR'E-TÄLL', v. t. [imp. & *p. p.*

FORETOLD] To tell before occurrence. — *v. i.* To utter prediction.

FÖR'E-TÄLL'ER, n. One who predicts.

FÖR'E-THÖUGHT (-thawt), n. 1. Anticipation; prescience. 2. Provident care; forecast.

FÖR'E-TÖKEN, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To foreshow. — *n.* Prognostic.

FÖR'E-TÖÖTH (150), n. One of the teeth in the forehead of the mouth.

FÖR'E-TÖP, n. 1. Hair on the forehead of the head. 2. Platform at the head of the foremast.

FÖR-ÉV'ER, adv. 1. To eternity; eternally. 2. At all times.

— *SYN.* — In England, *for* and *ever* are usually printed as two separate words.

— *SYN.* — Constantly; incessantly; always; perpetually; ceaselessly; interminably; endlessly.

FÖR'EWÄRN', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To warn beforehand; to inform previously.

FÖR'FEYT, a. Lost for an offense or crime; liable to penal seizure. — *n.* [Fr. *forfait*, L. Lat. *forisfactum*, fr. Lat. *foris*, out of doors, abroad, and *facere*, to do.] Thing lost by a crime or offense; hence, fine; penalty. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lose, or lose the right to, by some fault, offense, or crime. [forfeited.]

FÖR'FEYT-A-BLE, a. Liable to be FÖR'FEYT-ÜRE (53), *n.* 1. Act of forfeiting. 2. That which is forfeited.

— *SYN.* — Fine; mulct; amercement.

FÖR-GÄVE', imp. of Forgive.

FÖRGE, n. [Lat. *fabrica*, work-shop of a *faber*, or smith.] A place where iron is wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form by heating and hammering. 2. To form in any way; to produce. 3. To make falsely.

— *SYN.* — To fabricate; counterfeit; feign; falsify.

— *v. i.* To commit forgery.

FÖR'GER, n. One who forges; a fabricator; esp., one guilty of forgery.

FÖR'GER-Y, n. 1. Act of forging or counterfeiting. 2. That which is forged.

FÖR-GÉT', v. t. [imp. FORGOT; *p. p.* FORGOT, FORGOTTEN.] [A.-S. *forgetan*, fr. *for* and *getan*, to get.] 1. To lose the remembrance of. 2. To slight; to neglect.

FÖR-GÉT'FUL, a. 1. Apt to forget. 2. Heedless; neglectful.

FÖR-GÉT'FUL-NESS, n. 1. Quality of being forgetful. 2. Loss of remembrance or recollection. 3. Careless omission. [forgiveness.]

FÖR-GIV'A-BLE, a. Capable of being FÖR-GIVE', *v. t.* [imp. FORGAVE; *p. p.* FORGIVEN.] [A.-S. *forgifan*, from *for* and *gifan*, to give.] 1. To cease to impute; to pardon. 2. To absolve.

FÖR-GIVE'NESS, n. 1. Act of forgiving. 2. Willingness to forgive.

— *SYN.* — Pardon; remission. — *Forgiveness* is Anglo-Saxon, and *pardon* Norman-French, both denoting to give back. *Forgive* points to inward feeling, and supposes alienated affection; when we

ask *forgiveness*, we primarily seek the removal of anger. *Pardon* looks more to outward things, or consequences, and is often applied to trifling matters, as when we beg *pardon* for interrupting a man, or for jostling him in a crowd. The civil magistrate also grants a *pardon*, and not *forgiveness*. The two words are, therefore, very clearly distinguished from each other in most cases which relate to the common concerns of life.

FOR-GIVER, n. One who pardons.

FOR-GIVING, p. a. Disposed to forgive; mild; merciful.

FOR-GÖT',

FOR-GÖT'TEN, } p. p. of Forget.

FÖRK, n. [A.-S. *forc*, Lat. *furca*.] 1. An instrument with two or more prongs. 2. Any thing like a fork in shape; also, a prong; a point. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To divide into two branches. — *v. t.* 1. To raise or pitch with a fork; to dig and break with a fork. 2. To form into a fork-like shape. [forked.]

FÖRK'ED-NESS, n. Quality of being **FÖRK'Y, a.** Opening into two or more parts; forked; furcated.

FÖR-LÖRN', a. [A.-S. *forleāsan, forlōren*, to lose, from *for* and *lēāsan*, to go.] 1. Deserted; lost. 2. In pitiful plight; despicable.

FÖR-LÖRN'-HÖPE, n. A detachment of men to lead in an assault, or perform other perilous service.

FÖRM, n. [Lat. *forma*.] 1. Shape of any thing; configuration; external appearance. 2. Mode of construction, arrangement, or organization. 3. Established method or practice. 4. Conventional; formality. 5. That which has form; a shape. 6. Pattern; model. 7. A long bench or seat; hence, a class in a school. 8. The seat or bed of a hare. 9. A page, or pages, imposed and locked up in a chase. —

FORM in the 7th and 8th senses, this word is, in England, pronounced *form*.

v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give form or shape to; to construct; to make. 2. To model; to mold; to train. 3. To act as constituent of.

FÖRM'AL, a. 1. Belonging to the form or external appearance of a thing. 2. Belonging to the constitution of a thing; essential. 3. Done in due form; express; 4. Regular; methodical. 5. Having the form or appearance only. 6. Conventional.

FORM, -Precise; ceremonious. — A man is *precise* who reduces things to an exact rule or standard; *formal* who shapes himself by some set form or pattern; *ceremonious* when he lays much stress on the conventional laws of social intercourse. Men are *formal* in their manners, *precise* in their language or observances, *ceremonious* in receiving and entertaining strangers.

FÖRM'AL-ISM, n. Quality of being formal, esp. in matters of religion.

FÖRM'AL-IST, n. One who is over-attentive to forms.

FÖR-MAL'ITY, n. 1. Quality of being formal, regular, strictly ceremonious, precise, &c. 2. That which is formal. 3. Established order or method.

FÖRM'AL-LY, adv. In a formal manner.

FÖR-MÄ'TION, n. 1. Act of giving form, shape, or being, to. 2. Structure; construction. 3. Series of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch.

FÖRN'A-TIVE, a. 1. Giving form; plastic. 2. (*Gram.*) Derivative; not radical. — *n.* (*Gram.*) (*a.*) That which serves merely to give form. (*b.*) A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage.

FÖRM'ER, n. One who forms.

FÖRM'ER, a. compar. [A.-S. *forma, m. forme, f. and n., first*.] 1. Preceding in time, hence, ancient. 2. First mentioned. [old.]

FÖRM'ER-LY, adv. In time past; of **FÖRM'ER-DA-BLE, a.** [Lat. *formidabilis*, fr. *formidare*, to fear.] Exciting, or adapted to excite, fear.

FORM, -Dreadful; fearful; terrible; frightful; horrible; tremendous.

FÖRM'U-DA-BLY, adv. In a formidable manner.

FÖRM'LESS, a. Shapeless; without a determinate form.

FÖRM-LÄ, n.; Lat. *pl. FORM'U-LÆ*; Eng. *pl. FORM'U-LÄS*. [Lat. *dim. of forma, form, model*.] 1. A prescribed or set form. 2. A written confession of faith. 3. A rule or principle expressed in algebraic language. 4. A prescription or recipe.

FÖRM-LA-RY (44), n. 1. A book of prescribed forms. 2. Prescribed form; formula. — *a.* Stated; prescribed.

FÖRM-LÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To reduce to, or express in, a formula.

FÖRN-CÄTE, v. i. [Lat. *fornicare, -atum, fr. fornic, vault, brothel*.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.

FÖRN-CÄ'TION, n. 1. Incontinence of an unmarried person; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman. 2. (*Script.*) Idolatry. [nicitation.]

FÖRN-CÄ'TOR, n. One guilty of **FÖR'RÄY, or FOR'RÄY', n.** A ravaging; a predatory excursion.

FÖR-SÄKE', v. t. [*imp. FORSOOK*; *p. p. FORSAKEN*.] [A.-S. *forsacan*, to oppose, refuse.] To quit or leave entirely; to depart or withdraw from.

FORM, -To abandon; desert; fail; relinquish; renounce; reject.

FÖR-SÖTH', adv. [A.-S. *forsodh*, fr. *for* and *sóth*, sooth, truth.] In truth; certainly; — often used ironically.

FÖR-SWEÄR', v. t. [*imp. FORSWORE*; *p. p. FORSWORN*.] [A.-S. *forswerian*, from *for* and *sverian*, to swear.] To reject or deny upon oath. — *v. i.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FÖRT, n. [Lat. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; fortress; fortification.

FÖRTE, n. [See *supra*.] Strong point; that in which one excels.

FÖRTH, adv. [A.-S. *forth*, fr. *for*. See *FOR*.] 1. Forward; onward. 2. Out into view. 3. Away; abroad.

FÖRTH-CÖM'ING, a. Ready to come forth, or appear.

FÖRTH-WITH', or FÖRTH-WITH' (99), adv. Immediately; directly.

FÖR-TI-ETH, a. [See *FORTY*.] 1. Following the thirty-ninth. 2. Being one of forty parts of a thing. — *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided.

FÖR-TI-PI-CÄ'TION, n. 1. Act of fortifying. 2. A fortified place.

FORM, -Fortress; castle; citadel.

FÖR-TI-PË, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *fortificare*, fr. *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To add strength to; to strengthen. 2. To strengthen by forts, batteries, &c.

FÖR-TI-TÜDE (53), n. [Lat. *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis*, strong.] Resolute endurance; firmness in bearing up against danger.

FORM, -Courage; resolution.

FÖRT'NIGHT (-nit), n. [Contr. from *fourteen nights*.] Two weeks.

FÖRT'RESS, n. [From Lat. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; a fort; a stronghold.

FORM, -Fortification; castle; citadel. A *fortress* is constructed for military purposes only, and is permanently garrisoned; a *fortification* is built to defend harbors, cities, &c.; a *castle* is an antique fortress, which was ordinarily a palatial dwelling; a *citadel* is the strong hold of a fortress or city, &c.

FÖR-TÜI-TÖÜS, a. [Lat. *fortuitus*, fr. *forte*, by chance.] Happening by chance.

FORM, -Accidental; casual.

FÖR-TÜI-TY, n. Accident; chance. **FÖRTU-NATE, a.** 1. Coming by good luck. 2. Receiving some unforeseen or unexpected good; lucky.

FORM, -Successful; prosperous. — A man is *fortunate* when unusual blessings fall to his lot; *successful* when he gains what he aims at; *prosperous* when he succeeds in those things which men commonly aim at. One may be *fortunate* in some cases where he is not *successful*; he may be *successful*, but if his plans are badly formed, he may for that reason fail to be *prosperous*.

FÖRTU-NATE-LY, adv. Luckily; successfully; happily.

FÖRT'UNE (fört'yyn, 30), n. [Lat., *fortuna*, a protracted form of *fortis*, chance.] 1. Chance; accident; luck. 2. Appointed lot in life; fate. 3. That which befalls one; esp., favorable issue. 4. Estate; wealth; esp., great wealth. — *v. i.* To happen.

FÖRT'UNE-HÜNT'ER, n. A man who seeks to marry a rich woman.

FÖRT'UNE-TÉLL'ER, n. One who tells the future events of one's life, or pretends to do so.

FÖRTY, a. [A.-S. *febwertig*, fr. *feower*, four, and the term *tig*, fr. *tyñ*, ten.] Four times ten; thirty-nine and one added. — *n.* Sum of forty units.

FÖR'UM, n.; Eng. *pl. FÖRUMS*; Lat. *pl. FÖRÄ*. [Lat., allied to *foris*, out of doors.] 1. A public place in Rome, where causes were tried, and orations delivered. 2. A tribunal; a court.

FÖR'WARD, } adv. [See *FOR, FORE, FÖRWARDS*, and *WARD*.] Toward a part in front; onward; in advance. **FÖR'WARD, a.** 1. Near or at the fore part. 2. Ready; prompt; in an ill

sense, over ready. 3. Ardent; eager. 4. Premature. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To help onward; to promote. 2. To transmit.

FÖRWARD-ER, n. One who forwards.

FÖRWARD-LY, adv. Eagerly; hastily.

FÖRWARD-NESS, n. 1. Quality of being forward. 2. Precocity.

FÖRWARD'S, adv. See **FÖRWARD.**

FÖSSE, n. [Lat. *fossa*, fr. *foedere*, to dig.] (Fort.) A ditch or moat.

FÖS'SIL, a. [Lat. *fossilis*, fr. *foedere*, to dig.] 1. Dug out of the earth. 2. Pertaining to fossils; petrified. — *n.* 1. A substance dug from the earth. 2. Petrified form of a plant or animal.

FÖS'SIL-IF-ER-OÜS, a. [Lat. *fossilis*, fossil, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing fossil or organic remains.

FÖS'SIL-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To convert into a fossil.

FÖS'TER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fostrian*, from *foster*, food, nourishment.] 1. To feed; to nourish; to rear up. 2. To cherish.

FÖS'TER-BRÖTH'ER (-brüth'er), n. A male fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

FÖS'TER-CHILD, n. A child nursed by one not its parent.

FÖS'TER-FÄ'THER, n. One who takes the place of a father in bringing up a child.

FÖS'TER-MÖTH'ER (-müth'er), n. One who takes the place of a mother in the care of a child.

FÖS'TER-SIS'TER, n. One not a sister, but brought up as such.

FÖS'TER-SÖN (-sün), n. One fed and educated as if he were a son.

FÖTH'ER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Ger. *füttern*, *füttern*, to cover, to linc.] To try to stop, as a leak in a bottom of a ship, by letting down a sail under her bottom.

FÖUGHT (fawt), imp. & p. p. of Fight.

FÖUL, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *fül*, sordid.] 1. Containing extraneous matter which is injurious or offensive. 2. Morally defiled. 3. Cloudy or rainy. 4. Loathsome; hateful. 5. Entangled.

SYN.—Nasty; filthy; dirty; impure; abusive; obscene; unfair; dishonest.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make filthy; to defile. 2. To bring into collision with something that impedes motion.

FÖUL'LY (föü), adv. Filthily; nastily.

FÖUL'-MÖUTH'ED (-müth'ed), a. Using foul language; abusive.

FÖUL'NESS, n. Quality of being foul; filthiness; pollution.

FÖUND, imp. & p. p. of find. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. [Lat. *fundare*, fr. *fundus*, bottom.] To fix upon a basis; to establish firmly; to base. 2. To begin to raise. 3. [Lat. *fundere*.] To cast, as a metal.

FÖUND-Ä'TION, n. 1. Act of founding; establishment. 2. Ground-work; basis. 3. An endowment. 4. An endowed institution of charity.

FÖUND'ER, n. 1. One who founds or lays a foundation. 2. One who casts

metals. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *lat. fundus*. See **FÖUND.**] 1. To fill with water, and sink, as a ship; hence, to fail. 2. To stumble and go lame, as a horse. — *v. t.* To cause inflammation in the limbs of, so as to lame; — said of a horse.

FÖUND'ER-Y, n. See **FÖUNDRY.**

FÖUND'LING, n. [From *found*, p. p. of *find*.] A child found without a parent or owner.

FÖUND'RESS, n. A female founder.

FÖUNDRY, n. A building arranged and fitted for casting metals.

FÖUNT, } n. [Lat. *fons*, *fontis*.]

FÖUNT'AIN, } 1. A spring of water.

2. An artificial jet or stream of water.

3. Origin; first cause. — See **FÖNT.**

FÖUR (föür), a. [A.-S. *feđerwer*.] One more than three; twice two. — *n.* The sum of four units.

FÖUR'FÖLD, a. Four double; quadruple. — *n.* Four times as much.

FÖUR'FÖÖT'ED, a. Having four feet.

FÖURI-ER-ISM (föü-er-izm), n. The system of Charles Fourier, who recommends the re-organization of society into small communities, living in common. [Fourierism.]

FÖURI-ER-ITE, n. One who favors Fourierism.

FÖUR'SÖÖRE, a. Four times twenty; eighty. — *n.* Eighty units.

FÖUR'TEEN, n. [A.-S. *feđervertene*, fr. *feđer*, four, and *tyñ*, ten.] Sum of ten and four. — *a.* Four and ten more.

FÖUR'TEENTH, a. 1. Succeeding the thirteenth and preceding the fifteenth. 2. Making one of fourteen parts of any thing. — *n.* One of fourteen equal parts of one whole.


FÖURTH, a. 1. Next following the third. 2. Forming one of four parts into which any thing is divided. — *n.* One of four equal parts into which one whole is divided. [place.]

FÖURTH'LY, adv. In the fourth

FÖOWL, n.; pl. FÖOWL or FÖOWLS. [A.-S. *fugol*, *fugel*, allied to *flegan*, to fly.] 1. A bird; esp. a wild bird. 2. A barn-door fowl; a cock or hen. — *v. i.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

FÖOWL'ER, n. A sportsman who takes or kills wild fowl.

FÖOWL'ING-PI'ÈÇE (föül'-), n. A light gun for shooting wild fowl.

FÖÖX, n. [A.-S. *foz*, prob. allied to *lecl*.]  *faz*, hair, so that its orig. signifies the hairy animal.] 1. An animal remarkable for its cunning. 2. A sly, cunning fellow. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. *lecl*, *foz*, imposture.] To cover the feet of, as of boots, with new front upper leather. — *v. i.* To turn sour; — said of beer, &c.

FÖÖX'-CHASE, } n. Pursuit of a fox

FÖÖX'-HÜNT, } with hounds.

FÖÖX'Y, a. 1. Pertaining to foxes; wily. 2. Of a yellowish or reddish-brown color. 3. Sour; not properly fermented; — said also of grapes.

FÖRÄ'ASS, n. [It. *fracasso*, from *fra*,

among, and *cassare*, to break, annul.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel.

FÖRÄ'CTION, n. [Lat. *fractio*, fr. *frangere*, *fractum*, to break.] 1. A portion; a fragment. 2. A division or aliquot part of a whole number.

FÖRÄ'CTION-ÄL, a. Pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction.

FÖRÄ'TIÖÜS, a. [Prob. from *fract* (obs.), to break.] Apt to fret.

SYN.—Snappish; peevish; irritable; pettish.

FÖRÄ'CTÜRE, n. [Lat. *fractura*, from *frangere*, to break.] 1. Act of breaking; rupture; breach. 2. The breaking of a bone. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To break; to crack.

FÖRÄ'GLE, a. [Lat. *fragilis*, fr. *frangere*, to break.] Easily broken or destroyed; weak; frail.

FÖRÄ'GIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being fragile; brittleness.

FÖRÄ'GMENT, n. [Lat. *fragmentum*, fr. *frangere*, to break.] A part broken off; a small, detached portion.

FÖRÄ'GMENT-ÄRY (44), a. Composed of fragments.

FÖRÄ'GRÄNCE, } n. Sweetness of smell;

FÖRÄ'GRÄN'ÇY, } grateful odor.

FÖRÄ'GRÄNT, a. [Lat. *fragrare*, *fragrans*, to emit a fragrance.] Having an agreeable perfume.

SYN.—Odorous; odoriferous; sweet-scented; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

FÖRÄ'GRÄNT-LY, adv. With sweet scent.

FÖRÄIL, a. [-ER; -EST.] [See **FÖRÄGILE.**] 1. Easily broken; fragile; weak; infirm. 2. Of easy virtue; weak in resolution. — *n.* [Norm. Fr. *faile*, basket.] 1. A basket of rushes, for figs and raisins. 2. Quantity of raisins — about 70 pounds — in such a basket. 3. A rush for weaving baskets.

FÖRÄILTY, n. 1. Weakness of resolution. 2. A fault proceeding from weakness.

SYN.—Frailness; infirmity; imperfection; falling; foible.

FÖRÄME, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fremman*.] 1. To construct; to adjust and put together. 2. To originate; to devise; to fabricate. 3. To provide with a frame. — *n.* 1. Any thing composed of parts put together. 2. Any kind of case for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things. 3. Make or build of a person; skeleton. 4. Form; constitution. 5. Particular state, as of the mind; humor.

FÖRÄM'ER, n. One who frames.

FÖRÄM'E'-WÖRK (wörk), n. A frame.

FÖRÄNCE, n. [Eng. *Frank*, a Germanic people that founded the French monarchy.] A French silver coin equal to about 19 cents, or 10 pence.

FÖRÄN'CHISE (-chiz), n. [Fr. from *franc*, *franche*, free.] A particular privilege vested in individuals. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make free.

FÖRÄN'CHISE-MENT, n. Release; freedom.

FÖRÄN'ÇIS'CAN, n. A monk of the order of St. Francis, founded in 1209.

Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ü, long; Å, Æ, I, Ö, Ü, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL, TÈRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM, SÖN,

show where the finger is to be placed in playing. [humored.]

FRÉTFUL, *a.* Disposed to fret; impatient. — Peevish; cross. — *Peevish* marks the inward spirit, and *fretful* the outward act, while both imply a complaining impatience. *Crossness* is peevishness mingled with vexation or anger.

FRÉTFUL-LY, *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly.

FRÉTFUL-NESS, *n.* State of being fretful; peevishness. [with frets.]

FRÉTWOR (-wŭrk), *n.* Work adorned

FRÉVA-BĪL/TY, *n.* Quality of being friable; friableness.

FRÉVA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *friabilis*, fr. *friare*, to rub, break, or crumble.] Easily crumbled or pulverized.

FRÉVA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Friability.

FRÉVĀR, *n.* [Fr. *frère*, fr. Lat. *frater*, brother.] A member of any religious order. [of friars.]

FRÉVĀRY, *n.* A monastery; a convent

FRÉVĀBLE, *a.* [Lat. *friolus*.] Frivolous; trifling; silly. — *n.* A frivolous fellow; a coxcomb.

FRÉVĀS-SEE', *n.* [Fr. *fricassée*, fr. *fri-casser*, to fry.] A dish made of fowls or small animals cut into pieces, and stewed or fried. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] To make a fricassee of.

FRÉVĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *frictio*, fr. *fricare*, to rub.] 1. A rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. 2. Effect of rubbing, or resistance a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves.

FRÉVĀDAY, *n.* [A.-S. *frigidæg*, fr. *Frig*, the goddess of marriage, and A.-S. *dag*, day.] Sixth day of the week.

FRÉVĀD, *imp. & p. p.* of *Fry*.

FRÉVĀND, *n.* [Goth. *frijunds*, friend, from *frijōn*, *frijōn*, to love.] 1. One who is attached to another by affection. 2. One not a foe or enemy. 3. A favorer. 4. A Quaker.

FRÉVĀND-LESS, *a.* Destitute of friends.

FRÉVĀND-LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being friendly; good-will.

FRÉVĀND-LY, *a.* 1. Like a friend. 2. Befitting friends. 3. Not hostile. 4. Promoting the good of any person or persons.

SYN. — Amicable; kind; favorable.

FRÉVĀND-SHIP, *n.* 1. Attachment to a person. 2. Friendly intimacy. 3. Friendly aid, office, or kindness.

FRÉVĀZ, *n.* [Orig. a woolen cloth from Friesland.] 1. A coarse woolen cloth with a nap on one side. 2. Part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice. — *v. t.* To make a nap on, as on cloth.

FRÉVĀTE, *n.* [Prob. fr. Lat. *fabricata*, something constructed.] A ship of war larger than a corvette, and less than a ship of the line.

FRÉVĀT (frĭt), *n.* [A.-S. *fyrhtu*.] Sudden and violent fear.

SYN. — Alarm; terror; consternation. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To alarm suddenly with danger.

SYN. — To fright; terrify; scare; dismay; daunt.

FRÉVĀT'EN (frĭt'ən), *v. t.* [-ED; -

-ING.] To disturb with fear; to fright.

FRÉVĀT'FUL (frĭt'-), *a.* 1. Full of fright; alarmed. 2. Exciting alarm; impressing terror.

SYN. — Frightful; dreadful; awful. — These words all express fear. In *frightful*, it is a sudden emotion; in *dreadful*, it is deeper and more prolonged; in *awful* the fear is mingled with the emotion of awe, which subdues us before the presence of some invisible power. An accident may be *frightful*; the approach of death is *dreadful* to most men; the convulsions of the earthquake are *awful*.

FRÉVĀT'FUL-LY (frĭt'-), *adv.* In a frightful manner.

FRÉVĀT'FUL-NESS (frĭt'-), *n.* Quality of being frightful.

FRÉVĀ'ID, *a.* [Lat. *frigidus*, fr. *frigere*, to be cold.] 1. Cold. 2. Wanting warmth, fervor, vivacity, &c.

FRÉVĀ'ID-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being frigid; coldness. 2. Want of warmth, ardor, vivacity, &c. [section.]

FRÉVĀ'ID-LY, *adv.* Coldly; without affluence.

FRÉVĀ'ILL, *n.* [Cf. *FRILL*, *v. t.*] 1. A ruffle. 2. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold. — *v. t.* To provide with frills. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *friller*, fr. Lat. *frigidulus*, somewhat cold.] To shake or shiver as with cold.

FRÉVĀNGE, *n.* [Lat. *frimbria*, thread, fringe.] 1. A trimming consisting of loose threads. 2. A border; a confine. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To adorn or border with fringe.

FRÉVĀ'PER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, fr. *friper*, to rumble, fumble.] 1. Old clothes; hence, second-hand finery; useless matter. 2. Place where old clothes are sold.

FRÉVĀSK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *friskr*. See *FRESH*.] To leap, skip, or gambol, in gayety. — *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

FRÉVĀSK'ET, *n.* [From the frequency of its motion. See *FRISK*.] A frame to keep a sheet of paper in place in printing.

FRÉVĀSK'Y, *n.* State of being frisky.

FRÉVĀSK'Y, *a.* Frivolous; gay.

FRÉVĀT, *n.* [From Lat. *frigère*, *frictum*, *frictum*, to roast, fry.] Material of which glass is made, after it has been baked, but before fusion.

FRÉVĀTH, *n.* [Scot. *firth*, Dan. *fiord*.] A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary.

FRÉVĀT'TER, *n.* [From Lat. *frigere*, *frictum*, to fry.] 1. A kind of pancake; also, a small piece of meat fried. 2. A fragment; a small piece. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cut into small pieces for frying. 2. To break into small pieces.

FRÉVĀ'VĀL-TY, *n.* Quality of being frivolous; and unbecoming levity of disposition.

FRÉVĀ'VO-LOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *frivolus*.] 1. Of little weight or worth. 2. Given to trifling.

SYN. — Trifling; trivial; slight; petty.

FRÉVĀZ, *v. t.* [-ZED; -ZING, 136.] [Fr. *friser*, to curl, crisp.] 1. To form into small curls, as hair. 2. To form

into little burs, as the nap of cloth — *n.* Any thing crisp or curled.

FRÉVĀZ'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *friz*.] To curl or crisp, as hair.

FRÉVĀZ, *adv.* [A.-S. *fra*, from *fram*. See *FROM*.] From; away; backward.

FRÉVĀZ'K, *n.* [Lat. *flocus*, *flocus*, from Lat. *flocus*, a flock of wool; hence, orig. a flocky garment.] A loose, outer garment of men; or a gown, open behind, worn by women and children. [bread skirts.]

FRÉVĀZ'COAT, *n.* A body-coat with

FRÉVĀZ'G, *n.* [A.-S. *frogga*.] 1. A well-known amphibious animal. 2. A tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot. 3. A kind of cloak-button. 4. [Railways.] A triangular crossing plate where one track branches off from or crosses another.

FRÉVĀZ'IC, *a.* [O. II. Ger. *fröhlich*, fr. *frō*, *frāo*, glad.] Full of levity; gay; merry. — *n.* 1. A wild prank. 2. A scene of gayety and mirth; a merry-making. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 135.] To play wild pranks; to sport.

FRÉVĀZ'IC-SOME, *a.* Full of frolic.

FRÉVĀZ'PREP, [A.-S. *fram*, from.] Out of the neighborhood of; leaving behind; by reason of; out of; by aid of; — used whenever departure, commencement of action, being, occurrence, &c., or procedure, emanation separation, &c., are to be expressed.

FRÉVĀZ'ND, *n.* [Lat. *frons*, *frondis*, a heavy branch, foliage.] Organ formed by combination, into one body of stalks and leaves, as in the ferns.

FRÉVĀZ'DES-CEN-SCENCE, *n.* [Lat. *frondes-cere*, *frondescens*, to begin to put forth leaves.] 1. Time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves. 2. Act of bursting into leaf.

FRÉVĀZ'DIF-ER-ŪS, *a.* [Lat. *frons*, leaf, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

FRÉVĀZ'DŌSE, *a.* [Lat. *frondosus*.] 1. Frond-bearing; resembling a frond.

2. Leafy.

FRÉVĀZ'DŪS, *a.* Producing leaves and flowers in one organ.

FRÉVĀZ'FRŪNT (frŭnt), *n.* [Lat. *frons*, *frontis*.] 1. The forehead; sometimes, the whole face. 2. The fore part of any thing. 3. Position directly before a person, or foremost part of a thing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To oppose face to face. 2. To stand opposed, or over against. — *v. i.* 1. To stand foremost. 2. To have the front toward any point of compass. — *a.* Relating to the forward part; foremost. [of an edifice or lot.]

FRÉVĀZ'FRŪNT'AGE (frŭnt'-), *n.* Front part

FRÉVĀZ'FRŪNT'AL, *a.* Belonging to the front. — *n.* [Lat. *frontale*, frontlet.] 1. Something worn on the forehead or face. 2. A little pediment over a small door or window.

FRÉVĀZ'FRŪNT'ĒR, *n.* [Lat. *frons*, forehead, front.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; border. — *a.* Bordering; continuous.

FRÉVĀZ'FRŪNT'IS-PIÈÇE, *n.* [Lat. *frontis-*

picium, that which is seen in front.] An ornamental engraving fronting the first page of a book. [dent.]

FRONT'LESS, *a.* Shameless; impudent.

FRONT'LET, *n.* [Eng. front, and the dim. term. *let*.] A frontal.

FRÖST (21), *n.* [A.-S. fr. *frösan*, to freeze.] 1. Act of freezing; congelation of fluids. 2. Severe cold weather. 3. Frozen dew. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost, as cake with powdered white sugar.

FRÖST'-BITTEN (-bit'tn), *p. a.* Nipped or affected by frost.

FRÖST'-FISH, *n.* A small fish, abundant on the coasts of the United States soon after frosts commences.

FRÖST'-LY, *adv.* With frost; coldly.

FRÖST'ING, *n.* Composition, resembling hoar-frost, to cover cake, &c.

FRÖST'Y, *a.* 1. Attended with, or containing, frost. 2. Without warmth of affection. 3. White; gray-haired.

FRÖTH (21), *n.* [A.-S. *freodhan*, to rub, to froth.] 1. A collection of bubbles; foam. 2. Empty show of wit or eloquence. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to foam. 2. To cover with froth. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To throw up foam. [per.]

FRÖTH'LY, *adv.* In a frothy manner.

FRÖTH'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Full of froth. 2. Vain; empty.

FRÖUNCE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, to frown.] To wrinkle about the face, as the hair. — *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl.

FRÖUZY, *a.* [From *frounce*.] Fetid; musty; rank.

FRÖWARD, *a.* [A.-S. *framweard*, averse, perverse.] Not willing to comply with what is required.

FRÖWARD-NESS, *n.* Quality of being forward.

FRÖWARD-LY, *adv.* In a forward manner.

FRÖWARD-NESS, *n.* Quality of being forward.

FRÖW, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *frogner*, in *se refragner*, to knit the brow.] 1. To contract the brow, to scowl. 2. To look on with disfavor; to lower. — *v. t.* To rebuke with a look. — *n.* A wrinkling of the brow in displeasure; a scowl.

FRÖW'Y, *a.* [Contr. fr. *frouzy*.] Musty; rancid; rank.

FRÖZ'EN (fröz'n), *p. a.* Subject to frost; congealed; chilly.

FRUE-TÉS'ENCE, *n.* [Fr. from Lat. *fructus*, fruit.] The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

FRUE-TÍFER-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *fructifer*, fr. *fructus*, fruit, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing fruit.

FRUE-TÍ-FÍ-CÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of fructifying. 2. Those parts of a plant, taken collectively, which compose the flower and fruit.

FRUE-TÍ-FV, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *fructificare*, fr. *fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive. — *v. i.* To bear fruit.

FRU'GAL, *a.* [Lat. *frugalis*, fr. *frugi*, fit for food, useful, temperate.] Economical in the use of means; sparing; saving.

FRU-GÁL'Í-TY, *n.* Quality of being frugal; prudent economy.

FRU'GAL-LY, *adv.* With economy.

FRUIT, *n.* [Lat. *fructus*, fr. *frui*, to enjoy.] 1. Whatever is to be enjoyed, partaken of, or made use of; result. 2. The juicy, pulpy products of certain plants. 3. Offspring; young.

FRUIT'AGE (45), *n.* Fruit collectively.

FRUIT'ER-ER, *n.* One who deals in fruit.

FRUIT'ER-Y, *n.* A repository for fruit.

FRUIT'FUL, *a.* Full of fruit; richly productive.

FRUIT'FUL-LY, *adv.* Abundantly.

FRUIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being fruitful.

FRU-VÍON (fru-ish'un), *n.* [From Lat. *frui*, *fruitus*, to use or enjoy.] Pleasure derived from possession or use; enjoyment.

FRUIT'LESS, *a.* 1. Lacking fruit. 2. Productive of no good effect.

FRUIT'LESS-LY, *adv.* Idly; vainly.

FRUIT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being fruitless.

FRUIT'Y, *a.* Resembling fruit, or the **FRU'MEN-TÁ'CEOÜS**, *a.* [Lat. *frumentaceus*, fr. *frumentum*, grain.] Made of, or like, wheat or other grain.

FRU'MEN-TY, *n.* [From Lat. *frumentum*.] Wheat boiled in milk, and seasoned with sugar, cinnamon, &c.

FRÜSH, *n.* [See **FROG**.] 1. A tender substance in the sole of a horse; frog. 2. A discharge of a fetid matter from the frog of a horse's foot.

FRÜSTRÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *frustrare*, *frustrari*, -tratum, fr. *frustra*, in vain.] 1. To bring to nothing; to prevent from attaining a purpose. 2. To make of no effect.

FRÜSTRÁTE, *a.* Vain; useless.

FRUS-TRÁTION, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.

FRÜSTUM, *n.*; *pl.* **FRÜSTÁ**, or **FRÜSTUMS**. [Lat. piece, bit.] Part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top.

FRÜSTUMS, *n.* [Lat. *frutex*, shrub, bush.] Becoming shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub.

FRÜTÍ-CÖSE', *a.* [Lat. *fruticosus*, fr. *frutex*, shrub.] Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby.

FRV, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr. *frir*, Lat. *frigere*.] To cook with fat in a pan over a fire. — *v. i.* To be heated and agitated, as meat in a frying pan. — *n.* 1. [Fr. *frat*.] A swarm, esp. of little fishes; a large number. 2. [See **FRY**.] Anything fried.

FRV'ING-PÁN, *n.* A pan used for frying.



FÜCATE. } *a.* [Lat. *facere*, -catus, **FÜCÁ-TED**, } to color, paint.] Painted; disguised with false show.

FÜCH'SI-A (fü/shi-á or fook/si-á), *n.* [From L. *Fuchs*, a Ger. botanist.] A genus of beautiful flowering plants.

FÜCUS, *n.*; *pl.* **FÜCÍ**. [Lat. rock-lichen, orchil.] A genus of sea-weeds of a tough, leathery kind.

FÜD'DLE, *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become partially drunk.

FÜDGE, *n.* Stuff; nonsense; — an exclamation of contempt.

FÜ'EL, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *fuayl*, L. Lat. *focale*, fr. Lat. *focus*, fire-place.] 1. Any combustible matter. 2. Any thing that serves to feed passion or excitement.

FÜ-GÁ'CÍOUS, *a.* Lat. *fugax*, fr. *fugere*, to flee.] Flying, or disposed to fly; volatile.

FÜ-GÁ'CÍ-TY, *n.* Quality of being fugacious; volatility.

FÜ'GÍ-TÍVE, *a.* 1. Apt to disappear. 2. Escaping from duty, service, or danger.

FÜ'ING — Fleeing; unstable; uncertain; volatile; evanescent.

— *n.* 1. A runaway; a deserter. 2. One hard to be caught or detained.

FÜ'GLE-MAN (150), *n.* [Ger. *Angelmann*, field-leader, fr. *Angel*, wing.] One who stands in front of soldiers at drill, as an example or model to them; hence, a director.

FÜGUE (füg), *n.* [Lat. *fuga*, flight.] A musical composition, in which a subject is proposed by one part, and then responded to by the others.

FÜ'ERUM, *n.*; *Lat. pl.* **FÜ'ERÁ**. Eng. *pl.* **FÜ'ERÜMS**. [Lat. bed-post.] 1. A prop or support.

2. Point about F. Fulcrum, which a lever turns in lifting or moving a body.

FÜ-FÍLL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A **FÜ-FÍLL**, } tautological compound of *full* and *fill*.] 1. To make full or complete. 2. To accomplish or carry into effect; to bring to pass.

FÜ-FÍLL'MENT, *n.* 1. Accomplishment; completion.

2. Execution; performance.

FÜ'GEN-CY, *n.* Brightness; splendor.

FÜ'GENT, *a.* [Lat. *fulgere*, *fulgens*, to flash, glitter.] Shining; effulgent.

FÜ-LÍG'Í-NOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *fuliginosus*, fr. *fuligo*, soot.] Sooty; dark; dusky.

FÜLL, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *Of* **FÍLL**.] 1. Filled up; replete; not empty or vacant. 2. Abundantly furnished; copious; ample. 3. Complete; perfect. — *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent. — *adv.* Quite; completely; entirely. — *v. i.* To become wholly illuminated. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fullian*, to make full or perfect, to whitened as a fuller.] To cleanse, scour, and thicken in a mill, as cloth. [is to fill cloth.]

FÜLL'ER, *n.* One whose occupation **FÜLL'ER-Y**, *n.* Place or works where the fulling of cloth is carried on.

FULL'ING-MÍLL, n. A mill for fulling cloth.

FULL'NESS, { n. State of being full;
} completeness.

FULL'Y, adv. In a full manner.

SYN.—Completely; entirely; abundantly; sufficiently; perfectly.

FÚL'MI-NÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fulminare, natum*, to lighten, from *fulmen*, thunderbolt.] 1. To cause to explode. 2. To send out, as a denunciation or censure.

FÚL'MI-NÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of fulminating; detonation. 2. Menace or censure. [striking terror.]

FÚL'MI-NA-TO-RY, a. Thundering; **FÚL'SÓME, a.** [A.-S. *ful*, foul, and the termination *some*.] Disgusting by over-fullness, excess, or grossness.

FÚL'SÓME-NESS, n. Nauseousness; offensive grossness.

FÚL'VID, { a. [L. Lat. *fulvidus*, fr.
} **FÚL'VOÜS, { Lat. *fulvus*.] Tawny; dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.**

FÚM'BLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *fambles*, hands.] 1. To feel or grope about. 2. To seek awkwardly. 3. To turn over and over.

FÚM'BLER, n. An awkward person.

FÚME, n. [Lat. *fumus*.] 1. Vapor; smoke; reek. 2. Any thing unsubstantial or airy. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To smoke; to throw off vapor. 2. To pass of in vapors. 3. To be in a rage. — *v. t.* 1. To smoke. 2. To disperse in vapor.

FÚMI-GÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fumigare, gatum*, fr. *fumus*, smoke.] To expose to smoke or gas, as in cleansing clothing, &c.

FÚMI-GÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of fumigating. 2. Vapor; scent raised by fire. [vapor.]

FÚM'Y, a. Producing fume; full of fume. **FÚN, n.** [Cf. A.-S. *fean*, joys.] Sport; merriment. [or dancer.]

FÚ-NÁM'BU-LÍST, n. A rope-walker

FÚN'C'TION, n. [Lat. *functio*, fr. *fungi*, to perform.] 1. Peculiar or appointed action. 2. A quantity so connected with another, that, if any alteration be made in the latter, there will be a consequent alteration in the former. [tions.]

FÚN'C'TION-AL, a. Pertaining to function.

FÚN'C'TION-Á-RY, n. One charged with the performance of a function.

FÚND, n. [Lat. *fundus*, foundation.] 1. A stock or capital. 2. A store laid up, from which one may draw at pleasure; a supply. 3. *pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities.

Sinking fund, a sum of money set apart, usually at fixed intervals, for the redemption of the debts of government or of a corporation.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To provide a fund for the payment of the interest of. 2. To place in a fund, as money.

FÚN'DA-MÉNT, n. [Lat. *fundamentum*, fr. *fundus*, bottom.] The seat; the buttocks; also, the orifice of the intestines.

FÚN'DA-MÉNT'AL, a. Pertaining to the foundation; hence, essential; elementary. — *n.* A leading or primary principle; an essential.

FÚNER-ÁL, n. [Lat. *funus*.] 1. Burial. 2. Procession attending a burial. — *a.* Pertaining to burial.

FÚNÉ'RE-AL (89), a. Suiting; a funeral; also, dismal. [cense.]

FÚN-GÓ'S'I-TY, n. Fungous; excrementous; like fungus, or a mushroom; excrementous.

FÚN'GUS, n.; Lat. pl. FÚN'CI, Eng. pl. FÚN'GUS-ES [Lat., mushroom.] 1. An order of plants, comp. eheading mushrooms, toad-stools, &c. 2. A spongy, morbid growth in animal bodies; proud-flesh.

FÚNI-CLE, n. [Lat. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, cord, rope.] A small cord or ligature; a fiber.

FÚN'NEL, n. [Prob. fr. Lat. *ifundibulum*, funnel.] 1. A kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe; a tunnel. 2. A stove-pipe.

FÚN'NY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *fun*.] Droll; comical; sportive.

FÚR, n. [L. Lat. *furra*, a hair's skin, lecl. *fodr*, lining.] 1. Short, fine hair of certain animals. 2. Peltry. 3. Any coating considered as resembling fur. — *v. t.* [-RED; -RING, 136.] 1. To line or cover with fur. 2. To cover with morbid matter. 3. To nail strips of board on for lathing.

FÚR'BE-LÓW, n. [Prov. Fr. *farbala*, Fr. *farbald*.] A frounce; plaited border. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put a furbelow on.

FÚR'BISH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *farban*, to clean.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish.

FÚR'CATE, { a. [Lat. *furca*, fork.]
} **FÚR'CÁ-TED, { Forked; branching.**

FÚR-CÁ'TION, n. A branching like the tines of a fork.

FÚR-FU-RÁ'CEOUS, a. [Lat. *furfuraceus*, fr. *furfur*, bran.] Made of, or like, bran; scurfy.

FÚR'I-OÜS, a. [Lat. *furiosus*, fr. *furia*, rage.] 1. Transported with passion. 2. Moving with violence.

SYN.—Impetuous; vehement; boisterous; raging; fierce; violent; mad.

FÚR'I-OÜS-LY, adv. With fury.

FÚRL, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Contr. fr. *furdle*, a corrup. of *fardel*, to make up in bundles.] To wrap, as a sail, close to the yard.

FÚR'LONG, n. [A.-S. *furlang*, prop. the length of a furrow.] Eighth part of a mile.

FÚR'LOUGH (fúr'lo), n. [Ger. *verlaub*, *urlaub*. See LEAVE.] Leave of absence given to an officer or soldier. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To grant leave of absence.

FÚR'NAÇE (45), n. [Lat. *furnax*.] An inclosed place where a hot fire is kept, as for melting ores, for warming a house, or for baking.

FÚR'NISII, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *frumjan*, to do, act, send.] 1. To supply; to provide. 2. To offer for use; to afford. 3. To fit up.

FÚR'NI-TÜRE (53), n. 1. That with which any thing is furnished. 2. Chattels; movables; effects; also, necessary appendages to any thing, as to a machine, &c.

FÚR'RÍ-ER, n. A dealer in furs.

FÚR'RÍNG, n. 1. The nailing on of thin strips for lathing, boarding, &c. 2. The strips thus laid on.

FÚR'RÓW, n. [A.-S. *furh*.] 1. A trench in the earth made by a plow. 2. Any trench or channel; a wrinkle on the face. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To plow. 2. To mark with channels or wrinkles.

FÚR'THER, a. compar. [positive wanting; *superl.* FÚR'THEST.] 1. More remote; more in advance; farther. 2. Additional. — *adv.* To a greater distance; moreover. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *fyrðherian*. See FÚR'THER.] To promote; to advance, to forward.

FÚR'THER-ÁNÇE, n. Act of furthering; advancement.

FÚR'THER-ER, n. A promoter.

FÚR'THER-MÓRE, adv. or conj. Moreover; besides.

FÚR'THER-MÓST, a. Most remote.

FÚR'THEST, a. superl. Most remote; farthest. — *adv.* At the greatest distance.

FÚR'TÍVE, a. [Lat. *furtivus*, fr. *furtum*, theft.] Stolen; obtained by stealth; sly; secret; stealthy.

FÚR'VING-LE, n. [Lat. *furunculus*, lit. a petty thief.] A boil.

FÚR'RY (89), n. [Lat. *furia*, fr. *furere*, to rage.] 1. Violent passion. 2. Violent anger; extreme wrath. 3. A goddess of vengeance; hence, a turbulent, violent woman.

FÚRZE, n. [A.-S. *fyrz*.] A thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers. [or grayish-black.]

FÚS'COÜS, a. [Lat. *fuscus*.] Brown

FÚSE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *fundere, fusum*, to pour, melt.] To dissolve; to melt. — *v. i.* To be melted; to melt. — *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting, &c.

FÚ-SEE', n. 1. [Lat. *fuscus*, spindle.] Conical wheel of a watch or clock, designed to equalize the power of the main-spring. 2. [See FUSE and FUSIL.] A small, light musket; a fusil. 3. A fuse. [fusible.]

FÚ'SI-BÍL'I-TY, n. Quality of being fusible. [A. Lat. *fundere, fusum*, to melt.] Capable of being melted.

FÚ'SI-FÓRM, n. [Lat. *fuscus*, spindle, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a spindle.

FÚ'SÍL, n. [From Lat. *focus*, fireplace.] A light musket or firelock.

FÚ'SÍL-LÁDE', n. A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms in a military exercise.

FÚ'SÍL-LÁDE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 'to shoot down by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.



Fusee.

FŪ'SIL-EER', } *n.* Formerly a soldier
FŪ'SIL-ĪER', } armed with a fusi;
 in modern times, an infantry soldier
 wearing a bear-skin cap like that of
 a grenadier.

FŪ'SION, *n.* [Lat. *fusio*, from *fundere*,
 to melt.] 1. Act or operation of melt-
 ing, without the aid of a solvent.
 2. State of being melted. 3. Union
 or blending of things into oneness, as
 if melted together.

FŪSS, *n.* [A.-S. *fūs*, ready, quick.] A
 tumult; a bustle; an annoying ado.
 — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a bustle
 or ado.

FŪSS'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Making,
 or disposed to make, a fuss, or
 unnecessary ado about trifles.

FŪST, *n.* [Cf. **FOIST** and **O. Fr. fust**,
 cask, mustiness.] A strong, musty
 smell; mustiness.

FŪSTIAN (fūst'yan, 66, 97), *n.* [From
Fostat, or *Fossal*, *i. e.*, Cairo, where
 it was made.] 1. A kind of coarse

twilled cotton stuff, including cordu-
 rous, velvet, &c. 2. An inflated
 style of writing; a swelling style;
 bombast. — *a.* 1. Made of fustian.
 2. Swelling; too pompous; inflated;
 turgid; bombastic.

FŪST'IC, *n.* [Sp. *fustoc*, *fustete*. Cf.
 Lt. *fustis*, stick, staff, in L. Lat. tree.]
 Wood of a tree growing in the West
 Indies, used in dyeing yellow.

FŪST'Y-NESS, *n.* A fusty quality;
 moldiness.

FŪST'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [See
FŪST'.] Moldy; musty; rank; ill-
 smelling.

FŪ'TILE, *a.* [Lat. *futilis*, worthless,
 from *fundere*, to pour out.] Of no
 weight or importance; answering no
 valuable purpose; failing of the de-
 sired effect.

FXN. — Useless; vain; worthless; tri-
 fling.

FU-TIL'Y-TY, *n.* Want of importance
 or effect; uselessness.

FŪT'TOCK, *n.* [Corrupt.
 either fr. *foot-lock* or fr.
foot-hook.] One of the
 middle timbers of a vessel
 between the floor and the
 upper timbers.

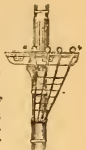
Futtock-plates, plates of
 iron to which the dead-eyes
 are secured. — **Futtock-**
shrouds, small shrouds over
 the lower ones.

FŪT'URE (53), *a.* [Lat. *fu-*
turus, prop. fut. p. of *esse*,
eyes; *bb*, fut. to be.]
 About to be; lia-
 ble to come hereafter. — *c.*
fu-ture, *n.* Time to come.

FU-TŪ'R'Y-TY, *n.* 1. State of being
 yet to come. 2. Time to come.

FŪZZ, *v. i.* [See *infra*.] To fly off in
 minute particles. — *n.* [Cf. Ger.
fase, *fäsen*, filament, fibr.] Fine,
 light particles.

FŪ, *interj.* [H. Ger. *pfui*, Gr. *φῶδ*.
 Cf. **FIE**.] A word expressing blame,
 dislike, disapprobation, or contempt.



G.

G (*je*), the seventh letter of the Eng-
 lish alphabet, has two sounds:
 one simple (the *hard* sound), as in
gave, *go*, *gull*; the other compound,
 like that of *j* (the *soft* sound), as in
gem, *gin*, *gyce*. See *Principles of*
Pronunciation, §§ 72-75.

GÄB, *n.* [See **GÄPE**.] The mouth;
 hence, idle prate; loquacity. — *v. i.*
 [-BED; -ING, 136.] [A.-S. *gabban*,
 to scoff, jeer. See *supra*.] To talk
 idly; to prate.

GÄB'AR-DINE' (-deen'), *n.* [Sp. *gab-*
ardina, *gaban*, a great-coat, with a
 hood.] A kind of coarse frock or
 loose upper garment.

GÄB'BLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim.
 of *gab*.] To prate; to jabber;
 to babble, to chatter. — *n.* Loud or
 rapid talk without meaning.

GÄB'BLER, *n.* One who gabbles.

GÄB'ON, *n.* [Lat. *cavea*. See **CAGE**.]
 A wicker cylinder filled with earth,
 and used in constructing temporary
 defenses.

GÄ'BLE, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *gabala*, fork,
gibil, gable, housetop.] Vertical tri-
 angular end of a building, from the
 eaves to the top.

GÄD, *n.* [A.-S. *gād*.] 1. Point of a spear.
 2. A wedge-shaped instrument of
 metal. 3. A goad. — *v. i.* [-DED;
 -DING, 136.] [Cf. Ir. *gad*, to steal,
 orig. to rove.] To rove idly.

GÄD'-A-ROUT', } *n.* One who roves
GÄD'DER, } idly; a rambler.

GÄD'FLY, *n.* [Eng. *gad*, goad, and
fly.] An insect which stings cattle.

GÄ'ELIC (gä'lik), *a.* Belonging to the
 Gael, tribes of Celtic origin inhabit-
 ing the Highlands of Scotland. — *n.*
 Language of the Highlanders.

GÄFF, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Gael. *gaf*, *gafa*.]

1. A light spear used by fishermen.
 2. A boom, extending the upper edge
 of a fore-and-aft sail.

GÄP'FER, *n.* [Contr. fr. *godfather*.]
 An old fellow; an aged rustic.

GÄP'LE, *n.* [Icel. *gáffall*, fork, W. *gaff*,
 fork, angle.] An artificial spur
 put on game-cocks.

GÄG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 136.] [A.-S.
edgjan, to lock, shut.] 1. To stop
 the mouth of, by thrusting in some-
 thing; hence, to silence. 2. To
 cause to heave with nausea. — *v. i.*
 To heave with nausea. — *n.* Some-
 thing thrust into the mouth to hin-
 der speaking.

GÄGE, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, from Goth. *vadi*,
 pledge, A.-S. *wedd*.] 1. A pledge or
 pawn. 2. A challenge to combat; a
 glove cast on the ground by the
 challenger, and taken up by the ac-
 ceptor. 3. A measure or standard.

See GAUGE. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 To bind by pledge or security; to en-
GÄP'E-TY, *n.* See **GAYETY**. [gäge.]

GÄP'LY, *adv.* See **GAYLY**.

GÄIN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *gai-*
nare, to plow, till. fr. O. H. Ger. *wei-*
danan, *weidanjan*, to feed, hunt.]
 1. To get, as a profit; to acquire;
 to win. 2. To be successful in. 3.
 To conciliate. 4. To arrive at.

FXN. — To win. — *Gain* implies only
 that we get something by exertion; *win*,
 that we do it in competition with others.
 A person *gains* 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.
 — *v. i.* To have advantage or profit;
 to advance in interest or happiness.
 — *n.* 1. That which is gained; profit;
 advantage; benefit. 2. Acquisition;
 accumulation.

GÄIN'ER, *n.* One who gains.

GÄIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Producing profit or
 advantage; profitable; advantageous.
 2. Lucrative.

GÄIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* With gain.

GÄIN'SÄY, or **GÄIN'SÄY**, *v. t.* [imp.
 & *p. p.* **GAINSÄID**.] [A.-S. *gān*,
 against, and *say*.] To contradict;
 to dispute.

GÄIN-SÄY'ER, or **GÄIN'SÄY-ER**, *n.*
 One who gainsays or denies.

GÄIR'ISH, *a.* [Cf. A.-S. *gearn*, ready,
gare, streak, stripe, and O. Eng. *gare*,
 to starc.] Gaudy; showy; affectedly
 fine.

GÄIT, *n.* [See **GATE**.] 1. Walk;
 march; way. 2. Manner of walking.

GÄI'TER, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *guêtre*.] 1. A
 covering of cloth for the ankle. 2. A
 kind of shoe, covering the ankle.

GÄ'LÄ, *n.* [Fr. *gala*, show, pomp, A.-
 S. *gäl*, wanton, merry.] Pomp, show,
 or festivity.

Gala-day, a day of mirth and festivity;
 a holiday.

GÄL'AX-Y, *n.* [Gr. *γαλαξίας* (sc. *κί-
 κλος*, fr. *γάλα*, milk.)] 1. The Milky
 Way. 2. Any splendid assemblage.

GÄLE, *n.* [Icel. *gíðla*, *gola*, cool wind;
 allied to Lat. *gelu*, cold, A.-S. *gālan*,
 to congeal.] 1. A wind stronger than
 a stiff breeze. 2. A current of air; a
 light breeze. 3. A state of excite-
 ment or hilarity.

GÄ'LE-ATE, } *a.* [Lat. *galeare*, *atus*,
GÄ'LE-Ä'TED, } to cover with a hel-
 met.] Covered as with a helmet.

GÄ-L'ÄNÄ, *n.* [Lat.] Sulphuret of
 lead; an ore of lead.

GÄL'Y-OT, *n.* [O. Fr. *galiot*, N. Fr.
galiole, Sp. *galeota*, It. *galeotta*.
 See **GALLEY**.] A small galley or
 sort of brigantine, built for chase.

GAL'I-PÖT, n. [Fr. *galipot*, wild pine or pitch tree. Cf. **GALLIPOT**.] A white resinous juice from pine or fir trees.

GALL, n. [A.-S. *gælla*, allied to Gr. *χολή*.] 1. The bitter liquid in the gall-bladder, beneath the liver. 2. Any thing bitter; spite; malignity. 3. [Lat. *galla*.] Excrecence on the bark or leaves of a plant. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *galer*, to scratch, *gale*, scurf, scab. See *supra*.] 1. To excoriate; to chafe. 2. To tease; to vex. 3. To harass; to annoy.

GÁL'LÁNT, a. [See **GALA**.] 1. Showy; splendid; magnificent. 2. High-spirited; heroic. 3. (*Pron. gal-lánt'*.) Polite and attentive to ladies.

SYN.—Courageous; brave.—*Courageous* is generic, denoting an inward spirit which rises above fear; *brave* is more outward, marking a spirit which braves or defies danger; *gallant* rises still higher, denoting bravery on extraordinary occasions in a spirit of adventure. A courageous man is ready for battle; a brave man courts it; a gallant man dashes into the midst of the conflict.

GÁL'LÁNT' (116), n. 1. One fond of paying attention to ladies. 2. A lover; a suitor. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attend or wait on, as a lady.

GÁL'LÁNT-LY, adv. Gayly; nobly; bravely. [*woer*.]

GÁL'LÁNT-LY, adv. Like a gallant or gál'lánt-ness. *n.* State of being gallant; gayety; nobleness; bravery.

GÁL'LÁNT-RY, n. 1. Bravery. 2. Polite attention to ladies; in a bad sense, intrigue.

GÁL'LE-ON, n. [See **GALLEY**.] A large ship, with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards.

GÁL'LER-Y, n. [Fr. *galerie*, a gallery, orig. a banqueting hall, from *gale*, magnificence. See **GALA**.] 1. A long connecting passage-way. 2. A collection of paintings, sculptures, &c. 3. A long platform attached to the side of the interior of a building. 4. A frame like a balcony, projecting from the stern of a ship.

GÁL'LEY, n. [Cf. Lat. *galca*, helmet, dim. *galola*, a hollow vessel.] 1. A low, flat-built vessel, navigated with sails and oars. 2. Cook-room of a ship of war. 3. A frame for holding type that has been set up.

GÁL'LEY-SLÁVE, n. One condemned to work at the oar on a galley.

GÁL'LIC, a. 1. Belonging to, or derived from, galls. 2. Pertaining to Gaul or France.

GÁL'LI-CÍSM, n. A mode of speech peculiar to the French.

GÁL'LI-CÍZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To render conformable to the French language.

GÁL'LI-GÁS'KINS, n. pl. [Either because first worn by the *Galic Gascons*, or corrupted from Lat. *caligæ Vasorum*, Gascon hose.] 1. Large, open hose or trowsers. 2. Leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

ĜÁL'LI-NÁ'CEOŬS, a. [Lat. *gallinace-*

us, from *gallina*, hen, *gallus*, cock.] Belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

GÁL'LI-NÍP'PER, n. [Prob. from *gall* and *nip*.] A large mosquito.

GÁL'LI-PÖT, n. [Prob. a fine painted pot, from Fr. *gala*, show, finery.] A small, glazed earthen pot, used by apothecaries.

GÁL'LO-N, n. [O. Fr. *galon*, *jalon*.] A measure of capacity containing four quarts.

GÁL'LOON', n. [Fr. *galon*, from *gala*, show. See **GALA**.] A ribbon or tape-like tissue for binding garments, &c.

GÁL'LOP, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Goth. *ga-hlaupan*, A.-S. *gehleapan*. See **LEAP**.] 1. To run with leaps or bounds, as a horse. 2. To move very rapidly. — *n.* A mode of running by a quadruped in successive leaps or bounds.

GÁL'LO-WÁY, n. A species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Gallo-way, in Scotland.

GÁL'LOWS (gál'us), n. sing.; pl. GÁL'LOWS-ES. [A.-S., Goth. *galga*.] 1. An instrument for hanging a criminal. 2. *pl.* A pair of suspenders or braces.

GÁL'LOCHE' (ga-lösh'), n. [Fr., fr. Lat. *gallica*, (*sc. crepida*), a Gallic shoe.] 1. An overshoe. 2. A gaiter to cover the upper part of the foot.

GÁL-VÁN'IC, a. Pertaining to, containing, or exhibiting, galvanism.

GÁL'VA-NÍSM, n. [From *Galvani*, the discoverer.] Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances. [*vanism*.]

GÁL'VA-NÍST, n. One versed in *gal-gál'VA-NÍZE, v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To affect with galvanism. 2. To plate or coat with metal, as zinc, properly by means of galvanism.

GÁM'BIT, n. [Fr., fr. O. Fr. *gambier*, to march, walk, fr. *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] (*Chess-playing*.) A mode of opening the game.

GÁM'BLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. 'of *game*.] To play for money or other stake.

GÁM'BLER, n. One who gambles.

GAM-BOGE', or GAM-BOGE', n. A concrete vegetable juice, of a beautiful reddish-yellow color.

GÁM'BOL, v. i. [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To dance and skip about in sport. — *n.* [Fr. *gambule*, fr. O. Fr. *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] A skipping about in frolic; a skip.

GÁM'BREL, n. [O. Fr. *gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] 1. Hind leg of a horse. 2. A stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.

GAME, n. [A.-S. *gamen*, *gomen*.] 1. Sport of any kind; jest; frolic. 2. A contrivance or arrangement to furnish sport or amusement. 3. A single match at play. 4. Animals hunted. 5. Scheme pursued. — *a.* Ready to fight to the last, like a game-cock; courageous; brave. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To play at any sport. 2. To play for a stake; to gamble.

GÁME'-CÖCK, n. A cock bred to fight. **GÁME'-LÉG, n.** [W. *cam*, or *gam*, crooked.] A lame or crooked leg. **GÁME'SÖME, a.** Gay; frolicsome. **GÁME'STER, n.** [Eng. *game* and the suffix *ster*.] A gambler.

GÁM'MER, n. [Contr. fr. *godmother*.] An old wife; — correlative of *gaffer*. **GÁM'MON, n.** [O. Fr. *gambon*, N. Fr. *jambon*, from *gambe*, *jambe*, leg.] 1. A smoked ham. 2. Backgammon. 3. An imposition or hoax. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make bacon of. 2. To beat in a certain way at backgammon. 3. To impose on; to humbug.

GÁM'UT, n. [Gr. *γάμμα*, third letter of the Gr. alphabet, and *ut*, name of musical note.] The musical scale.

GÁM'Y, a. 1. Having the flavor of dead game on the verge of being tainted. 2. Showing an unyielding spirit to the last.

GÁN'DER, n. [A.-S. *gandra*, *ganra*, from *gōs*, Eng. *goose*.] Male of the goose.

GÁNG, n. [A.-S. *gang*, a going pace, way, gallery.] 1. A coupney; — ordinarily used of persons in low or servile positions. 2. See **GANGUE**.

GÁN'GLI-ON, n. [Gr. *γαγγλίον*, a swelling, tumor.] 1. A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibers proceed. 2. A lymphatic gland. 3. A hard, indolent tumor, on a tendon.

GÁN'GRENE, n. [Gr. *γάγγραινα*, from *γαίανειν*, to gnaw, eat.] First stage of mortification of living flesh. — *v. i.* To become mortified; to lose vitality. **GÁN'GRE-NOŬS, a.** Mortified; putrefied.

GÁNGUE (gáng), n. [Fr., equiv. to Ger. *gang*, a metallic vein.] Mineral substance inclosing any metallic ore in the vein.

GÁNGWÁY, r. A passage or way, into or out of any inclosed place.

GÁNT'LET, } n. [*Gantlet*, for *gant-*
GÁNT'LOPE, } let, an iron glove, corrupted fr. *gantlope*; *gantlope*, for *gatelope*, fr. l. Ger. *gate*, a lane, and *lopen*, to run.] A military punishment in which the offender is made to run between two files of men, who strike him as he passes.

ĜÁOL (jál), n. See **JAIL**.

GÁP, n. [See **GAB** and **GAPE**.] An opening made by breaking or parting; breach.

GÁPE (in Eng. commonly pron. *gáp*), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *geapan*, to open.] 1. To open the mouth widely; to yawn. 2. To open, as a gap. — *n.* 1. Act of gaping. 2. Width of the mouth when opened, as of birds.

GÁRB, n. [O. H. Ger. *garawi*, *garwi*, ornament, dress.] 1. Clothing; dress. 2. Fashion of dress; hence, exterior appearance.

GÁR'BÁGE, n. [O. Fr. *garber*, to make fine, neat, fr. A.-S. *garwian*, to prepare.] Offal; the refuse matter from a kitchen.

GÁR'BLE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, sieve.] 1. To sift or bolt. 2. To pick

out such parts of as may serve a purpose, to mutilate. [for selects.]
GAR'BLER, *n.* One who garbles, sifts.
GAR'DEN (72), *n.* [From A.-S. *geard*, Eng. *yard*. See **GIRD**, *v.*] 1. Place for the cultivation of fruits, flowers, or vegetables. 2. A rich, well-cultivated tract of country. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To cultivate a garden.
GAR'DEN-ER (gär'dn-er), *n.* One who makes and tends a garden.
GAR'DEN-ING, *n.* Art of cultivating gardens; horticulture.
GAR'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *gurgel*, throat. See **GURGLE**.] To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat. — *n.* A liquid preparation for washing the mouth.
GAR'GOYLE, *n.* [See **GARGLE**.] A projecting water-spout in ancient buildings.
GAR'LAND, *n.* [O. Sp. *guarlanda*, fr. O. Il. Ger. *wiara, wiera*, crown, with the suffix *anda*.] A wreath or chaplet of branches, flowers, feathers, &c.; a coronal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To crown or deck with a garland.
GAR'LIC, *n.* [A.-S. *gärleac*, from *gär*, spear, and *leak*, leek, from the leaves rising like spears.] A plant, having a strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste.
GAR'MENT, *n.* [O. Eng. *garment*, fr. *garnig*, to garnish.] Any article of clothing.
GAR'NER, *n.* [Lat. *granarium*. See **GRAIN**.] A granary; place where grain is stored. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To store in a granary.
GAR'NET, *n.* [L. Lat. *granatus* (sc. *lapis*), from Lat. *granatum* (sc. *malum*), pomegranate, from its resemblance to the seeds of the pomegranate.] A mineral of a deep-red color.
GAR'NISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *guarnir, warnir*, to warn, protect, fr. A.-S. *warnian*, to take care, beware.] 1. To adorn; to embellish. 2. To ornament, as a dish with something laid about it. 3. (Law.) To give notice to. — *n.* 1. Decoration; ornament. 2. Something set round a dish as an embellishment.
GAR'NISH-EE', *n.* One in whose hands the property of another has been attached; a trustee.
GAR'NISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Ornament; decoration. 2. Legal notice to one to appear and give information to a court.
GAR'NI-TÜRE (53), *n.* That which garnishes; embellishment.
GAR'RET, *n.* [O. Fr. *garrite*, place of refuge; sentinel-box, from *garir*, to preserve, fr. Goth. *varjan*.] Part of a house immediately under the roof.
GAR'RET-EE', *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.
GAR'RISON (-sn), *n.* [O. Eng. *garnison*. See **GARNISH**.] 1. A body of troops in a fort or fortified town. 2. A strong place, in which troops are quartered. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To secure by a garrison.
GAR-RÖTE', *n.* [Sp., fr. *garra*, claw,

talon.] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar screwed tight. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize by the throat from behind, so as to strangle and rob.
GAR-RÖT-ER, *n.* One who garrotes a person. [quacity.]
GAR-RU'LI-TY, *n.* Talkativeness; loquacity.
GAR'RUL'-LOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *garrulus*, fr. *garrire*, to chatter.] Indulging in long, prosy talk, with repetition.
SYN. — Talkative; loquacious. — A *garrulous* person indulges in long, prosy talk, with frequent repetitions and lengthened details; *talkative* implies simply a great desire to talk; and *loquacious* a great flow of words in command. A child is *talkative*; a lively woman is *loquacious*; an old man in his dotage is *garrulous*.
GÄR'TER, *n.* [Fr. *jarretière*. See **GAR-ROTE**.] 1. A band used to tie a stocking to the leg. 2. Highest order of knighthood in Great Britain. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bind with a garter. 2. To invest with the order of the Garter.
GÄS, *n.* [Fr. *gaz*; a word invented by Van Helmont. Cf. A.-S. *gäst*, Ger. *geist*, spirit, ghost.] An æiform elastic fluid, especially one used for illuminating purposes.
GÄS'CON-ÄDE', *n.* [Fr., fr. *Gascon*, an inhabitant of Gascony.] A boast or boasting; a vaunt. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To boast; to brag; to vaunt.
GÄS'TE-OÜS, *a.* 1. In the form of gas. 2. Lacking solidity; tenuous.
GÄS'-FIX-TÜRE, *n.* A bracket or chandelier for gas.
GÄSII, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. fr. Fr. *hacher*, to hew, chop.] To make a gash, or long, deep incision in. — *n.* A deep and long cut, particularly in flesh. [verting into gas.]
GÄS'I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of con-gäs'i-fy', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Eng. gas and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To convert into gas.
GÄS'KET, *n.* [Fr. *garçette*.] A flat, plaited cord used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard.
GÄS'-MÉ'TER, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed in a given time.
GÄS'-ÖMÉ-TER, *n.* A gas-holder or reservoir. [gases.]
GÄS'-ÖMÉ-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring gas.
GÄSP, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *geispa*, to gape.] 1. To labor for breath. 2. To pant with eagerness. — *v. t.* To enit with gaspings. — *n.* A painful catching of the breath.
GÄS'TRIC, *a.* [Gr. *gastrip*, belly, stomach.] Belonging to the stomach.
GÄS-TRÍF'-O-QUY, *n.* [Gr. *gastrip*, belly, and Lat. *loqui*, to speak.] A voice or utterance appearing to proceed from the stomach; ventriloquy.
GÄS-TRÖN'O-MER, *n.* [Gr. *gastrip*, belly, and *vómos*, law.] One fond of good living; an epicure.
GÄS'TRO-NÖM'IC, } *a.* Relating to
GÄS'TRO-NÖM'IC-AL, } gastronomy.
GÄS-TRÖN'O-MÝST, *n.* A gastronomer.

GÄS-TRÖN'O-MY, *n.* Art or science of good eating; epicurism.
GÄTE, *n.* [A.-S. *geat*, *gat*, gate, door, fr. A.-S. *getan*, Eng. *get*.] 1. A passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, &c.; also, the framework which closes the passage. 2. An avenue; a means of entrance.
GÄTE'-WÄY, *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a gate.
GÄTH'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gaderian*, *gaderian*, from *gador*, at the same time.] 1. To bring together; to collect. 2. To harvest; to pick. 3. To draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to plait. 4. To infer; to conclude. — *v. i.* 1. To come together; to collect. 2. To come to a head, as a sore. — *n.* A fold made by drawing a thread through.
GÄTH'ER-ING, *n.* That which is brought together, as a crowd.
GÄT'LING-GÖN, *n.* [From the inventor, *Gatting*.] A revolving machine-gun.
GÄUD'I-LY, *adv.* In a gaudy manner.
GÄUD'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Ostentatiously fine; showy.
GÄUGE (gä), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *gauger, gaugier*.] To ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe or hog's-head. — *n.* 1. An instrument to determine dimensions or capacity. 2. Dimensions; estimate. 3. Apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon. 4. Position with reference to a vessel and to the wind. 5. Distance between the rails of a railway.
GÄU'GER, *n.* An officer whose business is to ascertain the contents of casks.
GÄUNT (gänt), *a.* [Perh. contr. from A.-S. *gewand*, waned, diminished.] Lean; meager.
GÄUNT'LET, *n.* [Fr. *gantlet*, from *gant*, glove.] 1. A large glove with plates of metal on the back. 2. A long glove, covering the wrist.
GÄUZE, *n.* [Introduced from *Gaza*, in Palestine.] A very thin, transparent stuff, of silk or linen.
GÄVE, *imp. of Give*.
GÄVEL, *n.* [O. Fr. *gavelle*, dim. from Lat. *capulus*, handle.] 1. A small heap of grain, not tied up. 2. Mallet of a presiding officer.
GÄWK, *n.* [A.-S. *geac, güc*, cuckoo, simpton.] 1. A cuckoo. 2. A simpton; a booby.
GÄWK'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Foolish and awkward; clumsy and clownish. — *n.* An awkward, stupid fellow; a clown; a lout.
GÄY, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [O. H. Ger. *gävi*, headlong, swift, excellent.] 1. Excited with merriment or delight. 2. Having many or showy colors.
SYN. — Merry; gleeful; blithe; lively; frolicsome; jovial; vivacious.
GÄY'E-TY, *n.* 1. State of being gay; merriment. 2. Finery; show.
GÄY'LY, *adv.* 1. With mirth; merrily. 2. Splendidly; showily.
GÄZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Gr.

ἀγάζεσθαι, to be astonished and A.-S. *gāsan*, to smite.] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look.

SYN.—To gape; stare.—To gaze is to look with fixed and prolonged attention, awakened by excited interest or elevated emotion; to gaze is to look fixedly, 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 on the beauties of the landscape; the rustic gazes with wonder at the strange sights of a large city; the idiot stares on those around with a vacant look.

—*n.* 1. A fixed or eager look. 2. Object gazed on.

GA-ZĒLLE', n. [Ar. *gāzal*, a wild goat.] A small, swift, graceful antelope, found in northern Africa.

GAZ'ER, n. One who gazes.

GA-ZĒTTE', n. [From *gazzetta*, a Venetian coin, worth about 3 farthings, price of the first newspaper published at Venice.] A newspaper; esp., an official newspaper or journal.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To publish in a gazette; to announce officially.

GAZ'ET-TEER', n. A geographical dictionary.

GAZ'ING-STÖCK, n. A person gazed at with scorn.

GEAR, n. [A.-S. *geara*, gearwa, provision, furniture.] 1. Manufactured material; goods. 2. Clothing; ornaments; dress. 3. Horse-trappings. 4. A toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively, or their connection with each other.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dress; to put on gear; to harness.

GEAR'ING, n. 1. Harness. 2. A train of wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.

GE'E, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. from A.-S. *gegan*, to go.] To turn from the driver, said of cattle;—used in the imperative.

GE'ESE, n. pl. of *Goose*.

GĒL'A-BLE, a. [Lat. *gelare*, to congeal.] Capable of being congealed or converted into jelly.

GĒ-LĀT'I-NĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To convert into gelatine, or into a substance resembling jelly.

GĒL'A-TINE, n. [From Lat. *gelare*, to congeal.] An animal substance that dissolves in hot water, and forms a jelly on cooling.

GĒ-LĀT'I-NOUS, a. Of the nature of gelatine; resembling jelly.

GĒLD, v. t. [Imp. & p. p. GELDEO, or GELT.] [A.-S. *gylte*, castrated.] 1. To castrate. 2. To deprive of anything essential. 3. To expurgate.

GĒLD'ING, n. 1. Act of castrating. 2. A castrated horse.

GĒL'ID, a. [Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelu*, frost.] Cold; very cold.

GĒM, n. [Lat. *gemma*.] 1. A bud. 2. A precious stone of any kind; a jewel.—*v. t.* [-MED; -MING, 136.] To adorn with gems.

GĒM-MĀTION, n. Formation of a new individual by protrusion of any part of an animal or plant, which may then become free or remain connected with the parent stalk.

GĒM'ME-OŪS, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, gems.

GĒM-MĪP'ER-OŪS, a. [Lat. *gemmifer*; *gemma*, bud, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing, or multiplying by, buds.

GĒN-DĀRME (zhōng'därm'), *n.*; *pl.* **GĒN-S-D'ĀRME'S**, or **GĒN-DĀRME'S**. [Fr., a man at arms.] An armed policeman.

GĒN'DER, n. [Lat. *genus*, *generis*, birth, descent, kind, gender.] 1. Sex. 2. A difference in words to express distinction of sex.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beget; to engender.

GĒN'E-A-LŌG'ĪE-AL, a. Pertaining to genealogy.

GĒN'E-ĀL'O-GĪST, n. One who traces the descent of persons or families.

GĒN'E-ĀL'O-GĪZE, v. t. To relate the history of descents.

GĒN'E-ĀL'O-GŪY, n. [Gr. *γενεαλογία*; *γενεά*, birth, descent, and *λογος*, discourse.] 1. History of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; pedigree. 2. Lineage.

GĒN'ER-Ā, n.; *pl.* of *Genus*.

GĒN'ER-ĀL, a. 1. Relating to a genus or kind. 2. Comprehending many species or individuals. 3. Large in signification. 4. Widely spread; prevalent; extensive. 5. Having a relation to all.

SYN.—Common; universal.—*Common* denotes that a thing is very often met with; *general* is stronger, denoting that it pertains to a majority of the individuals which compose a genus or whole; *universal*, that it pertains to all without exception. To be able to read and write is so common an attainment in this country that we may pronounce it *general*, though by no means *universal*.

—*n.* 1. The whole. 2. Chief officer in an administration; especially, one of the chief military officers of a government.

GĒN'ER-ĀL-ĪS'SI-MO, n. [It.] Chief commander of an army force.

GĒN'ER-ĀL-I-TY, n. 1. State of being general. 2. A general or vague statement or phrase. 3. Main body; the bulk. [generalizing.]

GĒN'ER-ĀL-I-ZĀ'TION, n. Act of generalizing.

GĒN'ER-ĀL-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring under a genus or under genera. 2. To make universal in application, as a formula or rule.

GĒN'ER-ĀL-LY, adv. 1. In general; commonly; extensively. 2. In the main; on the whole.

GĒN'ER-ĀL-SHIP, n. 1. Office of a general. 2. Skill and conduct of a general officer.

GĒN'ER-ĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *generare*, -atum.] See **GĒN'DER**.

1. To beget; to procreate. 2. To originate; to produce; to cause.

GĒN'ER-ĀTION, n. 1. Act of generating or begetting. 2. Origination by some process; formation. 3. Progeny; offspring. 4. A single succession in natural descent; hence, the people living at one period; also, an age. 5. Race; kind; breed.

GĒN'ER-ĀTIVE, a. Having the power of generating.

GĒN'ER-ĀTOR, n. One who, or that which, generates.

GĒ-NĒR'ĪE } *a.* 1. Pertaining to
GĒ-NĒR'ĪE-ĀL } a genus or kind.

2. Very comprehensive.

GĒN'ER-ŌS'Ī-TY, n. 1. Quality of being generous; nobleness of birth or of soul. 2. Liberality in giving.

SYN.—Magnanimity; liberality; munificence.

GĒN'ER-OŪS, a. [Lat. *generosus*. See **GĒN'DER**.] 1. Noble; honorable; spirited. 2. Open-handed; munificent. 3. Abundant. 4. Strong; exciting.

SYN.—Liberal; magnanimous; bountiful.

GĒN'ER-OŪS-LY, adv. In a generous manner.

GĒN'E-SIS, n. [Gr. *γενέσις*, fr. *γενεω*, to beget, be born.] 1. Act of giving birth or origin to any thing; formation; origination. 2. First book of the Old Testament.

GĒN'ET, n. [O. Sp. *ginete*, horse, Gr. *γίπνος*, a dwarfed horse.] 1. A small-sized Spanish horse; a jennet. 2. [Fr. *genette*.] A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet.

GĒ-NĒT'ĪE } *a.* Pertaining to, or
GĒ-NĒT'ĪE-ĀL } concerned with, the
genesis of any thing. [to origin.]

GĒ-NĒT'ĪE-ĀL-LY, adv. In reference to the origin.

GĒ-NĒV'Ā, n. [Fr. *genèvre*, *genétière*, juniper, gin.] A spirit distilled from grain, and flavored with juniper-berries.

GĒNI-ĀL, a. [Lat. *genialis*. See **GĒNIUS**.] 1. Contributing to propagation; generative; productive. 2. Sympathetically cheerful and cheering.

GĒNI-ĀL-I-TY, n. Quality of being genial; sympathetic cheerfulness.

GĒ-NŌU-LĀ'TION, n. [Lat. *geniculum*, a little knee.] State of being bent abruptly at an angle.

GĒNI-TAL, a. [Lat. *genitalis*; *genere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation.

GĒNI-TALS, n. pl. The sexual organs.

GĒNI-TIVE, n. [Lat. *genitivus*, from *gignere*, to beget.] A case in the declension of nouns, expressing such relations as are expressed in English by *of*—*a.* Pertaining to, or indicating, origin, possession, &c.

GĒNI-TOR, n. A sire; a father.

GĒNIUS (jēn'yus, 147), *n.* [Lat., prop. the divine nature which is innate in every thing, talent, from *genere*, to beget.] 1. Special taste, inclination, or disposition. 2. Distinguished mental superiority; esp. superior power of invention. 3. A man endowed with uncommon vigor of mind. 4. Peculiar character.

SYN.—Talent.—*Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favorite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, &c. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being molded and directed to specific employments, and valuable ends and purposes. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Tal-*

ent depends more on high mental training and a perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, &c., and a *talent* for business or diplomacy.

ĜĒNI-ŪS, *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒNI-I. 1. A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's destiny in life; hence, a supernatural being. 2. Animating spirit.

ĜEN-TEEL', *a.* [Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same race, fr. *gens*, race, stock, family.] 1. Well bred; easy in manners. 2. Elegant in appearance, dress, or manner.

SYN.—Polite; refined; fashionable.

ĜEN-TEEL'LY (109), *adv.* In a genteel manner.

ĜĒNTIAN (jĕn'shan), *n.* [Lat. *gentiana*, fr. a certain king *Gentius*.] A bitter plant used in stomachic bitters.

ĜENTILE, *n.* [Lat. *gentilis*, belonging to the same clan or stock.] One of a non-Jewish nation; a worshiper of false gods; a heathen.—*a.* 1. Of pagan or heathen people. 2. Denoting a race or country. [ganisim.]

ĜENTIL-ĪSM, *n.* Heathenism; paganism.

ĜEN-TIL'TY, *n.* Politeness of manner; graceful and easy behavior.

ĜĒNTLE (jĕn'tl), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *gentilis*.] 1. Of a good family or respectable birth. 2. Soft and refined in manners. 3. Quiet and docile. 4. Soothing.

SYN.—Mild; meek; tame.—*Gentle* describes the natural disposition; *tame*, that which is subdued by training; *mild* implies a temper which is, by nature, not easily provoked; *meek*, a spirit which has been schooled to mildness by discipline or suffering. The lamb is *gentle*; the domestic fowl is *tame*; John, the apostle, was *mild*; Moses was *meek*.

ĜĒNTLE-FŌLK (-fŏlk), or **ĜĒNTLE-FŌLKS** (-fŏks), *n. pl.* Persons of good breeding and family.

ĜĒNTLE-MAN (150), *n.* [See **GEN-TEEL**.] 1. A man who is well born. 2. One of gentle or refined manners. 3. One who bears arms, but has no title.

ĜĒNTLE-MAN-LY, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming a gentleman; polite.

ĜĒNTLE-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being gentle.

ĜĒNTLE-WOMAN (150), *n.* A woman of good family or good breeding.

ĜĒNTLY, *adv.* Softly; meekly.

ĜĒNTRY, *n.* [For *gentlery*, fr. *gentile*.] People of education and good breeding; in England, people between the nobility and the vulgar.

ĜĒNU-FLĒĒCTION, or **ĜĒNU-FLĒĒCTION**, *n.* [Lat. *genu*, knee, and *flexio*, a bending.] Act of bending the knee, particularly in worship.

ĜĒNU-INE, *a.* [Lat. *geminus*, from *genere*, to beget, to be born.] Belonging to the original stock; hence, not spurious.

SYN.—Authentic; real; true; pure.

ĜĒNU-INE-LY, *adv.* In a genuine manner. [of being genuine.]

ĜĒNU-INE-NESS, *n.* State or quality

ĜĒNUS, *n.*; *pl.* ĜĒN'E-RĀ. [Lat., fr. *genere*, *gignere*, to engender.] 1. [*Logic*.] A class of objects divided into several subordinate species. 2. [*Science*.] An assemblage of species subordinate to *tribe* and *sub-tribe*.

ĜĒ'O-ĜĒN'TRIC, } *a.* [Gr. *γέα*, or **ĜĒ'O-ĜĒN'TRIC-AL**, } *γῆ*, earth, and *κέντρον*, center.] Having reference to the earth as center.

ĜĒ-ŌD'E-SY, *n.* [Gr. *γεωδαισία*, from *γέα*, *γῆ*, earth, and *δαίειν*, to divide.] That branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account.

ĜĒ-ŌG'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *γονή*, generation.] Doctrine of the formation of the earth.

ĜĒ-ŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who is versed in geography.

ĜĒ'O-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining **ĜĒ'O-GRĀPH'IC-AL**, } to geography.

ĜĒ-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *γεωγραφία*, *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *γραφῆ*, description.] The science which treats of the world and its inhabitants.

ĜĒ'O-LŌG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to **ĜĒ'O-LŌG'IC-AL**, } geology.

ĜĒ-ŌL'O-GĪST, *n.* One versed in geology. [study geology.]

ĜĒ-ŌL'O-GĪZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To **ĜĒ-ŌL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe and of its history.

ĜĒ'O-MĀN'CY, *n.* [Gr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of figures or lines, formed by little dots or points.

ĜĒ-ŌME-TER, *n.* A geometrician.

ĜĒ'O-MĒ'T'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to, **ĜĒ'O-MĒ'T'RIC-AL**, } or according to, the rules or principles of geometry.

ĜĒ-ŌME-TRIC'IAN (-trish'an), *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

ĜĒ-ŌME-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *γεωμετρία*, fr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *μετρέειν*, to measure.] That branch of mathematics which treats of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

ĜĒ'O-PŌNT'CS, *n. sing.* [Gr. *τὰ γεωπονικά*, fr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth, and *πονικός*, tollsome.] Art or science of cultivating the earth. [poem.]

ĜĒŌR'ĪC, *n.* [See *infra*.] A rural **ĜĒŌR'ĪC**, } *a.* [Gr. *γεωργικός*, **ĜĒŌR'ĪC-AL**, } belonging to tillage, fr. *γέα*, *γῆ*, the earth.] Relating to agriculture and rural affairs.

ĜĒ-ŌR'NI-ŪM, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *γεράνιον*, from *γέρανος*, crane.] A genus of plants having a beak-like receptacle.

ĜĒRM (14), *n.* [Lat. *germen*, fr. *gerere*, to bear.] 1. That which is to develop an embryo; an ovary; a bud. 2. Origin; first principle.

ĜĒR-MĀN', *a.* Same as **ĜĒR-MĀNE**.

ĜĒR-MĀN, *a.* [Lat. *germanus*, full, orn (said of brothers and sisters who have the same parents).] Nearly related; closely akin.

Cousins german, cousins having the same grandfather.

—*a.* Belonging to Germany. — *n.*

(150). 1. A native of Germany. 2. The German language.

ĜĒR-MĀNE', *a.* Lit., near akin; hence, closely allied; relevant.

ĜĒR-MĀN-ĪSM, *n.* An idiom of the German language.

ĜĒR'MI-NĀL, *a.* Pertaining to a germ. **ĜĒR'MI-NĀTE**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *germinare*, -*natum*.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot.—*v. t.* To cause to sprout.

ĜĒR'MI-NĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of sprouting. 2. Time in which seeds vegetate, after being planted.

ĜĒR'UND, *n.* [Lat. *gerundium*, from *gerere*, to bear.] (*Lat. Gram.*) A kind of verbal neuter noun, governing cases like a participle.

ĜĒS-TĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *gestatio*, fr. *gestare*, to bear, to carry.] 1. Act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy. 2. Passive exercise.

ĜĒS'TIC, *a.* [Lat. *gestus*, carriage, gesture.] Pertaining to feats of arms; legendary.

ĜĒS'TIC-U-LĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *gesticulari*, -*latum*.] To make gestures or motions.—*v. t.* To represent by gesture.

ĜĒS'TIC-U-LĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of gestulating. 2. A gesture. [ticitates.]

ĜĒS'TIC-U-LĀTOR, *n.* One who **ĜĒS'TURE** (53), [Lat. *gerere gestum*, to bear, act.] A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make gestures; to gesticulate.

ĜĒT, *v. t.* [imp. *got*; *p. p.* *got* (GOTTEN, obsolete).] [*A.-S.* *gatan*, *gitan*.] 1. To procure; to obtain; to acquire, by almost any means. 2. To have; to possess. 3. To beget; to procreate. 4. To prevail on; to induce. 5. To procure to be, or to occur.—*v. i.* To come to be; to become.

ĜĒW'GAW, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *joujou*, playing, and Eng. *gaud*, ornament.] A showy trifle.

ĜĒY'SER, *n.* [Icel. *gétysa*, to be impelled.] A fountain in Iceland which spouts forth boiling water.

ĜĪĀST'LI-NESS (gāst'-), *n.* A death-like look.

ĜĪĀST'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [*A.-S.* *gāstlic*, ghostly, spiritual.] 1. Ghost-like; death-like; pale. 2. Horrible; shocking.

ĜĪĒR'KIN (gār'kin), *n.* [Ger. *gurke*.] A small cucumber for pickling.

ĜĪŌST (gŏst), *n.* [*A.-S.* *gāst*.] 1. The spirit; the soul. 2. Soul of a deceased person; an apparition.

Holy Ghost, the Holy Spirit; (*Theol.*) the third person in the Trinity.

ĜĪŌST'LY (gŏst'ly), *a.* 1. Relating to the soul; spiritual. 2. Pertaining to apparitions.

ĜĪŌUL (gŏul), *n.* [Per. *ghöl*.] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, thought to prey on the dead.

ĜĪPANT, *n.* [Gr. *γίγας*, *γίγαντος*, prop. the same as *γγενής*, earth-born.] A man of extraordinary stature.—*a.*

Like a giant; extraordinary in size or strength.

GIANT-ESS, *n.* A female giant.

GIAOUR (*jour*), *n.* [Turk. *giâour*.] An infidel;—applied by the Turks to disbelievers in Mohammedanism.

GIBBER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *jabber*, and *gabble*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately. [late talk.]

GIBBER-ISH, *n.* Rapid and inarticulate.

GIBBET, *n.* [It. *giubetto*.]

A kind of gallows.—*v. t.*

[-ED; -ING.] 1. To hang

and expose on a gibbet.

2. To expose to infamy.

GIBBOS-I-TY, *n.* State

of being gibbous.

GIBBOUS, *a.* [Lat. *gibbosus*, from

gibbus, *gibba*, hunch.] Protuberant;

convex. [convexity.]

GIBBOUS-NESS, *n.* Protuberance;

GIBE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See GAB-

BLE.] To rail; to utter taunting,

sarcastic words.—*v. t.* To deride;

to scoff at.—*n.* A scoff; a railing.

GIBLET, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *giblet*, equiv.

to *giblet*, game.] Heart, liver, gizz-

ard, &c., of a fowl. [Inconstantly.]

GIDDY, *adv.* In a giddy manner;

GIDDY-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being

giddy. 2. Levity.

GIDDY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S.

gidig.] 1. Light-headed; dizzy. 2.

Inducing giddiness. 3. Inconstant;

unstable. 4. Wild; thoughtless.

GIFT, *n.* [A.-S. fr. *gifan*, to give.] 1.

Anything given. 2. Quality or endow-

ment given to man by God.—*v. t.*

[-ED; -ING.] To endow with some

faculty.

GIG, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *gigen*, to fiddle,

heel, *gigen*, to tremble.] 1. A top or

whirligig. 2. A light carriage with

one pair of wheels. 3. A ship's

wherry. 4. A dart or harpoon.

GIGANT-E'AN, *a.* Like a giant; gi-

gantic.

GI-GANTIC (110), *a.* [See GIANT.] 1.

Of extraordinary size; huge. 2.

Enormous; mighty.

GIGGLE, *n.* A laugh with short

catches.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D.

gischelen, fr. M. H. Ger. *kachen*, to

laugh aloud.] To laugh in a light or

silly manner; to titter.

GILD, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. GILDED or

GILT.] [A.-S. *gildan*, fr. *gold*, gold.]

1. To overlay with gold. 2. To illu-

minate; to brighten. 3. To give a

specious appearance to.

GILDER, *n.* One who gilds.

GILDING, *n.* 1. Art of overlaying

things with gold. 2. A thin surface

of gold covering.

GILL, *n.* [A.-S. *geagl*, *geahl*, jaw.] A

ciliated organ of respiration, in fishes.

GILL (jil), *n.* 1. [L. Lat. *gillo*, flask.

cf. GALLON.] The fourth part of

a pint. 2. [See *infra*.] The ground-

ivy, or malt liquor medicated with it.

3. [From *Gillian*, a woman's name.]

A sportive or wanton girl.

GILLY-FLOWER, *n.* [Fr. *girofleur*, fr.

girofle, clove, from Gr. *κάρυφύλλον*.]

A plant called also stock.

GILT, *imp. & p. p.* of *Gild*.—*n.* Gold

laid on the surface of a thing.

GIMBAL, *n.* [Lat. *gem-*

millus.] A combination of rings for

suspending any thing, as

a compass, so that it

may keep a constant

position.

GIMCRACK (jim'-), *n.* A trivial mech-

anism; a device; a toy.

GIMLET, *n.* [O. Fr. *guimbelet*, from

O. D. *wemelen*, to bore.] A small in-

strument for boring holes.

GIMPE, *n.* [O. Fr. *guimpe*, pennon of

a lance, from O. H. Ger. *wimpal*, a

summer garment.] A kind of silk,

woolen, or cotton twist or edging.

GIN (jin), *n. l.* [Corrupted from *Gene-*

ra.] A spirit distilled from rye and

barley, and flavored with juniper

berries. 2. [A contr. of *engine*.] A

machine by which the mechanical pow-

ers are employed in aid of human

strength; especially a machine for

separating the seed from cotton.—

v. t. [-NED; -NING, 136.] To clear of

seeds by a machine.

GINGER, *n.* [O. Eng. *gingiber*, from

Lat. *zingiber*, fr. Skr. *zinga-ivra*, i.

e, horn-shaped.] A tropical plant

and its hot, spicy root.

GINGER-BREAD, *n.* A cake flavored

with ginger.

GINGER-LY, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. *ginger*,

brittle, tender.] Nicely; cautiously;

fastidiously.

GINGHAM, *n.* [Javanese *ginggang*.]

A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of

which is dyed before weaving.

GINGSENG, *n.* [A Chinese word; said

to mean *first of plants*.] A plant,

the root of which is highly valued as

a medicine by the Chinese.

GIPSY, *n. & a.* See GYPSY.

GIRAFFE, *n.* [Ar.

ziráfah, Egypt. *sora-*

phé, i. e., long-neck.]

An African quadru-

ped, the camelopard.

It is the tallest of an-

imals.

GIRAN-DÖLE, *n.* [Lat.

gyrare, to turn round

in a circle; Gr. *γῶπος*,

circle.] A chandelier.

GIRD (l8), *n.* [A.-S.

gird, *gyrd*, rod, stick,

twig.] 1. Stroke of a

rod; hence, a severe twitch or pang.

2. A sarcastic remark; a jibe.—*v. t.*

[GIRDED, or GIRT; GIRDING.] [A.-

S. *gyrdan*.] 1. To bind with a cord,

bandage, &c. 2. To surround; to

encircle. 3. To invest.—*v. i.* To

gibe; to sneer.

GIRDER, *n.* 1. A satirist. 2. Principal

timber in a floor, binding the

others together. 3. Any beam sup-

ported at both ends.

GIRDLE, *n.* A band which girds or

encircles the body, and binds togeth-

er the clothing.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To bind with a belt; to gird. 2.

To inclose. 3. To remove the bark of



Gimbal.



Gibbet.



Giraffe.

in a circular ring, in order to kill a

tree.

GIRL (72), *n.* [In O. Eng. applied to

a male as well as a female. Cf. A.-S.

ceorl, man, husband.] A female

child, or young woman. [a girl.]

GIRLHOOD, *n.* State or time of being

GIRLISH, *a.* Like, befitting, or pertai-

ning to, a girl. [girlish.]

GIRLISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being

GIRT, *imp. & p. p.* of *Gird*.—*v. t.*

[-ED; -ING.] To gird; to surround.

GIRT, {*n.* [A.-S. *gyrd*. See GIRD,

GIRTH, {*v. t.* 1. A strap to fasten

a saddle on the back of a horse. 2.

Circumference of any thing.

GIST, *n.* [O. Fr. *gist*, situated, placed,

fr. Lat. *jacere*, to lie.] Main point of

a question; pith of a matter.

GIVE (57), *v. t.* [Imp. GAVE; p. p.

GIVEN; p. pr. & vb. n. GIVING.]

[A.-S. *gifan*.] 1. To bestow without

receiving a return; to grant. 2. To

pay. 3. To announce as tidings; to

render or utter, as an opinion, judg-

ment, shout, &c. 4. To permit; to

allow. 5. To exhibit as a result; to

produce. 6. To devote; to apply.—

v. i. 1. To yield to force or pressure.

2. To move; to recede.

SYN.—To confer; grant.—To give is

generic. To confer was originally used

of persons in power, who bestow per-

manent grants or privileges, as, to confer

the order of knighthood; and hence it

still denotes the giving of something

which might have been withheld, as, to

confer a favor. To grant is to give in

answer to a petition or request, or to one

who is in some way dependent or inferior.

GIVER, *n.* One who gives; a donor.

GIZZARD, *n.* [Fr. *gésier*, allied to

gossier, throat.] An enlarged part of

the alimentary canal in birds.

GLÄBROÜS, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*.] Smooth;

without any unevenness.

GLÄCIAL, *a.* [Lat. *glacialis*, fr. *glaci-*

es, ice.] Pertaining to ice or its

action; icy.

GLÄCIÄTION (shl-), *n.* 1. Act of

freezing. 2. Ice. 3. Process of be-

coming covered with glaciers.

GLÄCIER (glä'seer or glä'si-er), *n.*

[Fr. fr. Lat. *glacies*, ice.] An im-

mense mass of snow and ice, moving

slowly down mountain slopes or val-

leys.

GLÄCIS, or GLÄCIS', *n.* [Fr. fr. Ger.

glatt, smooth, even.] An easy, in-

sensible slope.

GLÄD, *a.* [-DER; DEST, 136.] [A.-S.

glad.] 1. Joyous; pleased. 2. Ex-

pressing or exciting joy.

SYN.—Gratified: exhilarated; ani-

ated; delighted; cheerful; joyful;

cheering; exhilarating; pleasing; ani-

inating.—*Delighted* expresses a much

higher degree of pleasure than *glad*.

Gratified always refers to a pleasure

conferred by some human agent, and

the feeling is modified by the consid-

eration that we owe it in part to an-

other. A person may be *glad* or *delight-*

ed to see a friend, and *gratified* at the

attention shown by his visits.

—*v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] To make

glad; to gladden.

GLÄD'DEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make glad; to please; to exhilarate. — *v. i.* To be or become glad.

GLÄDE, *n.* [Cf. W. *golead, golewad*, illumination, fr. *goleu*, light, bright.] An opening through a wood; cleared space in a forest.

GLÄD'ÄTE, *a.* [Lat. *gladius*, sword.] Sword-shaped.

GLÄD'ÄTOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *gladius*, sword.] A sword-player or prize-fighter, in ancient Rome.

GLÄD'Ä-TÖR'IAL, *a.* Pertaining to gladiators.

GLÄD'LY, *adv.* With pleasure; joyfully. [Joy.]

GLÄD'NESS, *n.* Quality of being glad; GLÄD'SÖME, *a.* 1. Pleased; joyful. 2. Causing gladness; pleasing.

GLÄIR, *n.* [A.-S. *gläre*, amber, glare.] 1. White of an egg. 2. Any similar substance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To smear with the white of an egg.

GLÄIRY, *a.* Like glair.

GLÄNZ, *n.* [Ger. *glanz*, luster, brightness, glimpse, glance.] 1. A sudden shoot of light. 2. A sudden look. 3. A dark-colored metallic sulphuret. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dart a ray of light. 2. To fly off in an oblique direction. 3. To snatch a hasty view. 4. To allude. — *v. t.* To dart suddenly or obliquely.

GLÄND, *n.* [Lat. *glans*, acorn, *glándula*, gland.] A collection of cells, in animals or plants, secreting some peculiar substance.

GLÄND'ERS, *n.* [From *gländ*.] A contagious disease of the mucous membrane in horses.

GLÄND'U-LAR, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, glands. [small gland.]

GLÄND'ULE, *n.* [Lat. *glándula*.] A GLÄND'U-LOUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, glands.

GLÄRE, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *clarus*, clear.] 1. A bright dazzling light; 2. A fierce, piercing look. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To shine with a clear, bright light. 2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes. — *v. t.* To emit, as a dazzling light. — *a.* Smooth; slippery; glib. [open and bold.]

GLÄR'ING, *p. a.* Clear; notorious; GLÄSS, *n.* [A.-S. *glas*.] 1. A transparent substance, formed by fusing sand with fixed alkalies. 2. Any thing made of glass; esp., (a.) a mirror. (b.) A drinking-glass; a tumbler. (c.) A lens; a spy-glass; — in the pl. spectacles. (d.) A barometer. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To see, as in a glass. 2. To reflect, as in a mirror. 3. To glaze.

GLÄSS-BLÖWER, *n.* One who blows and fashions glass.

GLÄSS'-HOUSE, *n.* A manufactory of glass. [glassy.]

GLÄSS'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being GLÄSS' WORK (-wörk), *n.* 1. Manufactory of glass. 2. pl. Place where glass is made.

GLÄSS'Y, *a.* 1. Made of glass; vitreous. 2. Resembling glass.

GLÄU'BER'S-SALT, *n.* [From *Glau-*

ber, a German chemist.] Sulphate of soda, a well-known cathartic.

GLÄU'Ö'Ö'Ä, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *γλαυκωμα*, from *γλαυκός*, light-gray, blue-gray.] A disease of the eye, giving it a bluish or greenish tinge.

GLÄU'ÖÖS, *a.* [Gr. *γλαυκός*.] 1. Of a sea-green color. 2. Covered with a fine white powder, as that on a cabbage-leaf.

GLÄZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *glass*.] 1. To furnish with glass. 2. To overlay with a thin surface like glass; to render smooth or glossy. — *n.* A vitreous coating; glazing.

GLÄZ'IER (glä'zher), *n.* One whose business is to set glass.

GLÄZ'ING, *n.* 1. Act of setting glass, of crusting with a vitreous substance, or of rendering smooth and glossy. 2. Glass or glass-like surface or covering. 3. Transparent colors passed thinly over other colors, to modify the effect.

GLEAM, *n.* [A.-S., from *gläwan*, to shine.] 1. A shoot of light; a ray. 2. Brightness; splendor. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dart, as rays of light. 2. To shine.

SYN.—To glimmer; glitter.—To *gleam* denotes a faint but distinct emission of light. To *glimmer* describes an indistinct and unsteady light. To *glitter* imports a brightness that is intense, but varying. The morning light *gleams* upon the earth; a distant taper *glimmers* through the mist; a dew-drop *glitters* in the sun.

GLÉAN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *glaner*, *glane*, handful, cluster.] 1. To gather after a reaper, as grain. 2. To collect with patient labor.

GLÉAN'ER, *n.* One who gleams.

GLÉBE, *n.* [Lat. *gleba*.] 1. Turf; soil; ground. 2. Land belonging to a parish church.

GLEE, *n.* [A.-S. *glie*, *gl'ö*, joy, song.] 1. Joy; merriment; mirth. 2. A light musical composition for three or more voices.

GLEET, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *glidan*, to glide.] A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra.

GLÉN, *n.* [A.-S. fr. W. *glyn*.] A secluded and narrow valley.

GLIB, *a.* [-BER; -BEST, 136.] [Fr. *glib*, D. *glibberig*.] 1. Smooth; slippery. 2. Voluble; fluent; suppliant.

GLIB'LY, *adv.* In a glib manner.

GLIB'NESS, *n.* Quality of being glib. GLIDE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gidan*, D. *glijden* or *glijden*, M. H. Ger. *glijen*.] To pass rapidly and easily, as over a smooth surface.

GLIM'MER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] Ger. *glimmer*; *glimmern*, to glimmer.] To shine faintly.

SYN.—To gleam; to glitter. — *n.* A faint light; a gleam.

GLIM'PSE, *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A sudden flash; transient luster. 2. A short, hurried view.

GLIS'TEN (glis'n), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *glisian*, *glisnian*.] To shine with a mild, subdued, fitful luster.

GLIS'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger.

glistern, *glinstern*.] To sparkle; to glisten.

GLIT'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *glitan*, *glitnian*.] 1. To sparkle with light. 2. To be showy, specious, or striking.

SYN.—To gleam; to glisten; to shine. See GLEAM.

— *n.* A bright, sparkling light.

GLÖAT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *glotzen*.] To gaze with malignant satisfaction, or passionate desire.

GLÖ'EATE, *a.* [Lat. *globatus*, fr. GLÖ'BÄ-TED,] *globus*, ball.] Having the form of a globe; spherical.

GLÖBE, *n.* [Lat. *globus*.] 1. A spherical body; a ball; a sphere. 2. Any thing nearly spherical in shape. 3. The earth.

SYN.—Sphere; orb; ball.—*Globe* denotes a round (and usually a solid) body; *sphere* is the mathematical term for such a body; *orb* is used in the same sense, and also (contracted from *orbit*) for the pathway of a heavenly body; *ball* is applied to a heavenly body conceived of as thrown or impelled through space.

GLÖBE'-FISH, *n.* A fish which can swell out its body to a globular shape. [globular.]

GLO-BÖSE', *a.* Round; spherical; GLO-BÖS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being round; sphericity. [bose.]

GLÖ'BOUS, *a.* Round; spherical; GLO'BÜ-LAR, *a.* Spherical.

GLÖB'UL, *n.* [Lat. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*.] A little globe; a small spherical particle of matter.

GLÖMVER-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *glomerare*, -*ratus*, from *glomus*, ball.] To gather or wind into a ball.

GLÖMVER-ÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of forming into a ball. 2. That which is formed into a ball.

GLÖM, *n.* [A.-S. *glöm*.] 1. Partial or total darkness. 2. Cloudiness or heaviness of mind. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To shine obscurely. 2. To appear dismal or gloomy. — *v. t.* To render gloomy. [mall-]

GLÖOM'I-LY, *adv.* Obscurely; dis- GLÖOM'I-NESS, *n.* State of being gloomy; obscurity.

GLÖOM'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Imperfectly illuminated. 2. Expressing gloom; heavy of heart.

SYN.—Dark; dim; dusky; dismal; cloudy; moody; sullen; morose; melancholy; sad; dejected; disheartened.

GLÖR'I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of giving glory. 2. State of being glorified.

GLÖR'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *glorificare*; *gloria*, glory, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make glorious or illustrious. 2. To render homage to; to adore.

GLÖR'I-ÖUS (S9), *a.* Exhibiting attributes, qualities, or acts that are worthy of, or receive glory.

SYN.—Eminent; noble; renowned; illustrious; magnificent; grand.

GLÖR'I-ÖUS-LY, *adv.* In a glorious manner.

GLÖRY (S9), *n.* [Lat. *gloria*.] 1. High reputation. 2. An object of pride or boast. 3. Pride; boastfulness. 4.

GÖFFER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To plait or fute, as lace, &c.

GÖGGLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Lat. *coeles*, surname of a person blind with one eye.] To strain or roll the eyes.—*a.* Full and staring; —said of the eyes.—*n.* 1. A strained rolling of the eye. 2. *pl.* A kind of spectacles.

GÖ'ING, *n.* 1. A moving in any manner. 2. Departure. 3. Course of life.

GÖ'ITER, *n.* [Lat. *guttur*, throat.] **GÖ'TRE**, *n.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

GÖLD, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. A precious metal of a yellowish color. 2. Money; riches. 3. A yellow color like that of the metal. [particles.]

GÖLD'DÜST, *n.* Gold in very fine GOLD'EN (göld'n), *a.* 1. Made or consisting of gold. 2. Of the color of gold. 3. Very precious.

GÖLD'FİNCH, *n.* A singing-bird with gold-colored wings.

GÖLD'FISH, *n.* A small fish, of a golden color. [thin leaf.]

GÖLD'LÉAF, *n.* Gold beaten into a GOLD'SMITH, *n.* One who manufactures articles of gold.

GÖLF, *n.* [D. *kolf*, club or bat.] A game played with a small ball and a club crooked at the lower end.

GÖN'DO-LÄ, *n.*



Gondola.

[*t.*, dim. of *gonda*, *id.*] 1. A pleasure-boat used at Venice, on the canals. 2. A kind of flat-bottomed boat. [Amer.]

GÖN'DO-LIÉR, *n.* A man who rows a gondola.

GÖNE (21), *p. p.* of *Go*.

GÖNG, *n.* [Malay *gong*.] A circular instrument of copper and tin, producing, when struck, a loud, harsh sound.

GÖ'NI-ÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *γωνία*, angle, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, especially the angles of crystals.

GÖ'NI-ÖM'E-TRY, *n.* Art of measuring solid angles.

GÖN'OR-RHÉÄ {-r'hä), *n.* [Gr. *γωνόρροια*, from *γωνή*, semen, and *ρρεύω*, to flow.] A contagious inflammatory discharge from the genital organs.

GÖOD, *a.* [BETTER; BEST.] [A.-S. *god*.] 1. Possessing desirable qualities. 2. Possessing moral excellence. 3. Kind; benevolent. 4. Suted; adapted. 5. Clever; skillful. 6. Adequate; sufficient. 7. Considerable. 8. Full; complete. 9. Fair; honorable.—*n.* 1. That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success or happiness, is serviceable, excellent, kind, or the like. 2. Welfare; advantage. 3. *pl.* Wares; commodities; chattels.—*adv.* 1. Well; equally well. 2. Quite; considerably.

JÖÖD'-BREED'ING, *n.* Polite manners or education.

GÖÖD'-BY', *n.* or *interj.* [Either a **GÖÖD'-BYE'**,] *contr.* of *God be with ye*, or compounded with *by, bye*, way, journey.] Farewell.

GÖÖD'-FRÍ'DAY, *n.* A fast, in memory of our Savior's crucifixion.

GÖÖD'-HÜ'NÖRÉD, *a.* Having a cheerful spirit and demeanor.

GÖÖD'LI-NESS, *n.* Beauty; grace.

GÖÖD'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, *1st*.] 1. Pleasant; agreeable. 2. Comely; graceful. [of a house.]

GÖÖD'MÄN, *n.* A husband; master **GÖÖD'-NÄT'ÜRÉD**, *a.* Naturally mild in temper.

SYN.—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 supplying their wants and granting their requests.

GÖÖD'NESS, *n.* Quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.

GÖÖD'-TÉM'PERÉD, *a.* Not easily irritated or annoyed.

GÖÖD'-WILL', *n.* 1. Benevolence. 2. Custom of any trade or business.

GÖÖD'Y, *n.* [Prob. *contr.* from *good-wife*.] Good-wife; good-woman; — a low term.

GÖÖSE (150), *n.* [A.-S. *gôs*.] 1. A well-known aquatic fowl. 2. A tailor's smoothing iron. 3. A simpleton.

GÖÖSE'BER-RY, *n.* [A corruption of *gorseberry*, a name taken from the roughness of the shrub.] The fruit of a thorny shrub, and the shrub itself.

GÖP'HER, *n.* 1. [Fr. *gaufre*, waffle, honeycomb.] A burrowing animal. 2. [Heb. *gopher*.] A wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

GÖR'-CÖCK, *n.* [Either from *gore*, blood, *i. e.*, red, or fr. *gorse*.] A gallinaceous bird; the moor-cock or red-grouse.

GÖR'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.

GÖRE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *gor*.] Thick or clotted blood. 2. [A.-S. *gär*, dart, lance.] A wedge-shaped piece sewed into a garment, &c. 3. A triangular piece of land.—*v. t.* 1. [-ED; -ING.] To pierce; to stab. 2. To cut in a triangular form.

GÖRGE, *n.* [Lat. *gurgus*, whirlpool, abyss.] 1. The throat. 2. A narrow passage, as between mountains.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To swallow with greediness. 2. To glut; to satiate.—*v. i.* To feed greedily.

GÖR'GEOÜS (gôr'jus), *a.* [O. Fr. *gorgius*, beautiful, vain, luxurious, fr. *gorgius*, ruff, neck-handkerchief.] Showy; fine; magnificent.

GÖR'GEOÜS-LY, *adv.* In a gorgeous manner. [magnificence.]

GÖR'GEOÜS-NESS, *n.* Splendor.

GÖR'GET (gôr'jet), *n.* [O. Fr. *gorgette*.] See **GÖRGE**.] 1. Armor for defend-

ing the throat or neck. 2. A pendent metallic ornament worn by officers when on duty. [Eng.]

GÖR'GON, *n.* [Gr. *Γόργων*, *Γοργών.*] 1. A fabled monster, the sight of which turned the beholder to stone. 2. Any thing very ugly or horrid.

GO-RIL'LA, *n.* A large monkey, inhabiting the western shores of Africa.



Gorilla.

GÖR'MAND, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Fr. *gourmer*, to sip, to lap.] A glutton; a gourmand.

GÖR'MAND-IZE, *v. i.* or *t.* To eat greedily. [ravenous eater.]

GÖR'MAND-IZ-ER, *n.* A greedy, voracious eater.

GÖRSE, *n.* [A.-S. *gorst*, *gost*. See **GRASS**.] A thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers; furze; whin.

GÖR'Y, *a.* Covered with gore; bloody.

GÖS'HAWK, *n.* [A.-S. *gosháuc*, *i. e.*, goosehawk.] A short-winged, slender hawk.

GÖS'LING, *n.* [A.-S. *gôs*, a goose, and the dim. term. *ling*.] A young goose.

GÖS'PEL, *n.* [A.-S. *godspell*, fr. *gôd*, good, and *spell*, tidings.] 1. The good news concerning Christ and his salvation. 2. One of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ. 3. Any system of religious truth.

GÖS'SA-MER, *n.* [Prob. fr. *gorse* and *summer*, as it is often seen on gorse.] A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air.

GÖS'SIP, *n.* [A.-S. *godsibb*, a relation or sponsor from *god*, God, and *sib*, alliance, relation.] 1. A sponsor. [Obs.] 2. An idle tattler. 3. Idle and groundless rumor.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To prate. 2. To run about and tattle.

GÖT, *imp.* of *Get*.

GÖT,

GÖT'REN, } *p. p.* of *Get*.

GÖTH, *n.* 1. One of an ancient tribe, who took part in subverting the Roman empire. 2. A barbarian.

GÖTH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Goths. 2. Pertaining to a style of architecture with high and sharply-pointed arches, &c. 3. Rude; barbarous.—*n.* Language of the Goths.

GÖTH'IC-ISM, *n.* 1. A Gothic idiom. 2. Conformity to the Gothic style of building. 3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

GOUGE (gow), in *most Eng. authorities*, gooj), *n.* [Lat. *gubia*.] A curved chisel.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To scoop out with a gouge.

GOURD, *n.* [From Lat. *cucurbita*.] A fleshy, one-celled, many-seeded fruit.

GOURMAND (göör'mänd), *n.* [Fr.] A greedy eater; a glutton.

GOUT, *n.* [From Lat. *gutta*, drop, it being considered as a defluxion.] A painful inflammation of the joints.

GÖÜT (göü), *n.* [Fr.] Taste; relish.

GOUT'I-NESS, n. State of being gouty.
GOUT'Y, a. Diseased with, or pertaining to, the gout.

GÖVERN' (gü'vern), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *gubernare*, Gr. κυβερνάω.] 1. To regulate by authority. 2. To influence; to manage. 3. To require to be in a particular case. — *v. i.* To exercise authority; to have the control.

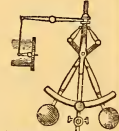
GÖVERN-A-BLE, a. Capable of being governed; manageable; obedient.
GÖVERN-ANÇE, n. Government; control.

GÖVERN-ÄNTE' (110), n. A lady who has the care of young women; a governess. [an instructress.]

GÖVERN-ESS, n. A female governor;
GÖVERN-MENT, n. 1. Act of governing. 2. System of polity in a state. 3. Authority. 4. The ruling power; the administration. 5. A commonwealth; a state. 6. Influence of a word in regard to construction.

GÖVERN-MÉNT'AL, a. Pertaining to government.

GÖVERN-OR, n. 1. One who governs; esp., a chief ruler or magistrate. 2. A contrivance connected with machinery, for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance.



Governor (2).

GOWN, n. [Lat. *gouna*. Late Gr. *γούνα*, a leathern garment. W. *gwn*, gown.] A loose flowing upper garment; esp., the ordinary outer dress of a woman.

GOWNS'MAN (150), n. One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine or lawyer; hence, a civilian.

GRÄB, n. A sudden grasp or seizure. — *v. t. & i.* [-BED; -BING, 150.] [O. Ger. *grabben*, *grappen*, for *gerappen*, from H. Ger. *raffen*, to snatch away.] To grip suddenly; to seize.

GRÄCE, n. [Lat. *gratia*, from *gratus*, beloved.] 1. Favor bestowed. 2. Divine favor toward man. 3. Inherent excellence. 4. Beauty; commonly, easy elegance of manners. 5. *pl.* (*Myth.*) Beautiful females, represented as the attendants of Venus. 6. Title of a duke or of an archbishop of England. 7. A short prayer before or after meat.

SYN.—Mercy.—*Grace* is free, spontaneous favor to the undeserving; *mercy* is kindness or compassion to the suffering or condemned. It was the *grace* of God that opened a way for the exercise of *mercy* toward men. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To adorn; to decorate. 2. To honor.

GRÄCE'FUL, a. Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy. [manner.]

GRÄCE'FUL-LY, adv. In a graceful
GRÄCE'FUL-NESS, n. Elegance of manner or deportment.

GRÄCE'LESS, a. Wanting in grace, especially divine grace; hence, depraved; corrupt.

GRÄ'CIOÜS (grä'shus), a. 1. Abounding in grace or mercy. 2. Winning favor; acceptable. 3. Beautiful; graceful. 4. Produced by divine grace.

SYN.—Favorable; kind; benevolent; friendly; beneficent; benignant; merciful.

GRÄ'CIOÜS-LY, adv. In a gracious manner. [of being gracious.]

GRÄ'CIOÜS-NESS, n. Quality or state
GRA-DÄ'TION, n. 1. State of being graded. 2. Any degree in an order or series.

GRÄD'A-TO-RY (50), a. Proceeding step by step; gradual. — *n.* A step from the cloisters into the church.

GRÄDE, n. [Lat. *gradus*, from *gradi*, to step.] 1. A step or degree in any series, or order. 2. Rate of ascent or descent. 3. A graded ascending or descending portion of a road. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent.

GRÄD'I-ENT, a. [Lat. *gradi, gradiens*, to step, to go.] 1. Walking. 2. Having regular degrees of inclination. — *n.* 1. Rate of ascent or descent in a road, &c.; grade. 2. Part of a road which slopes upward or downward.

GRÄD'U-AL, a. Proceeding by degrees; progressive. — *n.* 1. An order of steps. 2. An ancient book of hymns and prayers. [manner.]

GRÄD'U-AL-LY, adv. In a gradual
GRÄD'U-ÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *graduare, -atum*, fr. Lat. *gradus*, a step.] 1. To mark with degrees. 2. To admit to an academical degree. 3. To prepare gradually. — *v. i.* To receive an academical degree.

GRÄD'U-ATE, n. One who has been admitted to an academical degree.

GRÄD'U-Ä'TION, n. 1. Act or art of graduating. 2. Marks on an instrument to indicate degrees.

GRÄFF, n. & v. Same as **GRAFT**.

GRÄFT (6), n. [Gr. γραφίον, pencil; from the resemblance of a scion to a pointed pencil.] A small shoot of a tree inserted in another tree. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch of another; hence, to implant or incorporate.

GRÄIN, n. [Lat. *granum*.] 1. A kernel; esp. of corn, wheat, &c. 2. The fruit of wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c.; — used collectively. 3. Any small, hard particle; hence, any small portion. 4. A small weight. 5. A red color of any tint or hue. 6. Texture. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To paint in imitation of the grain of wood. 2. To form into grains, as powder.

GRÄL/LA-TÖ'RI-AL, } a. [Lat. *gral-*
**GRÄL/LA-TO-RY (50), } *lator*, *gral-*
læ, stilts, from *gradus*. See **GRADE**.] Pertaining to wading birds.**

GRÄM'I-NÄ'CEOÜS, a. [Lat. *gramen, graminis*, grass.] Pertaining to the grasses; gramineous.

GRA-MÏN'E-AL, } a. Resembling, or
GRA-MÏN'E-OÜS, } pertaining to,
grass; grassy.

GRÄM'I-NÏV'O-ROÜS, a. [Lat. *gramen, grass*, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] Feeding on grass and the like food.

GRÄM'MAR, n. [Fr. *grammaire*, from Gr. γράμμα, letter, γράφειν, to write.] 1. Art of speaking or writing with propriety. 2. A treatise on the principles of language. 3. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science.

GRÄM-MÄ'R-I-AN, n. 1. A philologist. 2. One who teaches grammar.

GRÄM-MÄ'T'IC, } a. 1. Belonging
GRÄM-MÄ'T'IC-AL, } to gram-mar. 2. According to the rules of grammar.

GRÄM-MÄ'T'IC-AL-LY, adv. According to the principles and rules of grammar.

GRÄMME (gräm), n. [Fr.] The French unit of weight, equivalent to 15.433 grains troy or avoirdupois.

GRÄM'PUS, n. [Fr. *grand poisson*, great fish.] A fish having conical teeth, and breathing by a spout-hole on the top of the head.

GRÄN'Ä-RY, n. A storehouse for grain after it is thrashed.

GRÄND, a. [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *grandis*.] 1. Of large size or extent; great; hence, relatively great; chief; principal. 2. Great and fine or imposing. 3. Holding an elevated rank.

SYN.—Magnificent; sublime.—*Grand*, in reference to objects of taste, is applied to that which expands the mind by a sense of vastness and majesty; *magnificent* is applied to any thing which is imposing from its splendor; *sublime* designates that which is awful and elevating. A cataract is *grand*; a rich and varied landscape is *magnificent*; an overhanging precipice is *sublime*.

GRÄN'DÄM, n. [See *supra* and **DAME**.]

A grandmother. [ter's child.]
GRÄND'CHILD, n. A son's or daughter's
GRÄND'DÄUGHTER (-daw'ter), n. Daughter of a son or daughter.

GRÄN-DEE', n. A man of rank; a nobleman.

GRÄND'EÜR, n. [Fr. See **GRAND**.] Quality of being grand; splendor of appearance; elevation of thought or expression, or of mien or deportment.

SYN.—Sublimity; majesty; statelyness; augustness; loftiness; magnificence.

GRÄND'FÄ'THER, n. A father's or mother's father.

GRÄN-DÏL'O-QUENCE, n. Lofty words or phrases; bombast.

GRÄN-DÏL'O-QUEÑT, a. [Lat. *grandis*, grand, and *loqui*, to speak.] Pompous; bombastic.

GRÄND'I-ÖSE (125), a. [Lat. *grandis*, grand.] 1. Imposing. 2. Turgid; bombastic. [manner.]

GRÄND'LY, adv. In a grand or lofty
GRÄND'MÖTH-ER (-müth-er), n. Mother of one's father or mother.

GRÄND'SÏRE, n. A grandfather; any ancestor. [for daughter.]

GRÄND'SON (-sün), n. Son of a son
GRÄNG'E, n. [L. Lat. *grangia*, from Lat. *granum*, grain.] A granary; also, a farm, with its stables, &c.

GRÄN'ITE, n. [Lat. *granum*, grain.] A rock consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

GRA-NIT'IC, } *a.* Consisting of, or
GRA-NIT'IC-AL, } like, granitic.
GRA-NIV'O-ROUS, *a.* [Lat. *granum*,
grain, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.]
 Eating grain or seeds.

GRANT (6), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *granter*, *cranter*, to promise, yield, fr. Lat. *credere*, to believe.] 1. To yield; to concede. 2. To bestow, in answer to prayer. 3. To give possession or title of.

SYN.—To give; confer; convey; transfer; admit; allow.

—*n.* 1. Act of granting. 2. Thing granted; a gift; a boon. 3. An appropriation or conveyance by government. [Is made.]

GRANT-EE, *n.* One to whom a grant
GRANT'OR (127), *n.* One by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

GRANU-LAR, } *a.* Consisting of, or
GRANU-LA-RY, } resembling, grains.
GRANU-LATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To form into grains. 2. To make rough on the surface.—*v. i.* To be formed into grains.

GRANU-LATION, *n.* Act or process of forming into grains.

GRANULE, *n.* [Lat. *granum*, grain.] A little grain; a small particle.

GRANU-LOUS, *a.* Full of grains; granular.

GRAPE, *n.* [Fr. and D. *grappe*.] 1. Fruit of the vine; commonly a single berry of the vine. 2. Grape-shot.

GRAP'ER-Y, *n.* A building for the cultivation of grapes.

GRAP'E-SHOT, *n.* A number of iron balls, put together by means of circular plates and a connecting pin.

GRAPH'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to
GRAPH'IC-AL, } writing. 2. Writ-
 ten; inscribed. 3. Well delineated or described. [manner.]

GRAPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a graphic
GRAPH'ITE, *n.* [From Gr. *γράφειν*, to write.] A form of carbon, used for pencils; plumbago or black-lead.

GRAP'NEL, *n.* [From Eng. *grapple*.] A small anchor, with four or five claws, to hold boats, &c.



GRAP'PLE, *v. t.* Grapnel.
 [-ED; -ING.] [Dim.]

To seize either with the hands or with hooks.—*v. i.* To contend in close fight.—*n.* [See *supra*, and cf. *CRAPLE*.] 1. A seizing; close hug in contest. 2. A hook by which one ship may fasten on another.

GRASP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See *GRAB*.] To seize and hold; to catch.—*n.* 1. Gripe of the hand. 2. Power of seizing. 3. Power of intellect to comprehend subjects.

GRASS (3), *n.* [A.-S. *gräs*, *gars*.] Herbage; the plants which constitute the food of cattle.—*v. t.* To cover with grass or with turf.

GRASS'HOP-PER, *n.* A well-known jumping insect, which feeds on grass or leaves. [with grass.]

GRASS'I-NESS, *n.* State of abounding

GRASS'-PLOT, *n.* A plot covered with grass; a lawn.

GRASS'Y, *a.* 1. Covered with grass. 2. Resembling grass; green.

GRATE, *n.* [Lat. *crates*, hurdle.] 1. A kind of lattice-work, such as is used in the windows of prisons. 2. A frame of iron bars for coals.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish with grates. 2. [O. H. Ger. *krazôn*.] To rub roughly or harshly. 3. To wear away, by rubbing. 4. To fret; to vex; to irritate.—*v. i.* 1. To rub hard, so as to offend. 2. To make a harsh sound by friction.

GRATE'FUL, *a.* [Lat. *gratus*, agreeable, and Eng. termination *ful*.] 1. Having a due sense of benefits. 2. Affording pleasure to the senses.

SYN.—Thankful; pleasing; acceptable; gratifying; welcome; delightful.

GRATE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a grateful manner.

GRATE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being grateful; gratitude; agreeableness.

GRAT'ER, *n.* [See *GRATE*.] He who grates; an instrument for grating.

GRAT'I-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. Act of gratifying. 2. That which gratifies.

GRAT'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *gratificari*, fr. *gratus*, pleasing, and *facere*, to make.] To please by satisfying some wish; to give pleasure to.

SYN.—To indulge; humor.—*Gratify* is the generic term, and has reference simply to the pleasure communicated. To *indulge* a person implies that we concede something to his wishes or his weaknesses which he could not claim, and which had better, perhaps, have been spared. To *humor* is to adapt ourselves to the varying moods, and perhaps caprices, of others. We *gratify* a child by showing him the sights of a large city; we *indulge* him in some extra expense on such an occasion; we *humor* him, if he is taken ill when away from home.

GRATING, *n.* [See *GRATE*.] 1. A harsh sound of rubbing. 2. A partition of parallel or cross bars.

GRAT'IS, *adv.* [Lat., contr. fr. *gratis*, out of kindness.] For nothing; freely.

GRATI-TUDE (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *gratitudo*, fr. Lat. *gratus*, grateful.] State of being grateful; thankfulness.

GRAT-U-TOUS, *a.* [Lat. *gratuitus*, fr. *gratis*, *q. v.*] 1. Given without an equivalent. 2. Without reason, cause, or proof. [ent.]

GRAT-U'ITY, *n.* A free gift; a present.

GRAT-U-LATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *gratulari*, -*latum*, from *gratus*, pleasing.] To congratulate.

GRAT-U-LATION, *n.* Act of congratulating or felicitating; congratulation.

GRAT-U-LA-TORY, *a.* Expressing joy; congratulatory.

GRAVE, *v. t.* [Imp. GRAVED; *p. p.* GRAVEN, or GRAVED; *p. pr.* & *vb.* n. GRAVING.] [Goth. *graban*, A.-S. *grafan*.] 1. To carve; to engrave. 2. To clean, as a ship's bottom.—*n.* 1. An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; hence, any place of

interment. 2. Death, or destruction.—*a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] 1. Of importance; influential;—said of character, relations, &c. 2. Solemn; sober; plain. 3. [Mus.] Not acute or sharp; low; deep.

SYN.—Solemn; sober; serious.—*Sober* supposes the absence of all exhilaration of spirits, and is opposed to *flighty*; as, *sober thought*. *Serious* implies consideration or reflection, and is opposed to *jocose* or *sportive*; as, *serious* and *important* concerns. *Grave* denotes a state of mind, appearance, &c., which results from the pressure of weighty interests, and is opposed to *hilarity* of feeling or *vivacity* of manner; as, a *grave* remark, *grave* attire. *Solemn* is applied to a case in which *gravity* is carried to its highest point; as, a *solemn* admonition, a *solemn* promise.

GRÄVEL, *n.* [O. Fr. *gravelle*, of Celtic origin.] 1. Small stones. 2. Small, calculeous concretions in the kidneys and bladder.—*v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To cover with gravel. 2. To stick in the sand; hence, to embarrass.

GRÄVEL-LY, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, gravel. [manner.]

GRÄVE'LY, *adv.* In a grave, solemn

GRÄVER, *n.* 1. One who engraves; a sculptor. 2. An engraving tool; a burin.

GRÄVE-STÖNE, *n.* A stone set by a grave, as a memorial.

GRÄVE-YARD, *n.* A yard for the interment of the dead; a cemetery.

GRÄVID, *a.* [Lat. *gravidus*; *gravis*, heavy.] Being with child; pregnant.

GRÄVING-DÖCK, *n.* A dock into which ships are taken to have their bottoms cleaned.

GRÄVI-TÄTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To obey the law of gravitation; to tend toward the center.

GRÄVI-TÄTION, *n.* That force by which all particles of matter in the universe tend toward each other.

GRÄVI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *gravitas*, fr. *gravis*, heavy.] 1. Sobriety of character or demeanor. 2. Relative importance, dignity, &c. 3. Tendency of a body toward the center of the earth. 4. Lowness of sound.

GRÄVY, *n.* [A.-S. *greofa*, pot.] Juices obtained from meat in cooking.

GRÄY, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *gräs*, *grög*, *grig*.] 1. Hoary; white mixed with black. 2. Old; mature.—*n.* Any mixture of white and black.

GRÄY-DEARD, *n.* An old man.

GRÄY-HOUND, *n.* See *GREYHOUND*.

GRÄYISH, *a.* Somewhat gray.

GRÄYNESS, *n.* Quality of being gray.

GRÄY-WÄCKE, *n.* [Ger. *grauwacke*; *grau*, gray, and *wacke*, wacke.] A conglomerate, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united.

GRÄZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *grastan*, fr. *gräs*, grass.] 1. To touch lightly in passing.] 2. To supply, as cattle, with grass. 3. To eat from the ground. 4. To tend grazing cattle.—*v. i.* 1. To eat grass. 2. To supply grass.

GRÄZIER (*gräzher*), *n.* One who

pastures cattle, and rears them for market.

GRÉASE, *n.* [Lat. *crassus*, L. Lat. *grassus*, thick, fat.] 1. Animal fat in a soft state. 2. An inflammation of the heels of a horse.

GRÉASE, or GRÉASE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To smear with grease.

GRÉAS'I-LY, or GRÉAS'I-LY, *adv.* With grease, or an appearance of it.

GRÉAS'I-NESS, or GRÉAS'I-NESS, *n.* State of being greasy.

GRÉAS'Y, or GRÉAS'Y, *a.* [-ER; EST, 142.] 1. Composed of grease; oily; fat; unctuous. 2. Smearred with grease. 3. Like grease; smooth. 4. Affected with the disease called *grease*.

GREAT, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *grēat*, allied to Lat. *grandis*.] 1. Large in solidity or surface; big; expanded. 2. Numerous. 3. Long continued. 4. Superior; commanding. 5. Uncommonly gifted; powerful; mighty. 6. Eminent; distinguished. 7. Weighty; important. 8. Older, younger, more remote, by a single generation.

GREAT'LY, *adv.* 1. In a great degree; much. 2. Nobly.

SYN. — Badly. — In some parts of this country, not by the vulgar alone, but by educated persons, the word *badly* is used for *greatly*. Instead of saying, "I wish *greatly* to see him," they say, "I wish to see him *very badly*." 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.

GREAT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being great; largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity, &c.

GRÉAVES, *n. pl.* [Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] Ancient armor for the legs.

GRÉ'CIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Greece. — *n.* 1. A native of Greece; a Greek. 2. One versed in the Greek language or literature. [language.]

GRÉ'CISM, *n.* An idiom of the Greek

GRÉED, *n.* [Goth. *grēdus*, hunger.] An eager desire; greediness.

GRÉED'I-LY, *adv.* Eagerly; voraciously. [greedy.]

GRÉED'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being

SYN. — Ravenousness; voracity; eagerness; avidity.

GRÉED'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *grādīg*, *grēdīg*; *grādan*, to cry, call.] 1. Having a keen appetite; ravenous; voracious. 2. Eager to obtain.

GREEK, *a.* Pertaining to Greece; Grecian. — *n.* 1. A native of Greece; a Grecian. 2. Language of Greece.

GREEN, *a.* [-ER; EST.] [A.-S. *grēne*, fr. *grōvan*, Eng. *growing*.] 1. Having the color of growing plants; verdant. 2. Fresh; new; recent. 3. Not ripe; not fully grown. 4. Young; raw; dry. — *n.* 1. Not seasoned; not dry. — *n.* 1. Color of growing plants. 2. A grassy plat. 3. *pl.* Leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make green.

GREEN-GRÖ'CEER, *n.* A retailer of fresh vegetables or fruits.

GREEN'HORN, *n.* A raw youth. [Low.]

GREEN'HOUSE, *n.* A house to preserve tender plants in during cold weather. [green color.]

GREEN'ING, *n.* A sort of apple, of a GREEN'ISH, *a.* Somewhat green.

GREEN'ROOM, *n.* The retiring-room of actors in a theatre.

GREEN-SICK'NESS, *n.* A disease of young women. [grass.]

GREEN'SWARD, *n.* Turf green with

GREET, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *grētan*.] To salute; to hail; to accost. — *v. i.* To give salutations.

GREET'ING, *n.* Salutation at meeting; compliment addressed from one absent.

GRE-GÄ'RI-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*, fr. *grex*, herd.] Living in a flock or herd.

GRE-GÖ'RI-AN, *a.* Belonging to, or established by, Gregory; as, the *Gregorian* chants, calendar, &c.

GRE-NÄDE', *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, pomegranate, *grenade*.] A hollow ball filled with powder, and fired by means of a fuse.

GRÉNA-DIÈR', *n.* Formerly, a soldier of a company of tall, stout soldiers.

GRÉNA-DINE, *n.* A thin silk used for ladies' dresses.

GREW (grē), *imp.* of *Grow*.

GREY, *a.* See GRAY.

GREY'HOUND, *n.* [A.-S. *grāghund*, *grāghund*, *grāghund*, slender.] A graceful dog, remarkable for its keen sight and swiftness.

GRID'DLE, *n.* [W. *griddell*, fr. *grēidaw*, to heat, seorch.] 1. A shallow pan for baking cakes. 2. An iron cover for a stove.

GRID'D-IRON (i-urn), *n.* A grated utensil for broiling.

GRIEF, *n.* [Lat. *gravis*, heavy.] 1. Pain of mind; a painful sense of loss. 2. Cause of sorrow or pain.

SYN. — Sorrow; sadness. — *Sorrow* is generic; *grief* is sorrow for some definite cause — one which commenced, at least, in the past; *sadness* is applied to a permanent mood of the mind. *Sorrow* is transient in many cases; but the *grief* of a mother for the loss of a favorite child too often turns into habitual *sadness*.

GRIEV'ANCE, *n.* 1. A cause of grief or uneasiness. 2. Grief; affliction.

GRIÈVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inflict mental pain upon. — *v. i.* To feel grief; to sorrow; to mourn.

GRIÈV'OÜS, *a.* 1. Causing grief; painful; hard to bear. 2. Heinous; flagitious.

GRIÈV'OÜS-LY, *adv.* In a grievous manner.

GRIFF'FIN, { *n.* [Lat. *gryphus*, equiv. GRIFF'PON, } to *gryps*, Gr. *γρῦψ*, *γρῦρός*, fr. *γρῦρός*, curved, hook-nosed.] 1. An imaginary animal, generated

between the lion and the eagle. 2. A species of vulture.

GRILL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *griller*, fr. Lat. *craticula*, a small gridiron, dim. of *crates*, hurdle.] 1. To broil on a gridiron. 2. To torment as if by broiling.

GRIM, *a.* [-MER; -MEST, 136.] [A.-S., from *grimman*, to rage.] Of forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect.

SYN. — Fierce; grisly; hideous; stern.

GRIM-MACE', *n.* [Fr. from A.-S. *grima*, mask, ghost.] A distortion of the countenance, to express some feeling; a made-up face.

GRIM-MALKIN, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *gray-malkin*, fr. *gray* and *malkin*, a drab.] An old cat.

GRIME, *n.* [A.-S. *gryme*, *hrūm*, soot.] Dirt deeply insinuated. — *v. t.* To sully or soil deeply.

GRIM'LY, *a.* Having a hideous or stern look. — *adv.* Fiercely; sullenly. [sternness.]

GRIM'NESS, *n.* Fierceness of look; GRIM'Y, *a.* [-ER; EST, 142.] Full of grime; dirty; foul.

GRIN, *v. i.* [-NED; -NING, 136.] [A.-S. *grinnian*.] To show the teeth, as in laughter, scorn, or pain. — *n.* Act of closing the teeth and showing them. — *v. t.* To express by grinning.

GRIND, *v. t.* [GROUND; GRINDING.] [A.-S. *grindan*.] 1. To reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill. 2. To polish or sharpen by friction. 3. To oppress by severe exactions. — *v. i.* To perform the operation of grinding.

GRIND'ER, *n.* 1. One who grinds. 2. One of the double teeth; a molar.

GRIND'STONE (colloq. grin'ston), *n.* A flat, circular stone for grinding tools.

GRIN'NER, *n.* One who grins.

GRIP, *n.* [See GRIPE.] 1. A grasping or seizing. 2. A peculiar mode of clasping the hand. — *v. t.* To grasp; to gripe.

GRIPE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *grīpan*. Cf. GRAB.] 1. To clutch; to seize and hold fast. 2. To give pain to the bowels of a. 3. To pinch; to distress. — *v. i.* 1. To hold or pinch as with a gripe. 2. To suffer gripping pains. — *n.* 1. Seizure; clutch. 2. A headache. 3. Oppression; pinching distress. 4. Pinching and spasmodic pain in the intestines.

GRISÈTTE (grē-zét'), *n.* [Fr., from *gris*, gray, because women of the inferior classes wore gray gowns.] A young, laboring French woman kept as a servant and mistress.

GRIS'LY (grīs'ly), *a.* [A.-S. *grīstlic*, fr. *grīsan*, *agrisan*, to dread.] Frightful; horrible; terrible.

GRIST, *n.* [A.-S. *grīst*, *gerst*, pearly barley.] 1. That which is ground at one time. 2. Supply; provision.

GRIS'TLE (grīs'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *grīstul*.] A smooth, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage.

GRIST'LY (grīs'ly), *a.* Consisting of, or like, gristle; cartilaginous.



Greyhound.

GRIST-MILL, *n.* A mill for grinding grists, or portions of grain brought by different customers.

GRIT, *n.* [A.-S. *grytt*, *grytte*, bran, dust, *grūt*, barley.] 1. Coarse part of meal. 2. Oats or wheat coarsely ground. 3. Sand or gravel. 4. A hard, coarse-grained silicious sandstone. 5. Spirit; resolution. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To grind; to grate.

GRITTY, *a.* 1. Full of sand or grit. 2. Spirited and resolute.

GRITZLE, *n.* [From Fr. *gris*, gray.] Gray; a mixture of white and black.

GRITZLED, *a.* Gray; of a mixed white and black.

GRITZLY, *a.* Somewhat gray.

GROAN, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *grōnian*. Cf. GROUND.] To give forth a low, moaning sound. — *n.* A low, moaning sound, uttered in pain or in desision.

GROAT (grawt), *n.* [D. *groot*, that is, a great piece of coin.] 1. An old English coin equal to four pence. 2. *pl.* [A.-S. *grāt*. See GRIT.] Oats or wheat deprived of the hulls.

GROSSER, *n.* [Orig. *grosser*, one who sells by the gross, or by wholesale.] A dealer in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, fruits, &c.

GROSSERY, *n.* 1. *pl.* Commodities sold by grocers. 2. A grocer's store. [Amer.]

GROG, *n.* [From Adm. Vernon (nicknamed "Old Grog," because he wore a *grogam* cloak.)] A mixture of spirit and water, usually not sweetened.

GROGGERY, *n.* A grog-shop.

GROSSGRAN, *n.* [O. Fr. *gros-grain*, *grōgrān*, i. e., gross-grain.] A coarse stuff of silk and mohair; also, a strong, coarse silk.

GROIN, *n.* [Icel. *grein*, division, branch.] 1. Depressed part of the body between the belly and the thigh. 2. Angular curve made by the intersection of two arches. — *v. t.* To fashion into, or adorn with, groins.

GROINED, *a.* Having an angular curve made by the intersection of two semi-cylinders or arches.

GROOM, *n.* [O. D. *grom*, boy, youth; A.-S. *guma*, man.] 1. A man or boy who has the charge of horses. 2. One of several officers of the English royal household. 3. A man recently married or about to be married; a bridegroom. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attend or care for, as a horse.

GROOVE, *n.* [A.-S. *grōf*, ditch, pool, fr. *grafan*, to dig.] A furrow, channel, or long hollow. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cut a groove or channel in; to furrow.

GROPE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gropian*, allied to *grīpe*.] To attempt to find something in the dark, by

feeling; to feel one's way. — *v. t.* To search out by feeling in the dark.

GROSS, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [L. Lat. *grossus*, fr. Lat. *crassus*, thick, fat.] 1. Great; large; bulky. 2. Coarse; rough. 3. Not easily aroused; stupid. 4. Vulgar; indelicate; low. 5. Thick; dense. 6. Great; palpable. 7. Whole; total. — *n.* 1. The bulk; the mass. 2. Twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, *adv.* Greatly; coarsely.

GROSSNESS, *n.* Quality of being gross.

GROTT, *n.* A grotto.

GROTESQUE, *a.* Like the figures found in grottoes; whimsical; extravagant.

GROTESQUELY, *adv.* In a grotesque manner.

GROTESQUENESS, *n.* State of being grotesque.

GRÖTTO, *n.*; *pl.* GRÖTTÖES. [A.-S. *grut*, fr. Lat. *crypta*, Gr. *κρύπτη*, concealed subterranean passage.] A natural cavern; also, an ornamental, artificial cave or cavern-like apartment.

GROUND, *n.* [A.-S. *grund*, fr. *grindan*, Eng. *grind*.] 1. Surface of the earth; hence, surface of a floor, &c. 2. Region; land; estate. 3. Foundation. 4. (*Paint*.) Surface on which a figure or object is represented. 5. *pl.* Sediment; dregs. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay on the ground. 2. To found; to fix, as on a foundation. 3. To instruct in elements. — *v. i.* To run aground; to strike and remain fixed. — *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Grind*.

GROUND-FLÖÖR, *n.* Lower floor of a GROUND'LESS, *a.* Without ground or foundation; false.

GROUND'LESSLY, *adv.* In a groundless manner. [being groundless.]

GROUND'LESSNESS, *n.* Quality of GROUND'LING, *n.* 1. A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water. 2. A spectator in the pit of the theater.

GROUND-NÜT, *n.* 1. The peanut. 2. A leguminous, twining plant.

GROUND-PLAN, *n.* Surface representation of the divisions of a building.

GROUND-PLÖT, *n.* 1. Ground on which a building is placed. 2. Plan of the lower part of a building.

GROUND-RÉNT, *n.* Rent paid for building on another man's land.

GROUND'SILL, *n.* Timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the sill.

GROUND'SWÉLL, *n.* A broad, deep swell or undulation of the ocean.

GROUND'WORK (-wörk), *n.* 1. Foundation; basis. 2. The essential part. 3. First principle.

GRÖUP (gröp) *n.* [Fr. *groupe*, *groupe*, cluster, bunch.] 1. A cluster; an assemblage. 2. An assemblage of objects in a certain order or relation. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form a group of.

GRÖUSE, *n.* A stout-legged bird, highly prized for food.

GROUT, *n.* [A.-S. *grut*. See GROAT.] 1. Coarse meal. 2. A thick ale. 3. Lees; dregs. 4. A thin, coarse mortar.

GRÖVE, *n.* [A.-S. *grōf*, grave, grove, from *grōfan*, to dig.] A cluster of trees shading an avenue; a wood of small extent.

GRÖVEL (gröv), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 137.] [Icel. *grufa*, to lie prostrate on the ground.] 1. To creep on the earth; to act in a prostrate posture. 2. To be low or mean.

GRÖVEL-ER, *n.* One who grovels; a servile person.

GROW, *v. i.* [*imp.* GREW; *p. p.* GROWN.] [A.-S. *growan*.] 1. To increase in size by natural process. 2. To increase in any way. 3. To thrive; to flourish. 4. To result; to become. 5. To become attached; to adhere. — *v. t.* To produce; to raise.

GROWL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *grommen*, to grunt, be angry.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog. — *v. t.* To express by growling. — *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

GROWV, *p. p.* of *Grow*.

GROWTH, *n.* 1. Process of growing; augmentation; production. 2. That which has grown; a product; result.

GRUB, *v. t.* [-BED; -BING, 136.] [Ooth. *graban*, to dig.] 1. To be occupied in digging. 2. To beg; esp. to beg food. [*Collog.* and *low*.] — *v. i.* To dig; to dig up by the roots. — *n.* [So called from *grubbing*.] 1. A larve of a beetle or weevil. 2. A short, thick man. 3. Victuals. [*Collog.* and *low*.]

GRUBBER, *n.* 1. One who grubs. 2. An instrument for grubbing.

GRÜDGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *grutche*, *grutche*, fr. *grunt*.] To part with reluctantly; to desire to get back again. — *v. i.* To be covetous or envious; to be unwilling. — *n.* Uneasiness at the possession of something by another; secret enmity.

GRÜDGE, *n.* Pique; aversion; dislike; hatred; spite.

GRÜDGINGLY, *adv.* In a grudging manner.

GRUEL, *n.* [O. Fr. *gruel*, for *grutel*, fr. A.-S. *grūt*. See GRIT.] A light food, made by boiling meal in water.

GRUFF, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [D. *graf*, N. H. Ger. *gröb*.] Of a rough or stern manner, voice, or countenance.

GRUFFLY, *adv.* In a gruff manner.

GRUFFNESS, *n.* Quality or state of being gruff.

GRÜM, *a.* [A.-S. See GRIM.] 1. Morose; severe of countenance. 2. Low; guttural.

GRÜMBLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Ger. *grummeln*, *grumen*.] 1. To murmur with discontent. 2. To growl. 3. To rumble; to roar.

GRÜMBLER, *n.* One who grumbles.

GRÜME, *n.* [Lat. *grumus*, a little heap.] A clot, as of blood.

GRÜMLY, *adv.* In a grum manner.

GRÜNT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *grunzen*, A.-S. *gruman*.] To make a deep guttural noise, like a hog. — *n.* A deep, guttural sound.

GRÜPH'ON, *n.* See GRIFFIN.

GUAIA-CUM (gwā'yā-), *n.* [From the



Groined Arch.

language of Hayti.] 1. A small, crooked West Indian tree. 2. Resin of the lignumvitæ, much used in medicine.

GUANO (gwá/no), *n.* [Sp., fr. Peruv. *guanú*, dung.] Excrement of certain sea-fowls; — used as a manure.

GUARAN-TEE' (gá'r'an-tee'), *n.* 1. A promise to answer for the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of another person primarily liable; a security. 2. A guarantor. 3. One to whom a guaranty is made. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make sure; to warrant. [surety.]

GUARAN-TÖR', *n.* A warrantor; a GUARAN-TY (gá'r'an-ty), *n.* [O. Fr. *garantie*, from O. H. Ger. *werên*, to warrant, keep.] An undertaking to answer in case of the failure of another person to pay or perform; a warranty; a security. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To engage that another shall perform what he has stipulated. 2. To undertake to secure to another. 3. To indemnify; to save harmless.

GUARD (gárd, 72), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *garder*, *warder*, from A.-S. *weardian*, Eng. *ward*.] 1. To protect from danger; to secure against surprise or attack. 2. To protect the edge of.

Syn. — To defend; shield; watch. — *v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defense. — *n.* 1. That which guards or secures. 2. Any fixture or attachment to protect against injury or defeacement, theft or loss. 3. (*Fencing*.) A posture of defense.

Syn. — Defense; shield; protection; re-guard; escort; watch; heed.

GUARD-I-AN (gárd'i-an), *n.* [O. Fr. *gardain*, *gardian*. See GUARD, *v.*] 1. One who guards; a warden. 2. One who has custody of the person or property of a minor, or of a person incapable of managing his own affairs. — *a.* Guarding; protecting.

GUARD-I-AN-SHIP, *n.* Office of a guardian.

GUARD-RÖÖM, *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

GUÁVÁ (gwá'vá), *n.* A tropical tree, or its fruit.

GÜBER-NÁ-TÖRI-AL (89), *a.* [Lat. *gubernator*, governor.] Pertaining to government, or to a governor.

GÜD'GEON (güd'jun), *n.* [Lat. *gobio*, or *gobius*, Gr. *κωβίος*.] 1. A small fresh-water fish, easily caught and often used for bait. 2. A person easily cheated. 3. A bait; allure-ment. 4. The part of any horizontal shaft on which it runs. 5. An eye fastened to the stern-post to hang the rudder on.

GÜER'DON (gür'don, 14), *n.* [O. Fr., fr. O. H. Ger. *widar*, again, against, and Lat. *donum*, gift.] A reward.

GÜER-RÍL'LA (gür-rí'vá), *n.* [Sp., lit. little war, skirmish.] 1. An irregular, predatory mode of carrying on war. 2. One who carries on irregular or predatory warfare.

GÜESS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to A.-S. *gitan*, Eng. *get*.] 1. To judge of at random. 2. To form an opinion of, from reasons that are not decisive. 3. To conjecture rightly. 4. To hit upon by accident.

Syn. — To think; reckon — It is a gross vulgarism 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 *reckon* in the same way, as, "I reckon the mail has arrived;" "I reckon he is at home." These words are the *shibboleth* of the North and the South in this country. It would be better for each (in order to avoid so gross a vulgarism) to drop *entirely* its peculiar and abused term, substituting therefor some such word as *think*, *believe*, *imagine*, *fancy*, &c.

— *v. i.* To make a guess; to conjecture. — *n.* Judgment without sufficient evidence; conjecture.

GÜEST, *n.* [A.-S. *gest*, Goth. *gasts*.] A visitor entertained for a short time. [see.]

GUP-TAW', *n.* A loud burst of laugh.

GUID'ANGE', *n.* Act of guiding; direction; government.

GUIDE (gid, 72), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *guider*, fr. Goth. *vilan*, to watch over, give heed to.] 1. To lead or direct. 2. To train; to influence. — *n.* 1. One who directs another in his way. 2. A regulator.

GUIDE-POST, *n.* A post to direct travelers in the way.

GÜP'DON (gü'don), *n.* [Fr. See GUIDE.] A small flag or streamer, as that carried by cavalry.

GUILD (gid), *n.* [A.-S., fr. *gildan*, to pay.] An association of men formed for mutual aid and protection.

GÜILE (gil, 72), *n.* [O. Fr., fr. A.-S. *wile*, Eng. *wile*.] Craft; cunning; duplicity.

GÜILE'FUL, *a.* Full of guile.

GÜILE'LESS (109), *a.* Free from guile.

GÜIL'LO-TINE' (gü'l'lo-teen'), *n.* [From *Gullotin*, a French physician.] A machine for beheading a person by the stroke of a heavy axe. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To behead with the guillotine.

GÜILT (gilt), *n.* [A.-S. *gylt*, fr. *geldan*, *gldan*, to pay; orig. the fine paid for an offense, afterward the offense itself.] 1. Criminality and consequent exposure to punishment. 2. Exposure to any legal penalty.

GÜILT-I-LY, *adv.* In a guilty manner.

GÜILT-I-NESS, *n.* State of being guilty.

GÜILT'LESS, *a.* Innocent. 2. Without experience.

GÜILT'LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being guiltless.

GÜILT'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Evincing guilt; criminal and ill-deserving.

GÜIN'EA (gin'e), *n.* [From *Guinea*, in Africa, abounding in gold.] An old gold coin of England, current for twenty-one shillings sterling, or about five dollars.

GÜIN'EA-PIG (gin'e-), *n.* [Prob. a mistake for *Guiana-pig*.] A small Brazilian rodent.

GÜISE (giz, 72), *n.* [Fr. *guise*, from

A.-S. & Eng. *weiser*.] 1. External appearance; garb; behavior. 2. Custom; practice.

GUL-TÁR' (gü-tár'), *n.* [Fr. *guitarre*, from Gr. *κθάρα*.] A stringed instrument of music resembling the violin.



Guitar.

GÜLCH, *n.* A ravine; a gully.

GÜLES (güz), *n.* [L. Lat. *gula*, reddened skin.] A red color; — indicated in engraving by perpendicular lines.

GÜLE, *n.* [Gr. *κόλπος*.] 1. An abyss; a deep chasm. 2. A large bay; an open sea.

GÜLL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. GÜILE, and GÜLL, a sea-fowl.] To deceive; to cheat; to trick. — *n.* 1. A trick; fraud. 2. A dupe. 3. [W. *gwylan*.] A web-footed sea-fowl, with long, narrow wings. [see.]

GÜL'LET, *n.* [Lat. *gula*.] The esophagus.

GÜL'LI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being gullible. [Collog.]

GÜL'LY, *n.* [See GÜLLET.] A channel worn in the earth by water; a gulch. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To wear into gullies.

GÜLP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *gulpen*, *golpen*, fr. *golpe*, whirlpool.] To swallow eagerly; to swallow up. — *n.* As much as is swallowed at once.

GÜM, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *göma*, palate.] The hard, fleshy substance covering the jaws. 2. [A.-S. *göma*, Lat. *gummi*, Gr. *κόμμι*.] A hard vegetable secretion, soluble in water.

Gum arabic, a gum from trees of several species of the genus *Acacia*.

— *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] To smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum. [see on the gum.]

GÜM-BOIL, *n.* A boil or small abscess.

GÜM-MÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing gum. [gummy.]

GÜM'MI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being gummy.

GÜM'MY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Consisting of gum; adhesive. 2. Covered with gum.

GÜMP, *n.* A dolt; a dunce. [Low.]

GÜMP'ON (84), *n.* [Cf. O. Eng. *gaim*, to understand.] Capacity; shrewdness.

GÜM-RÉS'IN, *n.* Milky juice of a plant solidified by exposure to air.

GÜN, *n.* [Prob. fr. Lat. *canna*, reed, tube, perh. fr. O. Eng. *gyn*, *gin*, abbrev. of *engine*.] Any fire-arm except the pistol and mortar.

GÜN-BÖAT, *n.* A small vessel fitted to carry one or more guns.

GÜN-CÖV'TON, *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.

GÜN'NER, *n.* One who works a gun.

GÜN'NER-Y, *n.* The art and science of firing guns.

GUN'NING, *n.* Act or practice of hunting game with a gun.
GUN'NY, *n.* [Hind. *gon.*] A strong, coarse kind of sacking.
GUNPOW-DER, *n.* A mixture of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated, and dried.
GUNSHÖT, *n.* 1. Distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot. 2. Distance to which shot can be effectively thrown from a gun.
GUN'SMITH, *n.* A maker of guns.
GUN'WALE (commonly pron. *gun'nel*), *n.* [From *gun* and *wale*, because the upper guns are pointed from it.] Upper edge of a ship's side.
GUR'GLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *gurkeln*, to gargle.] To flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current. — *n.* A gush or flow of liquid.
GUSH, *v. i.* [ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *guzian*, *guzian*, A-S. *grotan*, to pour out.] 1. To flow forth copiously. 2. To act with a sudden and rapid impulse.
SYN. — To flow. — To *gush* is to break forth with violence; to *flow* is to move on gently with little or no opposition. The fountain *gushes* from beneath the rocks, and *flows* quietly away in a winding stream.
GUS'SET, *n.* [Fr. *gousset*, dim. of *gousse*, pod, husk.] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment, to strengthen or enlarge some part.
GUST, *n.* 1. [Lat. *gustus*.] Pleasure from tasting; relish. 2. Gratification; enjoyment. 3. [Icel. *gust*, fr. *gusta*, to blow cold.] A sudden squall. 4. A violent burst of passion.
GUS'TO, *n.* [It. See **GUST**.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish.

GUSTY, *a.* Subject to, or attended by, gusts.
GÜT, *n.* [Allied to Goth. *guthus*, belly, womb.] 1. Intestinal canal of an animal. 2. *pl.* The whole mass of intestines. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING, 142.] 1. To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate. 2. To destroy the interior of.
GÜT'TÄ-PËR'CHÄ, *n.* [Malay. *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, tree from which it is procured.] An inspissated sap from various trees in the Malayan archipelago.
GÜT'TÄ SE-RË'NÄ. [Lat., lit. serene or clear drop.] Blindness occasioned by a palsied retina.
GÜT'TER, *n.* [Lat. *gutta*, drop.] 1. A channel to convey away rain from a roof. 2. A small channel. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form into small channels.
GÜT'TUR-AL, *a.* [Lat. *guttur*, throat.] Pertaining to, or formed in, the throat. — *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat. [manner].
GÜT'TUR-AL-LY, *adv.* In a guttural
GÜY, *n.* [See **GUIDE**.] A rope or rod attached to any thing to steady it.
GÜZ'ZLE (*güz'zl*), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A modification of *guttle*.] To swallow liquor greedily or frequently.
GÛBE, *v. t. & i.* [-ED; -ING.] To shift from one side of a vessel to the other.
GÛM-NÄ'SI-UM, *n.*; *pl.* **GÛM-NÄ'SI-A**. [Gr. *γυμνάσιον*, fr. *γυμνός*, naked.] 1. A place for athletic exercises. 2. A school for the higher branches of learning.
GÛM'NAST, *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastic exercises.

GÛM-NÄS'TIC, } *a.* Relating to ath-
GÛM-NÄS'TIC-AL, } letic exercises.
GÛM-NÄS'TIC, *n.* 1. Athletic exercises. 2. One who practices or teaches athletic exercises.
GÛM-NÄS'TIES, *n. sing.* Art of performing athletic exercises.
GÛM'NO-SËRM, *n.* [Gr. *γυμνός*, naked, and *στέμμα*, seed.] A plant bearing naked seeds, as the jemlock.
GÛN'E-ÖC'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, woman, and *κρατείν*, to rule.] Government administered by a woman. [taining gypsum].
GÛP'SE-OÛS, *a.* Resembling or containing
GÛP'SUM, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *γύψος*.] A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime, and 21 per cent. of water.
GÛP'SY (148), *n.* [O. Eng. *Gyptian*, fr. *Egyptian*.] 1. One of a vagabond race, coming originally from India. 2. A cunning person. [tory].
GÛ'RAL (*jü'ral*), *a.* Whirling; gyrating.
GÛ'RÄTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *gyrare*, *gyratum*.] See **GÛRE**.] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally.
GÛ'RÄTION, *n.* A circular or spiral motion; rotation.
GÛRE, *n.* [Lat. *gyrus*, Gr. *γύψος*, fr. *γυρῶς*, round.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body.
GÛR'FÄL-CON (*jür'faw-kn*), *n.* [L. Lat. *gyrfalco*, a *gyrando*, from its circling around before descending on the prey.] A species of falcon.
GÛ'RO-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *γύρος*, ring, circle, and *σκοπείν*, to view.] A rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings, for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, &c. [a fetter].
GÛVE (*jiv*), *n.* [W. *gefyw*.] A shackle:

H.

H (aitch), the eighth letter of the English alphabet. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 76.
HÄ, *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief.
HÄBE-AS COR'PUS. [Lat., you may have the body.] A writ to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty.
HÄB'ER-DÄSH'ER, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A seller of small wares, such as pins, needles, thread, &c.
HÄ-BÛL'I-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, fr. Lat. *habitus*, dress.] A garment; clothing.
HÄB'IT, *n.* [Lat. *habitus*, fr. *habere*, to have, be in a condition.] 1. Ordinary state; esp., physical temperament. 2. Fixed or established custom; acquired involuntary tendency to perform certain actions. 3. Attire; dress; hence, a garment.
SYN. — Practice; mode; manner; way;

custom. — *Habit* is an internal principle which leads us to do easily, naturally, and with growing certainty, what we do often; *custom* is external, being habitual use or the frequent repetition of the same act. The two operate reciprocally on each other. The *custom* of giving produces a *habit* of liberality; *habits* of devotion promote the *custom* of going to church. *Custom* also supposes an act of the will, selecting given modes of procedure; *habit* is a law of our being, a kind of "second nature" which grows up within us.
 — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dress; to clothe.
HÄB'ITÄ-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *habitabilis*, fr. *habitare*, to dwell.] Capable of being inhabited. [ITANCY].
HÄB'IT-AN-CY, *n.* Same as **INHÄB'ITÄT**, *n.* Natural abode or locality of a plant or animal.
HÄB'ITÄTTON, *n.* 1. Act of inhabiting. 2. Place of abode; a residence.
HÄ-BÛTU-AL, *a.* 1. Formed by habit. 2. According to habit. 3. Rendered permanent by continued causes.

SYN. — Customary; accustomed; usually; common.
HÄ-BÛTU-AL-LY, *adv.* Customarily; usually; commonly.
HÄ-BÛTU-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make accustomed; to familiarize.
HÄB'I-TÛDE (53), *n.* [Lat. *habitu*.] Customary manner or mode of living, feeling, or acting.
HÄCIENDA (*ä'the-ën'dä*), *n.* [Sp.] An isolated farm or farm-house.
HÄCK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A-S. *haccan*.] 1. To cut irregularly and awkwardly. 2. To speak with hesitation. — *v. i.* 1. To be exposed to common use for hire. 2. To make an effort to raise phlegm. — *n.* [Cf. Icel. *fäkr*, horse. See **HÄCKNEY**.] 1. A horse, or carriage, let out for common hire; also, a family horse. 2. A drudge. — *a.* Hackneyed; hired; mercenary.
HÄCK'LE (*häk'l*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To separate, as the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine. 2. To

tear rudely asunder. — *n.* [Allied to *hook*.] An instrument with teeth for separating the coarse part of flax or hemp from the fine.

HACKMA-TACK, *n.* [Of Indian origin.] The tamarack tree.

HACKNEY (149), *n.* [Fr. *haquenée*, a pacing horse. Cf. **HACK**.] 1. A nag; a pony. 2. A horse, or a horse and carriage kept for hire; a hack. 3. A hireling; a prostitute. — *a.* 1. Let out for hire. 2. Common; trite. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make trite or commonplace. [for hire; a hack.

HACKNEY-COACH, *n.* A coach kept for hire. *imp. & p. p.* of *have*. [Contr. fr. A.-S. *hæfde*, that is, *haved*.] See **HAVE**.

HÄD'DOCK, *n.* [W. *hadog*, fr. *had-avg*, having seed.] A sea-fish a little smaller than the cod.

HÄ'DËS, *n.* [Gr. *ἄδης, αἰδῶς*.] The habitation of the dead.

HÄFT, *n.* [A.-S. *hæft*, *haft*, *hæftan*, to take, seize.] A handle as of a knife or dagger.

HÄG, *n.* [A.-S. *hāges*.] 1. An ugly old woman; a fury. 2. A witch; a sorceress.

HÄG'GARD, *a.* [Fr. *hagard*, Ger. *hagart*, from O. Eng. *hauke*, now *hawk*, and the suffix *ard*.] 1. Wild or intractable. 2. Having the expression of one wasted by want or suffering.

HÄG'GESS, *n.* [Scot. *hag*, to hack, chop.] to chop. A pudding containing the entrails of a lamb, chopped with fine herbs and suet, highly seasoned, and boiled in the maw. [Scot.]

HÄG'GISH, *a.* Like a hag; ugly.

HÄG'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of Scot. *hag*, for *hack*.] 1. To cut into small pieces. 2. To tease; to worry. — *v. i.* To be difficult in bargaining; to chaffer.

HÄ'GI-ÖG'RA-PHÄ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ἀγιογράφα* (sc. *βιβλία*), fr. *ἀγιόγραφος*, written by inspiration.] 1. That part of the Old Testament not embraced by the Law and the Prophets. 2. The lives of the saints.

HÄ'GI-ÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One of the writers of the hagiographa.

HÄ'GI-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* Same as **HAGIOGRAPHIA**.

HÄH, *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort.

HÄ-HÄ', *n.* [Prob. from *hav-hav*, a reduplication of *hav*, hedge.] A fence or bank in a slope so as not to be seen until one is close upon it.

HÄIL, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *hagal*, *hagel*.] Frozen rain. 2. [A.-S. *hal*, *hällo*, safety.] A wish of health; a salutation. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapor. 2. To report one's self. — *v. t.* 1. To call after loudly; to salute. 2. To name; to call. — *interj.* An exclamation of salutation.

HÄILSTÖNE, *n.* A frozen rain-drop.

HÄIR, *n.* [A.-S. *här*.] 1. A small animal filament, or a mass of such. 2. A filament on the surface of plants.

HÄIR'-BRËADTH, *n.* Breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

HÄIR'-BRÛSH, *n.* A brush for smoothing the hair.

HÄIR'-CLÖTH, *n.* Stuff made of hair.

HÄIR'-DRËSS'ER, *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair.

HÄIR'-NESS, *n.* State of abounding, or being covered, with hair.

HÄIR'-PÏN, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.

HÄIR'-SPRÏNG, *n.* A fine wire in a watch, which gives motion to the balance-wheel. [in writing.]

HÄIR'-STRÖKE, *n.* A delicate stroke

HÄIR'Y, *a.* Made of, covered with, or resembling hair.

HÄKE, *n.* A sea-fish of the cod family.

HÄL'BERD (*höl'berd*), *n.* [M. H. Ger. *helmbart*, *helmbarte*, i. e., an ax to split a helmet, fr. *barte*, a broad ax, and *helm*, helmet.] A pole having a steel pointed head, and a steel cross-piece, with a cutting edge.

HÄL'ÇÏ-ON (*häll'si-on*), *n.* [Gr. *ἄλκυών, ἄλκυών*.] The kingfisher. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to the halcyon, which was said to lay her eggs in nests near the sea during calm weather. 2. Hence, calm; quiet; undisturbed.

HÄLE, *a.* [A.-S. *hāl*. See **WHOLE**.] Sound; healthy; robust.

HÄLE, or **HÄLE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **HAUL**.] To drag; to haul.

HÄLF (*häf*, 169), *n.* [A.-S. *healf*, *half*.] One of two equal parts of a thing. — *a.* Consisting of half. — *adv.* In an equal part or degree.

HÄLF'-AND-HÄLF' (*häf'-and-häf'*, 128), *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale.

HÄLF'-BÏND'ING (*häf'*), *n.* Book-binding in which the back's and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth.

HÄLF'-BREED (*häf'*), *n.* A person who is half-blooded; especially, the offspring of Indians and whites.

HÄLF'-BRÖTH'ER (*häf'*), *n.* A brother by one parent only.

HÄLF'-HEÄRT'ED (*häf'*), *a.* Wanting in true affection.

HÄLF'PÄY (*häf'pä*), *n.* Diminished or reduced pay.

HÄLF'-PËN-NY (*häf'pën-nÿ*, *häf'pën-nÿ*, or *häf'pën-nÿ*, 162), *n.* An English coin of the value of half a penny.

HÄLF'-SÏS'TER (*häf'*), *n.* A sister by one parent only.

HÄLF'-WÄY (*häf'wä*), *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance. — *a.* Equally distant from the extremes.

HÄLF'-WÏT'ED (*häf'*), *a.* Silly; foolish. [sea-fish.]

HÄLT'-BUT (*hölt'-but*), *n.* A large flat

HÄLL, *n.* [A.-S. *heal*, *heal*; Gr. *ἀλλή*, palace.] 1. A large covered edifice or a room for public or private purposes. 2. A passage-way at the entrance. 3. A manor-house. 4. A college in an English university.

HÄ'LE-LÛ'HÄH (-lū'yä), *n.* & *in-*
HÄ'LE-LÛ'HÄH } *terj.* [See **ALLE-**
LUIAL.] Praise ye Jehovah.

HÄL-LÖÖ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To call by name, or by the word *halloo*. — *v. t.* 1. To encourage with shouts. 2. To chase with shouts. 3. To call or shout to. — *n.* A shout; a call. — *interj.* Ho, there! — an exclamation to excite attention.

HÄL'LOW, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hālgian*, *hālgian*, fr. *hālig*, holy.] To make holy; to consecrate.

HÄL'LOW-MAS (146), *n.* Feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallows.

HÄL-LÛ'ÇI-NÄ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *hallucinatio*, fr. *hallucinari*, to wander in mind.] 1. Error; delusion. 2. An illusion of sensible perception.

HÄLLÖS, *n. i.* pl. **HÄ'LÖS**. [Gr. *ἄλωος*, lit., a circular threshing-floor.] A circle of light, especially a circle round the sun or moon.

HÄL'LOID, *a.* [Gr. *ἄλος*, *ἄλος*, salt, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a salt; — applied to binary compounds.

HÄLS'ER (*haws'er*), *n.* [Ger. *halse*, a collar of hounds, halser, from *hals*, neck.] A hawser. See **HAWSER**.

HÄLT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *healdian*, to limp.] 1. To stop in walking or marching. 2. To limp. — *v. t.* To cause to cease marching. — *a.* Halting in walking; lame. — *n.* 1. A stop in marching; a stopping. 2. Limping; lameness.

HÄLT'ER, *n.* 1. One who halts or limps. 2. [A.-S. *halfter*.] A strap and head-stall for a horse. 3. A rope for hanging malfactors. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put a halter on.

HÄLVË (*häv*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *half*.] To divide into two equal parts.

HÄL'YARD, *n.* [From *hale*, or *haul*, and *yard*.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails.

HÄM, *n.* [A.-S. *ham*, fr. O. H. Ger. *ham*, crooked.] 1. Inner or hind part of the knee. 2. Thigh of a hog salted and smoked.

HÄM'A-DRÛ'AD, *n.*; Lat. pl. **HÄM'A-DRÛ'A-DËS**. [Gr. *ἡμαδρύας*, from *ἡμα*, together, and *δρύς*, oak, tree.] A wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with a particular tree.

HÄMES, *n.* [Allied to O. H. Ger. *ham*, crooked.] The curved pieces by which the traces of a horse are attached to the collar.

HÄM'LET, *n.* [A.-S. *häm*, home, and *let*, a dim. termination.] A little cluster of houses in the country; a small village.

HÄM'MER, *n.* [A.-S. *hamer*.] 1. An instrument for driving nails, &c. 2. Something which resembles a hammer. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To beat or fashion with a hammer. 2. To contrive by intellectual labor.

HÄM'MER-CLÖTH, *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box; — probably so called from the old practice of carrying a *hammer*, nails, &c. in a pocket hid by this cloth.

HÄM'MER-HÄRD'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state.

HÄM/MOCK, *n.*
[Of Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed.



HÄM/PER, *n.* 1. Hammock. [Contr. from *hanaper*, a basket.] A large basket for conveying things to market, &c. 2. [Cf. *Ice*. *hanpr*, *hemp*.] A fetter. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put in a hamper. 2. To put a hamper on; to shackle; to embarrass.

HÄM/STRING, *n.* One of the tendons of the ham. — *v. t.* [HAMSTRUNG, or HAMSTRINGED; HAMSTRUNGING.] To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham.

HÄND, *n.* [A.-S. *hand*, *hond*.] 1. Outer extremity of the human arm. 2. That which resembles a human hand, esp., the pointer of a dial. 3. A measure of four inches. 4. Slide; part. 5. Actual performance; hence, manner of performance. 6. An agent or servant. 7. Pennmanship. 8. *pl.* Possession; ownership. 9. Agency in transmission. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give or to *n*-mit with the hand.

HÄND-BÄR/RÖW, *n.* A vehicle or frame borne by the hands of men.

HÄND/BILL, *n.* A loose printed advertisement for circulation.

HÄND-BÖÖK, *n.* A small book of reference; a manual.

HÄND-BREÄDTH, *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand.

HÄND/CUFF, *n.* A fastening for the wrists; a manacle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put handcuffs on; to manacle.

HÄND/FUL (155), *n.* 1. As much as the hand will hold. 2. A small quantity or number. [gallop.]

HÄND-GÄL/LOP, *n.* A slow and easy

HÄND-I-GRÄFT, *n.* Manual occupation. [ner.]

HÄND'I-LY, *adv.* In a handy manner.

HÄND'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being handy. [by the hands.]

HÄND'I-WORK (-wörk), *n.* Work done

HÄND/KER-CHIEF (hänk'er-), *n.* 1. A cloth to wipe the face, &c. 2. A neckcloth.

HÄND/LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *hand*.] 1. To touch. 2. To manage or wield. 3. To deal with; to practice. 4. To treat. — *n.* Part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used.

HÄND/MÄID, } *n.* A female servant
HÄND/MÄID-EN, } or attendant.

HÄND-ÖR/GAN, *n.* A portable organ played by turning a crank.

HÄND/SÄW, *n.* A saw to be used with the hand.

HÄND/SEL, *n.* [A.-S. *handselen*, *hand-sylen*, a giving into hands.] A sale, gift or delivery which is the first of a series.

HÄND/SÖME (hän'sum), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [From *hand*, and the term. *some*.] 1. Having a pleasing appearance; comely. 2. Becoming; appropriate. 3. Liberal; generous; ample.

HÄND/SÖME-LY (hän'sum-), *adv.* In a handsome manner.

HÄND/SPIKE, *n.* A bar, used with the hand as a lever.

HÄND/WRIT-ING (-rit-ing), *n.* 1. Form of writing peculiar to each hand or person. 2. Manuscript.

HÄND'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Skillful in using the hand; dexterous. 2. Ready to the hand; convenient.

HÄNG, *v. t.* [HANGED, or HUNG; HANGING.] [A.-S. *hangan*, *hangian*.] 1. To suspend. 2. To put to death by suspending. 3. To decorate with hanging pictures, trophies, &c. 4. To droop. — *v. i.* 1. To be suspended; to dangle. 2. To depend. 3. To hover; to in-pend. — *n.* Connection; arrangement; plan.

HÄNG/DÖG, *n.* A base man, fit only to be the hangman of dogs.

HÄNG/ER, *n.* A short, broad sword, curved toward the point.

HÄNG/ER-ÖN, *n.* One who hangs on a person or place; a dependent.

HÄNG'ING, *n.* 1. Death by suspension. 2. *pl.* Lining or drapery for a room.

HÄNG/MAN (150), *n.* A public executioner.

HÄNK, *n.* [Icel. *hänki*, cord.] Two or more skeins of yarn or thread tied together.

HÄNK'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *hunger*.] To desire vehemently.

HÄP, *n.* [Icel. *happ*.] That which happens unexpectedly; chance; fortune; lot. — *v. i.* To happen; to befall.

HÄP'HÄZ/ARD, *n.* [See HAZARD.] Extra hazard; accident.

HÄP/LESS, *a.* Without hap or luck; unfortunate; unlucky.

HÄP/LY, *adv.* By hap or chance; perhaps.

HÄP/PEN (häp'pn), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To come by chance. 2. To take place; to occur.

HÄP/PI-LY, *adv.* 1. By good fortune. 2. In a happy manner or state. 3. With address or dexterity.

HÄP/PI-NESS, *n.* 1. The state of being happy. 2. Good luck; good fortune. 3. Unstudied grace.

SYN. — Felicity; blessedness; bliss. — *Happiness* is generic, and is applied to almost every kind of enjoyment except that of the animal appetites; *felicity* is a more formal word, and is used more sparingly in the same general sense, but with elevated associations; *blessedness* is applied to the most refined enjoyment arising from the purest social, benevolent, and religious affections; *bliss* denotes still more exalted delight, and is applied more appropriately to the joy anticipated in heaven.

HÄP/PY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Eng. *hap*.] 1. Favored by hap or fortune; lucky; fortunate; successful. 2. Enjoying good of any kind; satisfied. 3. Prosperous; blessed. 4. Furnishing enjoyment. 5. Propitious; favorable.

HÄ-RÄNGUE' (-räng'), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *hring*, arena, ring.] A speech to a large public assembly; declamation.

SYN. — Speech; oration. — *Speech* is generic; an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared speech; a *harangue* is a vehement appeal to the passions, or a noisy, disputatious address. A general makes a *harangue* to his troops on the eve of a battle; a demagogue *harangues* the populace on the subject of their wrongs.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a speech to a large assembly. — *v. t.* To address by a harangue.

HÄR/ASS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *harasser*, prob. fr. O. Fr. *haras*, a very heavy shield.] 1. To fatigue to excess. 2. To weary with care or perplexity. 3. To annoy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks.

HÄR/BIN-GER, *n.* [Ger. *herberger*, one who provides or gives lodging.] A forerunner; a precursor.

HÄR/BOR, *n.* [A.-S. *herberga*, a military station, from A.-S. *here*, army, and *beorgan*, to shelter.] 1. A place of security and comfort; a lodging. 2. A port or haven. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To entertain as a guest. 2. To protect, as a ship from storms. — *v. i.* To take shelter.

HÄR/BOR-MÄS'TER, *n.* An officer who executes the regulations respecting harbors.

HÄRD, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *heard*.] 1. Not easily penetrated or yielding to pressure. 2. Difficult to understand. 3. Difficult to accomplish. 4. Difficult to bear; severe; oppressive. 5. Difficult to please or touch. 6. Rough; sour, as liquors.

— *v. t.* To take shelter.

SYN. — Compact; solid; arduous; unyielding.

— *adv.* 1. With pressure; hence, diligently; earnestly. 2. With difficulty. 3. Uneasily; vexatiously. 4. Vehemently; vigorously. 5. Forcefully; violently.

HÄRD'EN (härd'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Eng. *hard*.] 1. To make hard or more hard. 2. To strengthen; to inure; also, to confirm, as in wickedness. — *v. i.* 1. To become hard, or more hard. 2. To become confirmed. [features.]

HÄRD'FÄ/VORED, *a.* Having coarse strong hands. 3. Covetous.

HÄRD'FIST'ED, *a.* 1. Having hard or strong hands. 2. Covetous.

HÄRD/HÄCK, *n.* A very astringent plant. [ing.]

HÄRD'HEÄRT'ED, *a.* Cruel; unfeeling.

HÄRD'HOÖD, *n.* [Eng. *hardy*, and the term. *hood*.] Boldness, united with firmness and constancy of mind.

HÄRD'I-LY, *adv.* Boldly; stoutly.

HÄRD'I-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being hardy. 2. Boldness; firmness.

HÄRD'LY, *adv.* 1. In a hard manner. 2. Scarcely; barely. 3. Severely.

HÄRD/NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being hard, in any sense of the word.

HÄRD/SHIP, *n.* That which is hard to

HÄRD'TÄCK, *n.* Sea-bread. [bear.]

HÄRD/WÄRE, *n.* Ware made of metal.

HÄRD'Y, *a.* [-ER; EST, 142.] [See HARD.] 1. Bold; brave; intrepid. 2. Impudent. 3. Firm; compact. 4. Inured to fatigue. 5. Able to bear exposure.

HARE, *n.* [A.-S. *hara*.] A small, swift, timid animal, having a divided upper lip.



Hare.

HARE/BÉLL, *n.* A plant having blue bell-shaped flowers. [headless.]
HARE-BRAINED, *a.* Wild; giddy;
HARE/LIP, *n.* A lip, having a fissure like that of a hare.

HÁREM, *n.* [Ar. *haram*, anything forbidden or sacred.] 1. Apartments allotted to females in the East. 2. Wives and concubines of one man.

HÁR'LE-OT (*háre*-ko), *n.* [Fr.] 1. A ragout of meat and vegetables. 2. The kidney-bean. [RIER.]

HÁR'T-ER, *n.* A harrier. See **HÁR-HÁRK**, *v. i.* [From *hear*ken.] To listen. [Obs., except in the imperative.]

HÁR'LE-QUÍN (-kin or -kwín), *n.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *hierlekin*, *hellequin*, goblin, elf, from O. Ger. *helle*, hell.] A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a zany.

HÁR'LE-QUIN-ÁDE' (-kin- or -kwín-), *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins.

HÁR'LOT, *n.* [Old Fr. *harlot*, *herlot*, *artot*, from O. H. Ger. *harl*, for *karl*, man, husband.] A prostitute; a strumpet.

HÁR'LOT-RY, *n.* Prostitution.

HÁRM, *n.* [A.-S.] Injury; hurt; damage; misfortune. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hurt; to injure; to damage. [rious.]

HÁRM'FUL, *n.* Full of harm; injurious.
HÁRM'LESS, *a.* 1. Free from harm; unhurt. 2. Free from power or disposition to harm. [manner.]

HÁRM'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a harmless manner.
HÁR-MÓN'IC, *a.* 1. Concordant;
HÁR-MÓN'IC-AL, *n.* musical; consonant. 2. Harmonious.

HÁR-MÓN'IC-Á, *n.* A small, flat, wind instrument of music; — used as a toy.
HÁR-MÓN'ICS, *n. sing. & pl. 1. sing.* Doctrine or science of musical sounds. 2. *pl.* Secondary tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone.

HÁR-MÓ'NI-OÜS, *a.* 1. Having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical. 2. Agreeing in action or feeling. 3. Musically concordant; symphonious.

HÁR-MÓ'NI-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In a harmonious manner.

HÁR-MÓ'NI-ÜM, *n.* A keyed instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds.

HÁR'MO-NÍZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To agree in action or effect. 2. To be in peace and friendship. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to agree. 2. To accompany with harmony.

HÁR'MO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *ἀρμονία*, fr. *ἀρμόζω*, to fit together] 1. Just adaptation of parts to each other. 2. Concord or agreement. 3. A work which brings together parallel passages, and shows their consistency. 4. (*Mus.*) A regulated succession of chords.

SYN.—Melody. — *Harmony* results from the concord of two or more musical strains which differ in pitch and quality; the term may also be applied to sounds which are not musical. *Melody* denotes the pleasing alternation and variety of musical and measured sounds, as they succeed each other in a single verse or strain. "*Harmonious* accents greet my ear;" "Sing me some melodious measure."

HÁR'NESS, *n.* [W. *harnais*, fr. *haiarn*, iron.] 1. Iron covering or dress of a soldier; also the armor of a horse. 2. Equipments of a draught horse; tackling. 3. Part of a loom. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dress in armor. 2. To furnish for defense. 3. To make ready for draught.

HÁRP, *n.* [A.-S. *harpe*, allied to Gr. *ἄρπη*, sickle.] A stringed instrument of music played with the fingers. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To play on the harp. 2. To dwell tediously or monotonously.



Harp.

HÁR'PER, *n.* A player on the harp.
HÁR'PINGS, *n. pl.* Fore parts of the wales encompassing the bow of a ship.

HÁR-POÓN', *n.* [L. Lat. *harpo*, allied to Gr. *ἄρπη*, sickle.] A spear used to strike and kill large fish. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strike with a harpoon.

HÁR-POÓN'ER, *n.* One who throws the harpoon. Harpooner.

HÁR'SI-CHÓRD, *n.* A harp-shaped instrument of music.

HÁR'PY (148), *n.* [Lat. *harpia*, Gr. *ἄρπυια*, fr. *ἄρπυιόω*, to snatch.] 1. A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy. 2. An extortioner; a plunderer.

HÁR'RI-ER, *n.* [From *hare*.] 1. A kind of hound for hunting hares. 2. [From *harry*.] A European buzzard.

HÁR'RÖW, *n.* [A.-S. *herewe*.] An iron-toothed instrument to level and prepare plowed land. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hyrcian*, *herewian*, to vex, afflict.] 1. To draw a harrow over for breaking clods and leveling the surface. 2. To torment; to harass.

HÁR'RY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [A.-S. *herian*, to ravage, plunder, fr. *here*, army.] 1. To strip; to pillage. 2. To worry; to harrow.

HÁRSH, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Ger. *harsch*.] Rough to the touch, taste, or feeling.

SYN.—Grating; austere; crabbed; severe.

HÁRSH'LY, *adv.* In a harsh manner.

HÁRSH'NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being harsh.

SYN.—See **ACRIMONY**.

HÁRT, *n.* [A.-S. *heart*.] A stag; male of the red deer. [male deer.]

HÁRTS'HÖRN, *n.* Horn of the hart, or

Spirit of hartshorn, a solution of carbonate of ammonia.

HÁ-RÍF'S'PIÇE, *n.* [Lat. *haruspex*.] A diviner; a soothsayer.

HÁR'VEST, *n.* [A.-S. *hárefest*, *harfst*.] 1. Season of gathering a crop. 2. That which is reaped. 3. Product of any labor; gain. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To gather, as corn and other fruits.

HÁR'VEST-HÖME, *n.* 1. The song sung by reapers at the feast made at harvest time. 2. Time of harvest.

HÁR'VEST-MÖÖN, *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.

HÁSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **HACK**, V.] To chop into small pieces; to mince. — *n.* 1. Meat and vegetables minced. 2. A second preparation.

HÁS'LET, *n.* Inwards of a beast (especially of a hog), used for food.

HÁSP, *n.* [A.-S. *háspe* or *háps*.] A clasp that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten with a hasp.

HÁS'SOCK, *n.* [W. *hesg*, sedge, rushes, *hesor*, a hassock.] A mat to kneel on in church.

HÁSTE, *n.* [Icel. *hastr*.] 1. Celerity of voluntary motion. 2. State of being urged or pressed by business.

SYN.—Speed; quickness; nimbleness; swiftness; expedition; dispatch; hurry; precipitance; vehemence; precipitation. — *Haste* denotes quickness of action and a strong desire for getting on; *hurry* includes a confusion and want of collected thought not implied in *haste*; *speed* denotes the actual progress which is made; *dispatch*, the promptitude and rapidity with which things are done. A man may properly be in *haste*, but never in a *hurry*. *Speed* usually secures *dispatch*.

HÁSTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] **HÁST'EN** (*hásh'n*), *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; to expedite; to hurry. — *v. i.* To move with celerity; to be quick.

HÁST'LY, *adv.* 1. In haste. 2. Rashly. 3. Passionately; impatiently.

HÁST'INESS, *n.* Quality of being hasty; haste; rashness; irritability.

HÁSTY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [See **HASTE**.] 1. Quick; speedy. 2. Eager; rash. 3. Caused by, or indicating, passion.

HÁSTY-PUP'DING, *n.* A pudding made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush. [Amer.]

HÁT, *n.* [A.-S. *hät*. Cf. **HOOD**.] A covering for the head.

HÁTCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *hecken*.] 1. To produce from eggs. 2. To contrive or plot. — *v. i.* 1. To produce young. 2. [Fr. *hacher*, to chop, *hack*.] To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving. — *n.* 1. A brood. 2. Exclusion from the egg. 3. [Cf. **HEDGE**.] The opening in a ship's deck; the frame of cross-bars laid over it; the cover of an opening in a deck or floor, or into a cellar.

HATCH'EL, *n.* [Ger. *hechel*.] An instrument with long teeth for cleaning flax or hemp. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 137.] To draw through the teeth of a hatchel.

HATCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*. See **HASH**.] A small ax with a short handle.

HATCHMENT, *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] A frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person.

HATCH'WAY, *n.* An opening in a deck or floor.

HÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hatian*.] To have a great aversion to; to dislike.

SYN. — To abhor; detest; loathe. — *Hate* is generic; to *loathe* is to regard with deep disgust; to *abhor* is to contemplate with horror; to *detest* is to reject utterly.

— *n.* Extreme dislike or aversion; hatred.

HÄTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Manifesting hate. 2. Exciting or deserving great dislike.

SYN. — Odious; detestable; execrable; abhorrent; repugnant.

HÄ'TRED, *n.* Very great dislike or aversion.

HÄ'TTER, *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

HAUGHT'ILY (haw'ti-lē), *adv.* In a haughty manner.

HAUGHT'INESS (haw'-), *n.* Quality of being haughty.

SYN. — Arrogance; disdain. — *Haughtiness* denotes the expression of conscious and proud superiority; *arrogance* is a disposition to claim for one's self more than is justly due, and enforce it to the utmost; *disdain* is the exact reverse of condescension toward inferiors, since it expresses and desires others to feel how far below ourselves we consider them. A person is *haughty* in disposition and demeanor; *arrogant* in his claims of homage and deference; *disdainful* even in accepting the deferences which his *haughtiness* leads him *arrogantly* to exact.

HAUGHT'Y (haw'tē), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [O. Eng. *haught*, *haulde*, from Lat. *altus*, high.] 1. Lofty. 2. Proud and contemptuous.

SYN. — Disdainful; arrogant; scornful; imperious.

HAUL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *hala*.] To pull with force; to drag. — *v. i.* To sail with changed course. — *n.* 1. A pulling with force. 2. That which is taken at once, as by hauling a net.

HAULM (hawm), *n.* [A.-S. *halma*, allied to Gr. *κάλαμος*, reed.] Stem or stalk of grain.

HÄUNCH (häunch), *n.* [Fr. *hanche*.] The hip; part of the body between the last ribs and the thigh.

HÄUNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *hanter*, fr. A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue.] 1. To frequent; also, to visit pertinaciously. 2. To visit as a ghost. — *v. i.* To persist in visiting. — *n.* A place to which one frequently resorts.

HAUT'BOY (hō'boy), *n.* [Fr. *hautbois*, i. e., high wood, on account of its high tone.] A wind instrument of music, similar to the clarinet.

HAUTEUR (ō-tūr'), *n.* [Fr.] Haughtiness; pride.

HÄVE (häv), *v. t.* [IAD.] [A.-S. *habban*, *hūbban*.] 1. To own; to hold; to possess. 2. To regard or esteem. 3. To obtain; hence, to beget or bear. 4. To cause to be; to effect. 5. To cause or force to go. 6. To take or hold one's self. 7. To be under necessity.

HÄ'VEN, *n.* [A.-S. *häf/n*.] 1. A harbor; a port. 2. A shelter; an asylum.

HÄVER-SÄCK, *n.* [Ger. *habersack*, sack for oats, *haber*, *hajer*, Prov. Eng. *haver*, oat.] A bag or case, in which a soldier carries his rations.

HÄVOC, *n.* [A.-S. *hafoc*, hawk, being a cruel and rapacious bird.] Wide and general destruction; devastation. — *v. t.* To destroy; to lay waste.

HÄV, *n.* [A.-S. *haga*.] 1. A hedge. 2. Berry and seed of the hawthorn. 3. A hesitation of speech. — *v. i.* 1. [cf. *ha*, interj.] To speak with hesitation. 2. [-ED; -ING.] [Perh. connected with *here*, *hither*.] To turn toward the driver; — said of cattle.

HÄW-HÄW, *n.* [Duplication of *haw*, 3 hedge.] A fence or bank sunk between slopes, so that it is not perceived till approached.

HÄWK, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *hafoc*, Icel. *haukr*.] A bird resembling the falcon. 2. An effort to force up phlegm from the throat, accompanied with noise. — *v. i.* [MEAD; -ING.] 1. To catch birds by means of trained hawks. 2. To strike or pounce like a hawk. 3. [W. *hauki*.] To make an audible effort to force up phlegm. — *v. t.* 1. To raise by hawking, as phlegm. 2. [Ger. *hüken*, to higgie, to retail, fr. *hocken*, *hucken*, to take upon the back.] To sell by outcry.

HÄWK'ER, *n.* 1. One who hawks; a peddler. 2. A falconer. [See **HÄLSER**.] A small hawk.

HÄW'THORN, *n.* A shrub having a fruit called *haw*. It is much used for hedges.

HÄV, *n.* [A.-S. *hæg*, fr. *heávan*, to cut.] Grass cut and dried for fodder. — *v. i.* To dry grass for preservation.

HÄY-CÖCK, *n.* A conical pile of hay, in the field.

HÄZ'ARD, *n.* [Ar. *sehär*, *sär*, a die, with the article *al*.] 1. Chance; accident; casualty. 2. Danger; peril; risk.

SYN. — See **DANGER**. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To expose to chance. 2. To venture to incur.

SYN. — To adventure; risk; jeopard; peril; endanger.

HÄZ'ARD-ÖFS, *a.* Exposed to hazard.

SYN. — Perilous; dangerous; adventurous; precarious; risky; uncertain.

HÄZE, *n.* [Armor. *adz*, warm vapor, *zephyr*.] A slight lack of transparency in the air.

HÄZEL (hä'zl), *n.* [A.-S. *hæsl*, *hæsl*.] A shrub bearing a nut; the filbert. — *a.* Of a light brown color, like the hazel-nut.

HÄZ'INESS, *n.* State of being hazy.

HÄZY, *a.* Thick with haze.

HÉ, *pron.* [A.-S.] 1. The man or male person named before. 2. Any man; any male person.

HÉAD, *n.* [A.-S. *heafud*, *heafil*.] 1. Foremost or uppermost part of the body. 2. Uppermost, foremost, largest, or most important part of an inanimate object. 3. The leader. 4. The brain; understanding. 5. Source, fountain, spring, or beginning, as of a stream or river. 6. A separate topic. 7. Strength; force; height. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lead; to direct. 2. To furnish with a head. 3. To get in front of, so as to stop. — *v. i.* 1. To originate. 2. To go or tend. 3. To form a head.

HÉAD'ÄCHE (äk), *n.* Pain in the head.

HÉAD-DRÉSS (hō9), *n.* Ornamental covering worn on the head.

HÉAD-GEAR, *n.* Covering or ornament of the head.

HÉAD'ING, *n.* 1. That which stands at the head; title. 2. Material for the heads of casks.

HÉADLAND, *n.* A promontory.

HÉAD'LESS, *a.* Having no head.

HÉAD'LÖNG, *adv.* 1. With the head foremost. 2. Rashly; precipitately. 3. Hastily. — *a.* 1. Rash; precipitate. 2. Steep; precipitous.

HÉAD-MAN (hō), *n.* A chief; leader.

HÉAD'QUARTERS, *n. pl. or sing.* Place of residence of any chief officer.

HÉAD'STALL, *n.* Part of a bridle encompassing the head.

HÉAD-STÖNE, *n.* 1. Principal stone in a foundation; corner-stone. 2. Stone at the head of a grave.

HÉAD'STRÖNG, *a.* 1. Not easily restrained. 2. Proceeding from obstinacy.

SYN. — Violent; obstinate; ungovernable; untractable; stubborn.

HÉAD'WAY, *n.* Progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.

HÉAD-WIND, *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

HÉAD'Y, *a.* [See **HEAD**.] 1. Willful; rash; hasty. 2. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating.

HEAL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hælan*, fr. *hæl*, hale, sound.] 1. To cure; to restore to health or soundness. 2. To reconcile. — *v. i.* To grow sound.

HÉAL'ER, *n.* One who heals.

HEALTH, *n.* [See **HEAL**.] 1. State of being sound or whole in body, mind, or soul. 2. A wish of health and happiness.


HÉALTH'FUL, *a.* 1. Well; healthy. 2. Serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious. 3. Indicating health. [healthful.]

HEALTH'FULNESS, *n.* State of being healthy.

HÉALTH'LY, *adv.* In a healthy manner.

HEALTHY-NESS, n. State of being healthy.
HEALTHY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Being in a state of health. 2. Conducive to health.
 SYN.—Vigorous; sound; hale; salubrious; healthful; wholesome.
HEAP, n. [A.-S. *heap*.] A pile or mass.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To throw or lay in a heap; to pile. 2. To accumulate.
HEAR, v. t. [HEARD (hërd); HEARING.] [A.-S. *hëran, hyran*. Cf. EAR.] To perceive by the ear.—*v. i.* 1. To have the sense of perceiving sound. 2. To listen. 3. To be told. [ditto]
HEARER, n. One who hears; an auditor.
HEARING, n. 1. Sense by which sound is perceived. 2. Audience. 3. A judicial listening to facts and evidence. 4. Extent within which sound may be heard.
HEAR'EN, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hërcnian*. See HEAR.] To listen; to give heed.
HEARSAY, n. Report; rumor.
HEARSE (14), n. [O. H. Ger. *hîrz*.] A carriage for conveying the dead.
HEART, n. [A.-S. *heorte*, allied to Gr. *καρδία*, Skr. *hrîd*.] 1. Organ that serves to keep up the circulation of the blood. 2. Seat of the affections or sensibilities, or of moral life and character. 3. The chief or vital portion. 4. Courage; spirit. 5. That which resembles a heart in shape.
HEART'ACHIE (hârt'âk), n. Sorrow; anguish of mind.
HEART'BRÖK'EN, a. Deeply grieved.
HEART'BURN, a. A burning sensation in the stomach.
HEARTH (hârth, 5), n. [A.-S. *heordh*.] 1. Floor of a fire-place. 2. A house, as the abode of comfort and hospitality.
HEARTH-STÖNE, n. Stone forming the hearth; fire-side.
HEART'LY, adv. From the heart; zealously; freely; largely. [ness.]
HEART'LI-NESS, n. Sincerity; earnestness.
HEART'LESS, a. 1. Without a heart. 2. Unsympathetic; cruel.
HEART'LESS-LY, adv. Without courage, spirit, or affection.
HEART'LESS-NESS, n. State of being heartless. [heart.]
HEART'REND'ING, a. Breaking the heart.
HEART'S-EASE, n. 1. Peace of mind. 2. A species of violet;—called also *pansy*.
HEART'SICK, a. Sick at heart; depressed; low-spirited.
HEART-STRING, n. A nerve or tendon supposed to brace the heart.
HEARTY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Proceeding from the heart. 2. Exhibiting strength; sound; firm. 3. Promoting strength; nourishing. SYN.—Sincere; cordial.
HEAT, n. [A.-S. *häte*.] 1. Caloric agent, or principle on which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or æiform. 2. Sensation caused by caloric, when in excess. 3. A single effort, as in a race. 4. Rage; vehemence.

5. Animation; ardor.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make hot; to communicate heat to.—*v. i.* To grow warm or hot. [heats.]
HEAT'ER, n. One who, or that which, heats.
HEATH, n. [A.-S. *hæth*.] 1. A plant, bearing beautiful flowers. 2. A place overgrown with heath.
HEATHEN (hë'þn, 58), n. [From *heath*, *i. e.*, one who lives in the country or on the heaths.] A pagan; an idolater; an irreligious person.—*a.* Gentile; pagan.
HEATHEN-DÖM, n. 1. Part of the world where heathenism prevails. 2. Heathen nations collectively.
HEATHEN-ISH, a. 1. Pertaining to the heathen. 2. Rude; savage; cruel. [ism.]
HEATHEN-ISM, n. Idolatry; paganism.
HEATH'ER (hëth'er), n. [See HEATH.] Heath. [Scot.]
HEATHY, a. Abounding with heath.
HEAVE, v. t. [HEAVED; HOVE; HEAVING.] [A.-S. *hebban, hefan*.] 1. To lift; to raise; to elevate. 2. To throw; to cast. 3. To force from or into any position. 4. To raise or force from the breast.—*v. i.* 1. To be raised. 2. To rise and fall with alternate motions; to swell; to expand; to pant. 3. To try to vomit.—*n.* 1. An upward motion; swell or distension. 2. An effort to raise up something. 3. pl. A disease of horses characterized by difficult breathing.
HEAV'EN (hëv'n, 58), n. [A.-S. *heofon, heben*, prob. fr. *hefan, hebban*, to heave.] 1. The sky; the atmosphere;—often in the pl. 2. The dwelling-place of God and of the blessed. 3. Supreme happiness; bliss.
HEAV'EN-LY (hëv'n-lÿ), a. 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, heaven; celestial. 2. Perfect; supremely blessed.
HEAVES, n. pl. See HEAVE, *n.* 4.
HEAV'Y-LY, adv. With great weight; with difficulty. [being heavy.]
HEAV'Y-NESS, n. State or quality of being heavy.
HEAVY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *hefig, hâfig*. See HEAVE.] 1. Weighty; ponderous; bulky; difficult to move. 2. Burdensome; oppressive. 3. Incumbered; burdened. 4. Slow; sluggish; lifeless; dull; stupid. 5. Violent; forcible. 6. Clammy; solid. 7. Dark with clouds.
HEB-DÖM'A-DAL, } a. [Gr. *ἑβδομάς*,
HEB-DÖM'A-DA-RY, } seven; seven
days.] Weekly; occurring every seven days.
HEBE-TÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To dull; to blunt.
HEBE-TÄTION, n. Act of making blunt or dull. [Hebrews.]
HEBRA'IC, a. Pertaining to the Hebrew language.
HEBRA'ISM, n. A Hebrew idiom.
HEBRA'IST (44), n. One versed in the Hebrew language.
HEBRA'IST'IC, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, Hebrew.
HEBREW (brÿ), n. [Heb. *ivbrî*, *i. e.*, coming from *brÿ*; and the Euphrates.]

1. An Israelite; a Jew. 2. The language of the Jews.—*a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews.
HEC'A-TÖMB (tööm), n. [Gr. *ἑκατόμβη*, fr. *ἑκατόν*, hundred, and *βόω*, ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts; hence, any large number of victims.
HECTIC, a. [Gr. *ἑκτικός*, habitual, consumptive.] 1. Habitual; constant. 2. Affected with hectic fever.—*v. t.* The fever of irritation and debility.
HECTOR, n. [From *Hector*, a brave Trojan warrior.] A bully; a blustering fellow; hence, one who teases.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bully; to bluster; to tease; to vex.
HEDGE, n. [A.-S. *hege, hegge, haga*.] A thicket of bushes; esp., such a thicket planted as a fence.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To inclose with a hedge. 2. To protect; to hem in.—*v. i.* 1. To skulk. 2. To bet on both sides.
HEDGE'HÖG, n.  A small animal having the hair on the upper part of its body mixed with prickles or spines. Hedgehog.
HEDGE'RÖW, n. A row of shrubs, or trees, planted as a hedge.
HEED, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hëdan*.] To mind; to take notice of; to observe.—*n.* Attention; notice; observation.
HEED'FUL, a. Cautious; circumspect; attentive.
HEED'FUL-LY, adv. Attentively.
HEED'FUL-NESS, n. State of being heedful.
HEED'LESS, a. Without heed; careless.
HEED'LESS-LY, adv. Carelessly.
HEED'LESS-NESS, n. Inattention; carelessness.
HEEL, n. [A.-S. *hël*.] 1. Hinder part of the foot, or of a covering for it. 2. Latter or remaining part. 3. Something resembling a human heel.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To use the heels in. 2. To add a heel to.—*v. i.* To lean, as a ship.
HEEL-TÄP, v. t. To add a piece of leather to the heel of, as of a shoe.
HEFT, n. [From Eng. *heave*.] Weight.—*n. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lift. 2. To try the weight of by raising.
HE-G'IRA, or HEG'IRA, n. [Ar. *hidrah*, departure.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622;—from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans; hence, any flight.
HEIF'ER, n. [A.-S. *heahfore*.] A young cow.
HEIGH-HÖ (hi'hö), interj. An exclamation of surprise or weariness.
HIGHT } (ht), n. [A.-S. *heahho,*
**HIGHT } } *hædhho*, from *heah, hea,*
high.] 1. Elevated position. 2. Measure of the distance to which any thing rises; altitude. 3. An emi-**

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Ü, Ý, long; Å, Æ, Ì, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ALL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TËRM; PIQUE, FIRM; SÖN.

nence. 4. Elevation of any kind. 5. Utmost degree.

HEIGHT'EN } (hít/n), v. t. [-ED;
HEIGHT'EN } -ING.] 1. To raise
higher. 2. To increase; to intensify. 3. To set off to advantage.

HEÍ'NOÛS (hè'nú/s), a. [Fr. *haineux*, fr. *haine*, hatred.] Hatful; hence, great; enormous.

HEÍR (ár), n. [Lat. *heres*.] One who inherits any property.

Heir apparent, one whose right to an estate is indefeasible if he survives the person in possession. — *Heir presumptive*, one who, if the person in possession of an estate should die immediately, would be his heir.

HEÍR'ESS (ár'ez), n. A female heir.
HEÍR'LOOM (ár'lóm), n. [Eng. *heir*, and A-S. *loma*, household stuff.] Any piece of personal property, which descends to the heir.

HEÍR'SHIP (ár'shíp), n. State, character, or privileges of an heir.

HÉLD, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *hold*.
HÉL'I-ÁC, } a. [Gr. *ήλιακός*, from
HÉ-L'ÁC-AL, } *ήλιος*, sun.] Rising
or setting at the same time the sun. [spiral.]

HÉL'I-CAL, a. Having a spiral form;
HÉL'I-O-CÉN'TRIC, } a. [Gr. *ήλι-*
HÉL'I-O-CÉN'TRIC-AL, } *ος*, sun, and
κέντρον, center.] Appearing to be seen from the sun's center.

HÉL'I-ÓG'RÁ-PHY, n. [Gr. *ήλιος*, the sun, and *γραφία*, to write.] The art of taking pictures on any prepared material by means of the sun and a camera obscura; photography.

HÉL'I-ÓL'A-TRY, n. [Gr. *ήλιος*, sun, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of the sun.

HÉL'I-O-TRÓPE, n. [Gr. *ήλιοτροπών*; *ήλιος*, sun, and *τρέπω*, to turn.] A plant with very fragrant flowers.

HÉL'I-O-TYPE, n. [Gr. *ήλιος*, the sun, and *τυπος*, an impression.] A picture printed from a gelatine plate produced by means of a photographic negative.

HÉL'IX, n.; *pl.* HÉL'I-CÉS. [Gr. *ήλιξ*, twisted, spiral.] 1. A spiral line, as of wire in a coil. 2. A little volute in the Corinthian capital.

HÉLL, n. [A-S. *hell*, from *helan*, to conceal.] 1. The grave. 2. Place or state of punishment for the wicked after death. 3. A gambling-house.

HÉLL'E-BÓRE, n. [Gr. *ήλληβορος*.] A plant used in medicine.

HÉL-LÉN'IC, or HÉL-LÉN'IC, a. Pertaining to Greece; Greek; Grecian.
HÉL'LEN-ÍSM, n. A Greek idiom.
HÉL'LEN-ÍST, n. A Jew who spoke Greek; one skilled in Greek.

HÉLL'-HÓUND, n. An agent of hell.
HÉLL'ISH, a. Infernal; wicked.

HÉLL'ISH-NESS, n. Extreme wickedness or malignity.

HÉLM, n. [A-S. *helma*] Instrument by which a ship is steered. — *v. t.* To cover with a helmet.

HÉLM, } n. [A-S. *helm*, fr. *helan*,
HÉLM'ET, } to hide.] 1. Defensive armor for the head. 2. That which resembles in some way a helmet.

HÉL-MÉN'THIC, a. [Gr. *ήλιμος*, *ήλιμος*, worm.] Relating to, or expelling worms. — *n.* A medicine for expelling worms; a vermifuge.

HÉLM'S'MAN (150), n. The man at the helm.

HÉL'OT, or HÉL'OT, n. A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave.

HÉLP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A-S. *helpan*.] 1. To aid; to assist. 2. To furnish with relief. 3. To remedy. 4. To prevent. — *v. i.* To lend aid. — *n.* 1. Aid; assistance. 2. Remedy; relief.

HÉL'PÉR, n. One who helps; an assistant; relief.

HÉL'P'FUL, a. Furnishing help.

HÉL'P'LESS, a. Destitute of help; feeble; weak.

HÉL'P'LESS-NESS, n. State of being helpless.

HÉL'P'MATE, } n. [Meet is corrupted
HÉL'P'MEET, } for *mate*.] An assistant; a helper; a wife.

HÉL'TER-SKÉL'TER, *adv.* In hurry and confusion. [*Colloq.*]

HÉLVE, n. [A-S. *hief/a*, *helf*.] Handle of an ax or hatchet. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with a helve.

HÉM, n. [A-S.] 1. Border of a garment, doubled and sewed. 2. A particular sound of the voice, expressed by *hem* or *hm*. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING, -ÍBÉ.] 1. To fold and sew down the edge of. 2. To border; to edge. — *v. i.* To hesitate in speaking.

HÉM'A-TITE, n. [Gr. *αιματης*, blood-like.] An important ore of iron.

HÉM'I-PLE'GÝ, n. [Gr. *ήμιπληγία*.] A palsy that affects one side only of the body.

HÉM'I-SPHÈRE, n. [Gr. *ήμισφαίριον*, from *ήμι*, half, and *σφαίρα*, sphere.] One half of a sphere or globe.

HÉM'I-SPHÉR'IC, } a. Pertaining
HÉM'I-SPHÉR'IC-AL, } to a hemis-
phere.

HÉM'I-STICH (stík), n. [Gr. *ήμιστίχων*, fr. *ήμι*, half, and *στίχος*, line, verse.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

HÉM'LOCK, n. [A-S. *hemleac*.] 1. A poisonous, umbelliferous plant. 2. An evergreen tree.

HÉM'OR-RHÁGE, n. [Gr. *αιμορραγία*, from *αιμα*, blood, and *ρρύνωαι*, to burst.] A discharge of blood from the blood-vessels.

HÉM'OR-RHÓID'AL, a. Pertaining to the hemorrhoids.

HÉM'OR-RHÓIDS, *n. pl.* [Gr. *αιμορροΐδες*.] The piles.

HÉMP, n. [A-S. *hemp*, *hanep*.] 1. A plant whose fibrous bark is used for cloth and cordage. 2. The bark of the plant, prepared for spinning.

HÉMP'EN, a. Made of hemp.

HÉN, n. [A-S. *henn*, *hen*, fr. *hana*.] Female of any fowl; especially, the domestic fowl.

HÉN'BANE, n. A plant poisonous to domestic fowls.

HÉN'CE, *adv.* [O Eng. *hennes*, A-S. *hinnn*, hence, thither.] From this place, time, cause, or source.

HÉN'CE-FÓRTH, or HÉN'CE'FÓRTH, *adv.* From this time forward.

HÉN'CE-FÓRWARD, *adv.* From this time forward.

HÉNCH'MAN (150), n. [From *hannchen* from following the servant of his master.] A page; a hunch.

HÉN'NER-Y, n. An inclosed place for hens. [one's wife.]

HÉN'-PÉCKED (-pékt), a. Governed by HE-PÁT'IC, } a. [Gr. *ήπατικός*, fr.
HE-PÁT'IC-AL, } *ήπαρ*, the liver.]
Pertaining to the liver.

HÉP'TA-GÓN, n. [Gr. *επτάγωνος*, fr. *επτα*, seven, and *γωνία*, angle.] A plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

HEP-TÁ'G'Ó-NAL, a. Having seven angles and sides. [angles.]

HEP-TÁN'G'U-LAR, a. Having seven angles.

HEP'TÁRCH-Y, n. [Gr. *επτα*, seven, and *αρχή*, sovereignty.] Government by seven persons.

HÉP, *pron.* & *a.* 1. Objective case of *She*. 2. Belonging to a female.

HÉR'ALD, n. [Ger. *herold*, from *hari*, *heri*, army, and *waldan*, to manage.]

1. An officer who proclaimed war or peace. 2. One who regulates public ceremonies; also, one who records and blazons coats of arms. 3. A forerunner; a precursor. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To introduce, as by a herald; to proclaim.

HE-RÁL'DIE, a. Pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

HÉR'ALD-RY, n. Art, practice, or science of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.

HÉRB (ərb, 14), n. [Lat. *herba*.] An annual plant having a soft or succulent stalk.

HE-RÉ'Á'CEOUS, a. Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb.

HÉRB'ÁGE (ərb'ej or herb'ej, 45), n. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

HÉRB'AL (herb'al), n. 1. A book on plants. 2. A collection of dried plants; an herbarium. — *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HÉRB'AL-ÍST (herb'al-íst), n. A person skilled in plants.

HE-RÁ'RÍ-UM, n.; *Eng. pl.* HE-R-BA'RÍ-UMS; *Lat. pl.* HE-R-BA'RÍ-A. [L. Lat.] 1. A collection of dried plants. 2. A book for preserving plants.

HE-RÉS'CENT, a. [Lat. *herbescens*.] Growing into herbs.

HE-RÍP'ÉR-OUS, a. [Lat. *herbifer*, fr. *herba*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing herbs.

HE-RÍV'Ó-ROUS, a. [Lat. *herba*, herb, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eating herbs; subsisting on herbs.

HÉB'Ó-RÍZE (herb'-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To search for plants.

HE-RÉ'ÚLE-AN (124), a. [From *Herrules*, a Grecian hero celebrated for his strength.] 1. Very great, difficult, or dangerous. 2. Of extraordinary strength and size.

HÉRD (14), n. [A-S. *heord*.] 1. A collection of beasts. 2. A crowd; a rabble. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To unite in a herd, as beasts. 2. To

unite in a company. — *v. t.* To form or put into a herd.

HERD'MAN } (150), *n.* The owner
HERDS'MAN } or keeper of herds.

HERDS'-GRASS, *n.* One of several species of grass for hay.

HERE, *adv.* [A.-S. *hēr*, fr. Goth. *his*, this.] In this place or state.

HERE'A-BOUT, } *adv.* About this
HERE'A-BOU'TS, } place; in this vicinity.

HERE-AFT'ER, *adv.* In time to
HERE-AT', *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

HERE-BY', *adv.* By means of this.

HE-RĒD'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [L. Lat. *hereditabilis*, from *hereditare*, to inherit.] Capable of being inherited.

HE-RE-DIT'A-MENT, *n.* Any species of property that may be inherited.

HE-RĒD'I-TA-RI-LY, *adv.* By inheritance.

HE-RĒD'I-TA-RY (44), *a.* Descended or descending by inheritance.

HERE-IN', *adv.* In this.

HERE-Ō' (heer-ōf' or heer-ōv', 71), *adv.* Of this: concerning this.

HERE-ŌN', *adv.* On this.

HE-RE-SI-ĀRCH, or HE-RE'SI-ĀRCH, *n.* [Gr. *αἰρεσιάρχης*, from *αἰρεσις*, heresy, and *ἀρχός*, leader.] A leader in heresy.

HE-RE-SY, *n.* [Gr. *αἵρεσις*, a taking, a choosing.] A lack of orthodox or sound belief; heterodoxy.

HE-RE-TIC (123), *n.* One who believes some doctrine contrary to the Christian religion.

SYN.—Schismatic; sectarian. — A *heretic* is one whose errors are doctrinal, and usually of a malignant character, tending to subvert the true faith. A *schismatic* is one who creates a *schism*, or division in the church, on points of faith, discipline, practice, &c., usually for the sake of personal aggrandizement. A *sectarian* is one who originates or promotes a *sect*, or distinct organization, which separates from the main body of believers.

HE-RĒT'IC-AL, *a.* Containing heresy.

HERE-TO', *adv.* To this.

HE-RE-TŌ-FŌRE', *adv.* Formerly.

HE-RE-UN-TO', *adv.* Unto this or this time: hereto.

HE-RE-UP-ON', *adv.* On this; hereon.

HE-RE-WITH', or HE-RE-WITH', *adv.* With this.

HE-RĪT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inherited; inheritable.

HE-RĪT-ĀGE, *n.* That which is inherited; inheritance.

HE-RĀPH'RO-DITE, *n.* [From a fabulous *Hermaphroditus*, who, when bathing, grew together with Salma-cis, a nymph, into one person.] An animal or plant having the characteristics of both sexes.

HE-RE-ME-NEŪ'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ἡρμηνευτικός*, from *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury.] Pertaining to interpretation.

HE-RE-ME-NEŪ'TICS, *n. sing.* Science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures.

HE-RĒT'IC, } *a.* [From *Hermes*

HE-RĒT'IC-AL, } *Trisnegistus*, the fabled inventor of alchemy.] 1. Pertaining to chemistry; chemical. 2.

Pertaining to an occult species of philosophy. 3. Perfectly close, so that no fluid can escape.

HE-RĒT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an hermetical manner.

HE-RĒMIT, *n.* [Gr. *ἐρημίτης*, fr. *ἐρήμος*, solitary.] A recluse: one who lives in solitude from religious motives.

HE-RĒMIT-ĀGE, *n.* Habitation of a hermit.

HERN, *n.* The same as HERON.

HE-RĒNI-Ā, *n.* [Lat., prob. from Gr. *ἔρπος*, a young shoot.] An external tumor formed by a rupture.

HE-RĒNI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to hernia.

HE-RŌ (89, 147), *n.* [Gr. *ἥρως*.] 1. A man of distinguished valor. 2. Principal personage in a poem, story, &c.

HE-RŌ'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or like, a hero. 2. Becoming a hero.

SYN.—Brave; intrepid; courageous; daring; gallant; noble; magnanimous;

HE-RŌ'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* Courageously; bravely.

HE-RŌ-I-CŌM'IC, } *a.* Consisting

HE-RO-I-CŌM'IC-AL, } of the heroic and the ludicrous.

HE-RŌ-INE, *n.* A female hero.

HE-RŌ-ISM, *n.* Qualities or character of a hero.

SYN.—Courage; fortitude; bravery; valor; intrepidity; gallantry. — *Courage* is generic, denoting fearlessness of danger; *fortitude* is *passive* courage, the habit of bearing up nobly under trials, dangers, and sufferings; *bravery* and *valor* are courage in battle or other conflicts with living opponents; *intrepidity* is firm courage, which shrinks not amid the most appalling dangers; *gallantry* is *adventurous* courage, dashing into the thickest of the fight. *Heroism* may call into exercise all these modifications of courage.

HE-RŌN, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *heigir*, *heigro*.] A wading bird with long legs and neck.

[*ons* breed.]

HE-RŌN-RY, *n.* A place where her-

HE-RĒP'ER, *n.* [Gr. *ἔρπης*, from *ἔρπειν*, to creep.] An itching eruption of the skin in small distinct clusters.

HE-RĒP'E-TŌL'Ō-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἔρπειτόν*, reptile, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Natural history of reptiles.

HE-RĒRING, *n.* [A.-S. *hāring*, *hering*.] A small fish.

HERS, *pron.* Belonging to her. See

HERSE (14), *n.* Same as HEARSE.

See HEARSE. [form of *She*.]

HE-RĒL'F, *pron.* An emphasized

HE-RĒT-TAN-ŪY, *n.* 1. Act of hesitating; doubt. 2. Indecision.

HE-RĒT-TĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *hæsitare*, -*tatum*, intens. form of *hærrere*, to hold fast.] 1. To be in suspense or uncertainty. 2. To stop in speaking.

SYN.—To doubt; waver; scruple; deliberate; falter.

HE-RĒT-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Doubt; vacillation. 2. A stopping in speech; stammering.

HE-RĒP'ER, *n.* The evening star.

HE-S'PĒ-RI-AN, *a.* [Lat. *hesperius*, fr. *hesperus*, the evening star, Gr. *ἑσπερος*.] Western; occidental.

HE-S'SIAN FLY, *n.* A small two-winged

fly, nearly black, very destructive to young wheat.

HE-TĒR-O-CLITE, *n.* A noun irregular or anomalous in declension.

HE-TĒR-O-CLĪT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ἑτε-*

HE-TĒR-O-CLĪT'IC-AL, } *ρόκλιτος*, otherwise (*i. e.*, irregularly) declined.] Irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

HE-TĒR-O-DŌX, *n.* [Gr. *ἑτερόδοξος*, fr. *ἕτερος*, other, and *δόξα*, opinion.] Contrary to some acknowledged standard, as the Bible; not orthodox.

HE-TĒR-O-DŌX'Y, *n.* Heresy; doctrine contrary to the true faith.

HE-TĒR-O-GĒ'NE-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερογενής*, from *ἕτερος*, other, and *γένος*, race, kind.] Differing in kind; dissimilar.

HEW (hū), *v. t.* [*imp.* HEWED; *p. p.* HEWED, or HEW'N.] [A.-S. *hēawan*.]

1. To cut with an axe. 2. To shape with a sharp instrument. 3. To chop; to hack.

HEX'A-GON, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξάγωνος*, six-cornered; *ἕξ*, six, and *γωνία*, angle.] A plane figure of six sides and six angles.

HEX'A-GŌ-NAL, *a.* Having six sides and six angles.



Hexagon.

HEX'A-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ἕξ*, six, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A regular solid body of six equal faces; a cube.

HEX-AM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἑξαμετρος*, fr. *ἕξ*, six, and *μετρον*, measure.] A verse of six feet, either dactyls or spondee.

— *a.* Having six metrical feet, especially dactyls and spondee.

HEX-ĀN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having six angles or corners.

HE-Y (hā), *intrj.* An exclamation of joy or exhortation.

HE-Y'DĀY, *intrj.* [Ger. *heida*, or *heida*.] An expression of frolic and exultation.

HE-Y'US (147), *n.* [Lat., fr. *hiare*, to gape.] A gap; a chasm.

HI-BĒR'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *hibernus*.] Relating to winter; wintry.

HI-BĒR-NĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To pass the winter in seclusion, as some beasts. [nating.]

HI-BĒR-NĀ'TION, *n.* Act of hiber-

HI-BĒR'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia, now Ireland. — *n.* A native of Ireland.

HI-BĒR'NI-CĪSM, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

HI-E'OUGH (hik'kup), *n.* [O. Eng. *hicket*, W. *ig*, *igid*.] A spasmodic and audible inspiration; also, the sound itself. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To have a hicough.

HI'CK'Ō-RY, *n.* An American tree.

HID, } *p. p.* of *Hide*. 1. Concealed.

HĪD'DEN, } 2. *p. a.* 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 some one; as, a *secret* conspiracy. *Covert* (covered) means not open or avowed; as, a *covert* plan; the word, however, is

often applied to what we mean to be understood without openly expressing it; as, a *covert* allusion. *Secret* is opposed to *known*, and *hidden* to *concealed*.

HIDALGO, *n.* [Sp.] A nobleman of the lowest class. [*Spain*.]

HIDE, *v. t.* [imp. **HID**; *p. p.* **HID**, **HIDDEN**; *p. pr. & sb. n.* **HIDING**.] [A.-S. *hýdan*; Icel. *hyda*, to spread skins over.] 1. To withhold, or withdraw from sight. 2. To keep secret.—*v. i.* To lie concealed; to keep one's self out of view.—*n.* [A.-S. *hyd*, allied to Lat. *cutis*.] 1. Skin of a beast. 2. The human skin;—in contempt.

HIDE'-BOUND, *a.* Having the skin stuck closely to the ribs and back.

HIDE'-OÜS (T), *a.* [O. Fr. *hidous*, *hideus*, fr. Arnor. *heüz*, *éüz*, horror.] Shocking to the eye or ear.

SHYK.—Frightful; ghastly; horrid; dreadful; terrible.

HIDE'-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In a hideous manner. [hideous.]

HIDE'-OÜS-NES, *n.* State of being hidden.—*n.* One who hides.

HIE, *v. t.* [**HIED**; **HIVING**.] [A.-S. *higan*, *hiegian*, to strive, make haste, *hige*, mind, thought.] To hasten.

HIE'-RARCH, *n.* [Gr. *ἱεράρχης*; *ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἀρχός*, leader.] One who rules in sacred things.

HIE'-RARCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a hierarchy. [a hierarchy.]

HIE'-RARCH'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to **HIE'-RARCH'Y**, *n.* 1. Authority in sacred things. 2. The body of persons having ecclesiastical authority. 3. A form of government administered solely by the priesthood.

HIE'-RARCH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἱερατικός*; *ἱερός*, sacred.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal;—applied to a mode of ancient Egyptian writing.

HIE'-RO-GLYPH, *n.* 1. The pictorial writing of the ancient Egyptian priests. 2. Any character having a mysterious significance.

HIE'-RO-GLYPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός* (sc. *γράμμα*), an hieroglyphic character; *ἱερός*, sacred, and *γλύφειν*, to carve.] 1. Expressive of some meaning by characters or pictures. 2. Obscure; enigmatical.

HIE'-RO-GRÁPH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ἱερογράφικός*.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

HIE'-RÓL'Ó-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερολογία*; *ἱερός*, sacred, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.

HIE'-RO-MÁN'CY, *n.* [Gr. *ἱερομανία*, fr. *ἱερός*, sacred, and *μανεῖν*, divinating.] Divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice.

HIE'-RÓ-PHÁNT, or **HIE'-RÓ-PHÁNT**, *n.* [Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*; *ἱερός*, sacred, and *φαίνειν*, to show.] One who teaches the mysteries of religion.

HIG'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **HAGGLE**.] 1. To carry provisions about for sale. 2. To chaffer.

HIGH (ht), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *heah*, *heag*, *heá*.] 1. Elevated; lifted up; lofty; sublime. 2. Regarded as raised up or elevated; remarkable; sometimes equivalent to *great*, used indefinitely. 3. Possessing some characteristic quality in a marked degree. 4. Prominent; eminent;—used in various technical senses.

High-mass (Rom. Cath. Church), that mass which is performed by a choir in a specially formal and solemn manner.—*High treason*, treason against the state, being the highest civil offense.—*High water*, the greatest elevation of the tide; also, the time of such elevation.—*High wine*, distilled wine; brandy; also, pure alcohol.

—*adv.* To a great height; eminent; powerfully.—*n.* An elevated place; superior region.

HIGH'-BORN, *a.* Being of noble birth.

HIGH'-CHÜRCH, *a.* Inclined to attach the highest importance to episcopacy.

HIGH'-CHÜRCH'MAN, *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

HIGH'-FLÛER, *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions or manners.

HIGH'-FLÖWN, *a.* 1. Elevated; proud. 2. Turgid; extravagant.

HIGH'LAND, *n.* Elevated land.

HIGH'LAND-ER, *n.* An inhabitant of highlands; esp. those of Scotland.

HIGH'LY (hí'ly), *adv.* In a high manner, or to a high degree.

HIGH'-MIND'ED, *a.* 1. Proud; arrogant. 2. Magnanimous.

HIGH'NESS (hí'nes), *n.* 1. State of being high, in its various senses. 2. A title of honor given to princes, &c.

HIGH'-PRÉSS'ÛRE (hí'présh'Ûr), *a.* Exceeding about fifty pounds on the square inch.

HIGH'-SÉA'SON'ED (hí'sé'snd), *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH'-SPÍR'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Full of spirit; irascible. 2. Bold; daring.

HIGHT (hit), *n.* The same as **HEIGHT**.

HIGH'WAY, *n.* A public road.

SHYK.—Way; road; path; course.

HIGH'WÁY-MAN (hí'w), *n.* One who robs on the public road.

HIGH'-WROUGHT (hí'wraut), *a.* 1. Wrought with exquisite skill. 2. Inflamed to a high degree.

HILÁRI-ÖS (hí-ör hí-), *a.* [Lat. *hilarus*, Gr. *ἰαρός*.] Mirthful; merry; jolly.

HILÁRI-TY (hí-ör hí-), *n.* A pleasurable excitement of the animal spirits.

HILL, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. An eminence less than a mountain. 2. Earth raised about the root of a plant.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To surround with earth.

HILL'OCK, *n.* A small hill.

HILL'Y, *a.* Abounding with hills.

HILT, *n.* [A.-S.] Handle of a cutting instrument.

HIM, *pron.* Objective case of *He*.

HIM-SÉLF, *pron.* An emphasized form of *He* or *Him*.

HIND, *n.* 1. [A.-S.] Female of the red deer. 2. [A.-S. *hine*, with *d* suffixed.] A rustic.—*a.* [**HINDER**;

HINDMOST, or **HINDERMOST**] [A.-S.] Placed in the rear.

HINDER, *a.* [compar. of *hind*.] Belonging to that part which is in the rear.

HINDER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hindrian*, fr. *hinder*, back, after.] 1. To prevent from moving forward. 2. To check or retard. 3. To embarrass; to shut out.

SHYK.—To stop; interrupt; counteract; debar; arrest; impede; delay.

—*v. i.* To interpose obstacles.

HINDER-ANCE, *n.* [Written also *hindrance*.] 1. Act of impeding or restraining motion. 2. That which stops advance.

HINDER-MÖST, } *a.* Superlative of **HIND'MÖST**, } *n.* **Hind**.

HIND'DÖÖ, } *n.* A native inhabitant of **HIND'Û**, } Hindostan.

HIND'DÖÖ-STÁN'ÉE } (112), *a.* Of, or **HIND'Û-STÁN'Û** } pertaining to, the Hindoos or their language.—*n.* Language of the Hindoos.

HINDERANCE, *n.* See **HINDERANCE**.

HINGE, *n.* [O. Il. Ger. *ango*, connected with *hang*.] 1. The joint on which a door, lid, &c., hangs or turns. 2. That on which any thing depends or turns.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with hinges.—*v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge.

HINT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hentan*.] To bring to, to pursue, seize.] To bring to mind by a slight allusion.

SHYK.—To suggest; intimate; insinuate; imply.

—*v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion.—*n.* A distant allusion; intimation.

HIP, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. Lateral parts of the pelvis, with the flesh covering them; haunch. 2. Fruit of the dog-rose.

HIP'PO-CÉNTAUR, *n.* [Gr. *ἵπποκένταυρος*; *ἵππος*, horse, and *κένταυρος*, centaur.] A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

HIP'PO-DRÖME, *n.* [Gr. *ἵπποδρόμος*; *ἵππος*, horse, and *δρόμος*, course.] A circus for horse-races and chariot-races.

HIP'PO-PÖT'A-MÛS, *n.*; Eng. pl. **HIP'PO-PÖT'A-MÛSES**; Lat. pl. **HIP'PO-PÖT'A-MÛI**. [Gr. *ἵπποπόταμος*; *ἵππος*, horse, and *ποταμός*, river.] A pachydermatous mammal of Africa, allied to the hog.



HIP'PO-ROÖF, *n.* A roof having sloping ends and sloping sides.

HIRE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hyrian*.] 1. To procure from another, and for temporary use, for a compensation. 2. To contract with for wages. 3. To bribe. 4. To let; to lease.—*n.* Compensation for the temporary use of a thing or for personal service.

SHYK.—Wages; salary; stipend; allowance; pay.

HIRE'LING, *n.* One who is hired; a

mercenary. — *a.* Serving for wages; venal; mercenary.

HIR-SŪTE', *a.* [Lat. *hirsutus*.] Rough with hair; shaggy.

HIS, *pron.* Of him; possessive of *He*; — formerly used as the possessive of *it*, for *its*.

HIS'PID, *a.* [Lat. *hispidus*.] Rough with bristles; bristly.

HISS, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hysian*] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, esp. in contempt — *v. t.* To condemn by hissing. — *n.* A sound like that made in pronouncing the letter *s*, esp. as a mark of disapprobation. [of contempt.]

HISS'ING, *n.* 1. A hiss. 2. Occasion **HIST**, *interj.* [Cf. **WHIST**.] *Hush*; be silent.

HIS-TŌL'O-ŪY, *n.* [Gr. *ιστός*, tissue, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, &c.

HIS-TŌR'RI-AN, *n.* A writer or compiler of history.

HIS-TŌR'IC, } *a.* Containing, or
HIS TŌR'IC-AL, } pertaining to history.

HIS-TŌR'RI-ŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *ιστορία*, history, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A historian; a writer of history.

HIS-TŌR'RI-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art or employment of a historian.

HIS-TŌR-Y, *n.* [Lat. *historia*, Gr. *ιστορία*, fr. *ιστορεῖν*, to learn by inquiry.] 1. A record; a description. 2. A continuous narrative of events.

Natural History, a description and classification of objects in nature, as minerals, plants, animals, &c.

SYN. — *Chronicle*; *annals*; *relation*; *narration*. — *History* is a methodical record of the important events which concern a community of men, usually so arranged as 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. *Annals* are a chronicle divided out into distinct years.

HIS'TRI-ŌN'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *histrion-*
HIS'TRI-ŌN'IC-AL, } *icus*, fr. *histrion*, a player.] Pertaining to a stage-player; theatrical.

HIT, *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **HIT**; p. pr. & vb. n. **HITTING**.] [Icel. *hitta*, to hit, and; A.-S. *hettan*, *hetian*, to pursue, drive.] 1. To reach or touch an object aimed at. 2. To accord with; to suit. — *v. i.* 1. To meet or come in contact. 2. To succeed. — *n.* A collision; the stroke that touches any thing; — often with implied luck or chance.

HITCH, *v. i.* 1. To become caught as by a hook. 2. To move by jerks, as if caught on a hook. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To catch or fasten as by a hook. — *n.* 1. A catch. 2. Act of catching. 3. A sudden halt. 4. A knot or noose in a rope.

HITHER, *adv.* [A.-S. *hither*.] To this place. — *a.* Being on the side toward the speaker.

HITHER-TO', *adv.* 1. To this place. 2. Up to this time.

HIVE, *n.* [A.-S. *hyfe*; hive, *hzw*, fam-

ily.] 1. A box for bees to live in. 2. A swarm of bees. 3. A company; a crowd. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To collect into a hive. — *v. i.* To take shelter together.

HIVES, *n.* [Scot. allied to *heave*.] A disease; the croup.

HŌ, } *interj.* Halloo! oh! oh! at-
HŌA, } tend!

HŌAR, *a.* [A.-S. *hār*.] White, or grayish white, especially with age.

HŌARD, *n.* [A.-S. *hard*, *heard*.] A large quantity of any thing laid up. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To collect and lay up; to store secretly.

HŌAR-FRŌST, *n.* White particles formed by the congelation of dew.

HŌAR/HOUND, *n.* [A.-S. *hune*, *hārahune*, fr. *hār*, hoar, gray.] A plant which has a bitter taste.

HŌAR'I-NESS, *n.* State of being hoary.

HŌARSE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [O. H. Ger. *haersch*.] 1. Having a harsh, rough, grating voice. 2. Rough; discordant. [harsh sound.]

HŌARSELY, *adv.* With a rough, **HŌARSE'NESS**, *n.* Harshness of voice or sound.

HŌARY, *a.* [See **HŌAR**.] White or whitish, especially with age; hoar.

HŌAX, *n.* [A.-S. *huc*, *hux*, *hch*, *hce*, mockery, contempt, or contr. from *hocus*, in *hocus-focus*.] A trick played off in sport. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To play a trick upon for sport.

HŌB, *n.* Flat part of a grate at the side, where things are placed to be kept warm.

HŌBLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *hop*.] To walk lamely; to limp. — *n.* 1. An unequal, halting gait. 2. Difficultly; perplexity.

HŌB'BLY, *a.* Full of holes; rough; uneven; — said of a road.

HŌB'BY, } *n.* [Dan. *happe*, a
HŌB'BY-HŌRSE, } mare.] 1. A strong, active horse; a nag. 2. A stick on which boys ride. 3. A favorite theme of discourse or effort.

HŌB'GŌB-LIN, *n.* [See **HŌB** and **COBLIN**.] A frightful apparition; an imp.

HŌB'NAIL, *n.* [Ger. *hufnagel*, hoof-nail.] A thick-headed nail for shoes.

HŌB'NŌB, *adv.* [A.-S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, to have not.] Take or not take; — a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking. — *v. i.* To drink familiarly.

HŌB'SON'S CHOICE. A choice without an alternative; this or none.

— This expression is said to have had its origin in the name of one *Hobson*, at Cambridge, England, who let horses, and obliged every customer to take in his turn the horse which stood next the stable-door.

HŌCK, *n.* [From *Hochheim*, in Germany.] A light-yellowish Rhenish wine.

HŌ'EUS, *v. t.* To deceive or cheat.

HŌ'EUS-PŌ'EUS, *n.* [According to Turner, from *Ochus Boeuchus*, a magician of the northern mythology; according to Tilletson, a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, uttered by Romish

priests on the elevation of the host.] A juggler; a juggler's trick. — *v. t.* To cheat.

HŌD, *n.* [Fr. *hotte*, a basket for the back.] 1. A kind of tray for carrying mortar and bricks. 2. A coal-scuttle.

HŌDGE'-PŌDGE, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, pot.] A medley of ingredients. [Collog.]

HŌ'DI-ĒR'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *hodiernus*; *hodie*, to-day.] Belonging to the present day.

HŌD'MAN (150), *n.* A mason's tender. **HŌE**, *n.* An instrument for cutting up weeds. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cut, dig, or clean with a hoe. — *v. i.* To use a hoe.

HŌE'-CAKE, *n.* A coarse cake, of Indian meal; a Johnny-cake.

HŌG, *n.* [W. *huch*, swine, sow.] A well-known domesticated animal; swine; specifically, a castrated boar. — *v. t.* To cut short the hair of. — *v. i.* To become bent upward in the middle. [mean; selfish]

HŌG'GISH, *a.* Glutinous; filthy; **HŌG'GHEAD**, *n.* [Either from its form or make.] 1. A measure containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52 imperial gallons. 2. A large cask, of indefinite contents. [Amer.] [hog-

HŌG'STŪY, *n.* A pen or inclosure for **HŌID'EN**, *n.* [W. *hoeden*, flirt, wanton.] A rude, bold girl; a romp. — *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

HŌIST, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *hisa*.] To raise; to lift by means of tackle. — *n.* 1. Act of hoisting. 2. Perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

HŌIT'Y-TOIT'Y, *interj.* [From *hoit*, (*obs.*) to caper.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapprobation.

HŌLD (20), *v. t.* [Imp. & p. p. **HELD**; p. pr. & vb. n. **HOLDING**. **HOLD-EN**, p. p. is used in legal language.] [A.-S. *heldan*.] 1. To sustain; to restrain; to retain. 2. To keep; to defend. 3. To be in possession of. 4. To carry on; to continue. 5. To contain, or have capacity for. 6. To unsustain. 7. To consider; to regard. — *v. i.* 1. To keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed. 2. To derive right or title. — *n.* 1. Seizure; grasp; clasp. 2. Binding power and influence. 3. Custody. 4. A fortified place. 5. Interior cavity of a vessel.

HOLD'BACK, *n.* The iron or strap on the thill of a vehicle, to which a part of the harness is attached.

HŌLD'ER, *n.* 1. One who holds. 2. Something by which a thing is held.

HŌLD'-FAST, *n.* Something used to hold in place something else, as a hook, &c.

HŌLD'ING, *n.* 1. A tenure; any thing that is held. 2. Influence; power.

HŌLE, *n.* [A.-S. *hol*, from *helan*, to conceal.] 1. A hollow place. 2. An excavation, or a natural cavity.

SYN. — *Hollow*; *aperture*; *interstice*; *perforation*; *excavation*.

HŌL'I-DĀY, *n.* [*holy* and *day*.] 1. A

religious anniversary. 2. A day of exemption from labor.

HÖ'LI-LY, *adv.* In a holy manner.

HÖ'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. State of being holy; freedom from sin. 2. State of any thing consecrated to God.

His Holiness, a title of the pope.

SYN.—Piety; devotion; godliness; religiousness; sanctity; sacredness.

HÖ'LA, *interj.* Hullo. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To hullo. See HOLLO.

HÖ'LLANDS, *n.* Gin made in Holland.

HÖ'LO, { *interj.* & *n.* [Fr. *hold*, fr.

HÖ'LLÖA, } *ho* and *lä*, there.] Ho;

attend; here. [or exclaim.

HÖ'LO (or hol-lö'), *v. i.* To call out

HÖ'LLÖW, *a.* [See HÖLE.] 1. Con-

taining an empty space, within a

solid substance. 2. Reverberated from

a cavity. 3. Not sincere or faithful.

SYN.—Concave; sunken; low; vac-

ant; empty; void; false; faithless;

deceitful.

—*n.* A cavity; a hole; an excavation;

a concavity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To

make hollow. To excavate.—*adv.*

Completely.

HÖ'LLÖW-NESS, *n.* 1. Cavity; excava-

tion. 2. Insincerity; deceitfulness.

HÖ'LLY, *n.* [A.-S. *hollen*, *holgen*.]

An evergreen tree or shrub having

glossy green leaves.

HÖ'LLY-HÖCK, *n.* A plant bearing

flowers of various colors.

HÖLM (höm), *n.* 1. [From A.-S. *holen*,

holly, as the holly is also called *holm*.]

The evergreen oak; the flex. 2.

[A.-S. *holm*.] A river isle.

HÖ'LO-O-AUST, *n.* [Gr. *ὄλοκαυστον*;

δλος, whole, and *καυστός*, burnt.] A

sacrifice, the whole of which was

consumed by fire.

HÖ'LO-GRÄPHI, *n.* [Gr. *λόγραφος*,

wholly written.] Any writing wholly

in the hand of the one from whom

it proceeds.

HÖ'LSTER (20), *n.* [O. II. Ger. *hulst*,

hulß, covering, saddle, Icel. *hulstr*,

case.] A horseman's leathern case

for a pistol.

HÖLT, *n.* [A.-S.] A wood, or piece

of woodland; especially a woody hill.

HÖ'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S.

hālig, fr. *hāl*, *hālo*, safety, from *hāl*,

sound, safe.] 1. Set apart to the ser-

vice of God; sacred. 2. Free from

sinful affections; pure; guiltless.

HÖ'LY-DAY, *n.* A religious festival.

HÖ'LY-STÖNE, *n.* A stone used by

seamen for cleaning decks.

HÖM'ÄGE, *n.* [L. Lat. *hominagium*, fr.

Lat. *homo*, a man, L. Lat. client, serv-

ant.] 1. Respect paid by external

action; obeisance. 2. Reverential

worship; devout affection.

HÖME (20), *n.* [A.-S. *hām*, Goth.

haimis.] 1. House in which one lives;

residence. 2. Place or country in

which one dwells.

SYN.—Tenement; house; dwelling;

abode.

—*adv.* 1. To one's home or coun-

try. 2. Close; to the point.

HÖME'-BRÉD, *a.* Native; domestic.

HÖME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a home.

HÖME'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Plainness of

features. 2. Rudeness; coarseness.

HÖME'LY (20), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1.

Plain; rude in appearance. 2. Of

plain features; not handsome.

HÖME'-MÄDE (109), *a.* Of domestic

manufacture. [to homeopathy.]

HÖME-O-PÄTH'IC (110), *a.* Relating

HÖME-ÖP'A-THIST, *n.* A believer in,

or practitioner of, homeopathy.

HÖME-ÖP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμοπα-*

θεία, likeness of condition or feeling.]

The theory and its practice that a

medicine which will cause will also

cure disease, the remedies being usu-

ally administered in minute doses.

HÖMER, *n.* [Heb. *khömer*] A He-

brew measure containing, as a liquid

measure, 75 wine gallons, and as a

dry measure, 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels.

HÖME'SICK, *a.* Affected with sickness

caused by grief at a separation from

home.

HÖME'SICK-NESS, *n.* A morbid sor-

rowing for home when absent.

HÖME'SPUN, *a.* 1. Wrought at home;

coarse; plain. 2. Plain; rude.

HÖME-STÉAD, *n.* A person's dwelling-

place, with that part of his landed

property which is about and contigu-

ous to it.

HÖME'WARD, *adv.* Toward home.

HÖMI'G'DAL, *a.* Pertaining to homi-

cide; murderous.

HÖMI'G'DE, *n.* [Lat. *homicidium*;

homo, man, and *caedere*, to kill.] 1.

The killing of one human being by

another; manslaughter. 2. A per-

son who kills another.

HÖMI-LÉT'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *ὁμιλη-*

HÖMI-LÉT'IC-AL, } *κος*, fr. *ὁμιλέω*,

to be together, to converse.] Pertain-

ing to homiletics. [preaching.

HÖMI-LÉT'ICS, *n. sing.* Science of

HÖMI-LY, *n.* [Gr. *ὁμιλία*.] See HOM-

ILETIC.] A plain and familiar ser-

mon; a serious discourse.

HÖMI-NY, *n.* [Ind. *aulāminna*,

parched corn.] Maize hulled and

broken, but coarse. [Amer.]

HÖMI'NOCK, *n.* [Probably an Indian

word.] A billock. [MEOPATHY.]

HÖME-ÖP'A-THY, *n.* Same as HO-

HÖMO-ÖE'NE-AL, } *a.* [Gr. *ὁμογε-*

HÖMO-ÖE'NE-OÜS, } *νός*, fr. *ὅμος*,

the same, and *γένος*, race, kind.] Of

the same kind or nature.

HÖMO-ÖE-NÉ'I-TY, *n.* Sameness of

kind or nature.

HO-MÖ'LO-GÖÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόλογος*,

agreeing] Having the same relative

position, proportion, value, or struc-

HÖMI'NY, *n.* See HOMINY. [ure.

HÖMI'O-NYM, } *n.* A word having the

HÖMI'ÖNIME, } same sound as an-

other, but differing from it in mean-

ing; as *bear* (noun) and *bear* (verb).

HO-MÖ'NY-MÖÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόνυμος*;

fr. *ὅμος*, the same, and *ὄνομα*, name.]

Having different significations, or ap-

plied to different things; equivocal.

HO-MÖ'WY-MY, *n.* Sameness between

words which differ in signification.

HO-MÖPH'O-NOÜS, *a.* [Gr. *ὁμόφωνος*;

ὅμος, the same, and *φωνή*, sound.] 1.

Of the same pitch. 2. Expressing the

same sound or letter with another.

HÖNE, *n.* [A.-S. *hanan*, to stone;

prob. allied to Gr. *ἀκόνη*, whetstone.]

A stoue of a fine grit, for sharpening

instruments.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

To rub and sharpen on a hone.

HÖN'EST (ön'est), *a.* [Lat. *honestus*,

from *honos*, honor, honor.] 1. Fair

in dealing with others; upright; just.

2. Proceeding from pure or just prin-

ciples, or directed to a good object.

3. Chaste; virtuous.

SYN.—Trusty; faithful; rightful; sin-

cere; frank; candid; unreserved.

HÖN'EST-LY (ön'est-ly), *adv.* In an

honest manner.

HÖN'ES-TY (ön'es-ty), *n.* Quality or

state of being honest.

HÖN'Y (hün'y), *n.* [A.-S. *hunig*.] 1.

A sweet, thick fluid, collected by

bees. 2. Sweet one; darling.—*v. i.*

[-ED; -ING.] To use endearments;

also, to fawn.—*v. t.* To sweeten.

HÖN'Y-BÄG (hün'y-bäg), *n.* Recep-

tacle for honey in a bee.

HÖN'Y-CÖMB (hün'y-köm), *n.* 1.

Cells, formed by bees, and used as re-

positories for their honey. 2. Any

substance, with cells like those of a

honey-comb.

HÖN'Y-DEW, *n.* A sweet, saccha-

rine substance, found on the leaves of

plants in small drops.

HÖN'Y-MÖÖN, *n.* First month after

marriage.

HÖN'Y-SÜCK'LE, *n.* One of several

species of flowering plants.

HÖN'OR (ön'ur), *n.* [Lat.] 1. Esteem

due or paid to worth. 2. Excellence

of character;—esp. in men, integrity;

in women, chastity. 3. A nice sense of

what is right, with a life correspond-

ent thereto. 4. Dignity; reputation.

5. A mark of respect. 6. *pl.* Aca-

demie prizes or distinctions. 7. *pl.*

The four highest cards—ace, king,

queen, and jack.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To regard or treat with honor;

to worship. 2. To dignify. 3. (*Com.*)

To accept and pay when due.

HÖN'OR-A-BLE (ön'ur-), *a.* 1. Wor-

thy of honor. 2. Actuated by prin-

ciples of honor. 3. Proceeding from

an upright and laudable cause. 4.

Conferring honor. 5. An epithet of

dignification.

HÖN'OR-A-BLY (ön'ur-), *adv.* In an

honorable manner.

HÖN'OR-ARY (ön'ur-), *a.* Conferring

honor, or intended merely to do so.

HÖÖD, *n.* [A.-S. *höd*, from *hēdan*, to

take care of.] 1. A covering for the

head and shoulders. 2. Anything

resembling a hood in form or uses.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover or

furnish with a hood

HÖÖD'WYK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From

hood and *wink*.] 1. To blind by cov-

ering the eyes. 2. To cover; to hide.

HÖÖF, *n.* [A.-S. *höf*.] The horny

substance that covers or terminates

the feet of certain animals.

HÖÖF-BÖUND, *a.* Having a dryness

and contraction of the hoof, occasioning pain and lameness.

HOOK (27), *n.* [A.-S. *hōc*.] Some hard material, bent for catching or holding anything. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To catch or fasten with a hook. 2. To steal or rob. [*Collog.*] — *v. i.* To bend; to be curved.

HOOK'ED (hōok'ed or hōok't), *a.* Having the form of a hook; curved.

HOOP, or **HOO'P**, *n.* [A.-S. *hōp*.] 1. A band of wood or metal, for a cask. 2. Any thing circular. 3. A combination of elastic rings for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; — chiefly in the pl. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bind or fasten with hoops. 2. To clasp; to encircle. 3. To whoop.

HOOP'ING-COUGH (-kawf), *n.* A cough in which the patient whoops, with a deep inspiration of breath.

HOOP'DE, *n.* [So called from its HOOP'ING.] A bird whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest.

HOOP'-SKIRT (hōop'- or hōop'-), *n.* A frame-work of hoops for expanding the skirts of a lady's dress.

HOO'SIER (hōō'zier), *n.* [Either from *husher*, because they were considered as bullies, or from their rough exclamation when one knocks at a door, "Who's yere?"] A citizen of the State of Indiana. [*Amer.*]

HOOT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. Fr. *houter*, *hulier*, to call, cry.] 1. To cry out in contempt. 2. To cry as an owl. — *v. t.* To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at. — *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.

HOP, *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *hoppan*.] To leap or jump on one leg; also, to skip, as birds do. — *n.* 1. A leap on one leg. 2. An informal dance. [*Collog.*] 3. [D. *hop*, *hoppe*, O. H. Ger. *hopfo*, W. *hopez*.] A climbing plant, the flower-scalds and fruit of which are used in brewing.

HÖPE (20), *n.* [A.-S. *hōpa*.] 1. Desire of some good, with at least a slight expectation of obtaining it. 2. That which furnishes ground of expectation. 3. That which is hoped for.

SYN. — Confidence; expectation; anticipation; trust; belief.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To entertain or indulge hope. 2. To place confidence. — *v. t.* To desire with expectation. [Promising.]

HÖPE'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of hope. 2. **HÖPE'FUL-LY**, *adv.* With hope.

HÖPE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being hopeful.

HÖPE'LESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of hope. 2. Giving no ground of hope; desperate.

HÖPE'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without hope.

HÖPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being hopeless; despair.

HÖP'PER, *n.* [See HÖP.] 1. One who hops. 2. A wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill.

HÖP'PLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *hop*.] To tie the feet of loosely to together, to prevent running or leap-

ing. — *n.* A fetter for horses, or other animals.

HÖP'-SCÖTCH, *n.* A child's game, in which a stone is driven by the foot of the player from one compartment to another of a figure traced on the ground.

HÖ'RAL, *a.* [Lat. *horalis*; *hora*, hour.] Relating to an hour.

HÖ'RA-RY, *a.* [L. Lat. *horarius*; Lat. *hora*, hour.] 1. Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours. 2. Occurring once an hour; hourly.

HÖRDE, *n.* [Hind. *urdü*, army, camp, market.] A wandering troop or gang.

HÖR'HOUND, *n.* See HOARHOUND.

HÖ-RIV'ZON (118), *n.* [Gr. *ὁρίζων* (sc. *κύκλος*), the bounding line; *ὅρος*, boundary.] 1. Apparent junction of the earth and sky; — called the *sensible horizon*. 2. A plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's center; — called also the *rational* or *celestial horizon*.

HÖR'N-ZÖNTAL, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HÖR'N-ZÖNTAL-LY, *adv.* On a level.

HÖRN, *n.* [A.-S. *horn*, Goth. *haurn*, allied to Lat. *cornu*.] 1. A hard projection from the heads of certain animals. 2. Hence, something made of a horn, or resembling a horn in form, use, and the like. 3. The material of which horns are composed.

HÖRN'BILL, *n.* A large tropical bird, having a bill curving downward, on which is a process resembling another growing upward.

HÖRN'BLÉNDE, *n.* [Ger. from *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende.] A common mineral of various colors, consisting of silica combined with magnesia, lime, or iron.

HÖRN'BOOK, *n.* A primer.

HÖRNED (hörnd, 60), *a.* 1. Furnished with horns. 2. Shaped like a horn.

HÖR'NET, *n.* [A.-S. *hyrnet*, so called from its antennæ, or *horns*.] A large, strong kind of wasp.

HÖRN'PIPE, *n.* [W. *piib-gorn*.] (*Mus.*) (*a.*) An instrument of music. (*b.*) A lively tune, of compound triple time. (*c.*) A dance.

HÖRN'WORK (-würk), *n.* (*Fort.*) An outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

HÖRN'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Consisting of, or composed of, horn. 2. Hard; callous.

HÖR'O-LÖGE, *n.* [Gr. *ὥρολόγιον*; *ώρα*, hour, and *λέγειν*, to tell.] A time-piece of any kind.

HÖR'O-LÖG'IC-AL, *a.* Relating to a horologe, or to horology.

HÖ-RÖL'O-GY, *n.* Science of measuring time

HÖ-RÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *ώρα*, hour, and *μέτρον*, measure.] Art or method of measuring time by hours.

HÖR'O-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *ὥροσκόπος*, observing hours or times.] (*Astrol.*) The scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided

for the purposes of predicting a person's fortune.

HÖ-RÖS'CO-PY, *n.* Prediction of future events by the disposition of the stars.

HÖ'R'I-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *horribilis*; *horere*, to bristle.] Exciting, or tending to excite, horror.

SYN. — Dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

HÖ'R'I-BLY, *adv.* So as to excite horror.

HÖ'R'RID, *a.* 1. Rough; ragged; bristling. 2. Very disagreeable.

SYN. — Frightful; hideous; alarming; shocking; dreadful; awful; terrific; terrible; horrible.

HÖ'R'RID-LY, *adv.* Dreadfully.

HÖR-RIF'IE, *a.* [Lat. *horrificus*, from *horror*, and *facere*, to make.] Causing horror.

HÖR-RI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To make horrible; to strike with horror.

HÖR'ROR, *n.* [Lat. *horror*, from *horere*, to bristle, to shiver, to be dreadful.] 1. A shaking, shivering, or shuddering. 2. A painful emotion of fear and abhorrence. 3. That which excites fear.

HÖRSE, *n.* [A.-S. *hors*, for *hros*, Icel. & O. H. Ger. *hros*.] 1. A well-known hoofed quadruped. 2. The male of the genus horse. 3. Mounted soldiery; cavalry. 4. A frame with legs, used for supporting something. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To provide with a horse, or with horses.

HÖRSE'BACK, *n.* 1. The back of a horse. 2. State of being mounted on the back of a horse.

HÖRSE'-BLOCK, *n.* A block on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse. [by horses.]

HÖRSE'-CÄR, *n.* A railroad car drawn

HÖRSE'-CHÉST'NUT (-chés'nut), *n.* [So called because the nut was formerly ground and given to horses.] A large nut, the fruit of a tree, common in the temperate zones of both hemispheres. [a horse.]

HÖRSE'-CLOTH, *n.* A cloth to cover

HÖRSE'-DÖE'TOR, *n.* One whose business is to cure sick horses; a farrier.

HÖRSE'-GUÄRDS (-gärdz, 72), *n. pl.* A body of cavalry for guards.

HÖRSE'-HAIR, *n.* Hair of the mane and tail of a horse. [horses.]

HÖRSE'-JÖCKEY, *n.* A dealer in

HÖRSE'-LÄUGH (-läif), *n.* A loud, coarse laugh. [einary surgeon.]

HÖRSE'-LEECH, *n.* A farrier; a veterinarian.

HÖRSE'-LIT'TER, *n.* A carriage on poles borne between two horses.

HÖRSE'-MÄCK'ER-EL, *n.* 1. A spiny-finned fish, about the size of the mackerel. 2. A gigantic kind of mackerel; the tunny.

HÖRSE'MAN (150), *n.* 1. A rider on horseback. 2. (*Mil.*) A mounted soldier.

HÖRSE'MAN-SHIP, *n.* The act or art of riding and training horses.

HÖRSE'-PLÄY, *n.* Rough, rude play.

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ò, Ö, Ü, long; Å, Æ, Ý, Æ, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÄRM; PÛQUE, FIRM; SÖN,

HORSE'-POWER, *n.* 1. The power which a horse is capable of exerting. 2. A standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines, &c., are measured; — estimated as 33,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute.

HORSE'-RACE, *n.* A race by horses.

HORSE'-RÄD/ISH, *n.* A species of scurvy grass having a root of a pungent taste. [horse-power.]

HORSE'-RAKE, *n.* A rake worked by horses.

HORSE'-RAIL/ROAD, *n.* A railroad on which the cars are drawn by horses. [for horses.]

HORSE'SHOE (-shō), *n.* An iron shoe

HORSE'/WHIP, *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strike with a horsewhip.

HOR-TA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *hortatio*.] Act of exhorting; advice.

HOR'TA-TIVE, *a.* Giving exhortation. — *n.* A precept; exhortation.

HOR'TA-TO-RY (50), *a.* Giving exhortation or advice. [horticulture.]

HÖR'TI-CÜLT'ÜR-AL, *a.* Relating to

HÖR'TI-CÜLT'ÜRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *hortus*, garden, and *cultura*, culture.] Art of cultivating gardens.

HÖR'TI-CÜLT'ÜR-IST, *n.* One who practices the art of gardening.

HÖR'TUS SIE'ENS. [Lat., a dry garden.] A collection of plants dried for preservation; an herbarium.

HÖ-SÄNNÄ, *n.* [Gr. *ὁσαννά*, fr. Heb. *hōshānāna*, save now, save, we pray.] An exclamation of praise to God

HÖSE, *n.*; *pl.* HÖSE. [A.-S.] 1. Close-fitting breeches reaching to the knee. 2. Stockings. 3. A flexible pipe for conveying water. [In hose, &c.]

HÖ'SIER (hō'zher), *n.* One who deals

HÖ'SIER-Y (-zher), *n.* 1. Business of a hosier. 2. Stockings in general.

HÖS'PICE (hōs'pees), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *hospitium*, hospitality.] A convent and place of refuge for travelers among the Alps, kept by monks.

HÖS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *hospitalis*, from *hospes*, guest.] 1. Kind to strangers and guests. 2. Proceeding from, or indicating kindness to, guests. [manner.]

HÖS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a hospitable

HÖS'PI-TAL (76), *n.* [Lat. *hospitalis*, *hospitalia*, apartments for guests.] A building for the sick or insane.

HÖS'PI-TAL-ER, *n.* One of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem, in A. D. 1042, for pilgrims.

HÖS'PI-TAL'I-TY, *n.* Act or practice of one who is hospitable.

HÖS'PO-DÄR, *n.* [O. Slav. & Russ. *gospodarj*, lord, master.] Title of a Turkish governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.

HÖST, *n.* 1. [Fr. *hoste*, fr. Lat. *hospes*, a guest, a host.] One who entertains strangers; a landlord. 2. [Lat. *hostis*, enemy, L. Lat. army.] An army. 3. Any great number or multitude. 4. [Lat. *hostia*, sacrifice, victim.] (*Rom. Cath. Church*.) The consecrated wafer, in the celebration of mass.

HÖS'TÄGE, *n.* [L. Lat. *hostagium*, *hostaticum*, as if contr. from a Lat.

word *obsidaticum*, fr. *obses*, *obsidis*, hostage.] A person given as a pledge for the performance of conditions.

HÖST'ESS, *n.* 1. A female host. 2. A female inkeeper.

HÖST'ILE, *a.* [Lat. *hostilis*, fr. *hostis*, enemy.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy.

HÖS-TIL'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being hostile. 2. *pl.* Acts of warfare.

HÖS-TILITY, *n.* Antimosity; enmity; opposition; violence; aggression.

HÖS'TLER (hōs'ler or ös'ler), *n.* One who has the care of horses.

HÖT, *a.* [-TER; -TEST.] [A.-S. *hät*.] 1. Having much sensible heat. 2. Characterized by ardor, or animation. 3. Lustful. 4. Acrid; pungent.

HÖT'CHPÖTCH, *n.* [Fr. *hochepot*, fr. *hocher*, to shake.] A confused mixture of ingredients.

HÖT'-CÖCK/LES (-kök'z), *n.* A play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HÖ-TÉL, *n.* [Fr. *hôtel*, fr. Lat. *hospitälis*. See HOSPITAL.] A public house of some style or pretensions.

HÖT'-HEAD'ED, *a.* Of ardent passions; vehement.

HÖT'-HOUSE, *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants from cold air.

HÖT'LY, *adv.* 1. Ardently; violently. 2. Lustfully.


HÖT'-PRÉSS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To press between hot plates for giving a smooth and glossy surface.

HÖT'SPUR, *n.* A man violent, passionate, and rash.

HOUGH (hök), *n.* [A.-S. *hōh*, *hō*.] Joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring.

HOUND, *n.* [A.-S. *hund*, allied to Lat. *canis*, Gr. *κύων*, *κύβός*.] A dog used for hunting. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To incite, as a hound, to pursuit. 2. To incite or spur on.

HOUR (our), *n.* [Lat. *hora*, Gr. *ὥρα*.] 1. Sixty minutes. 2. Fixed or appointed time; conjuncture.

HOUR'-GLÄSS (our'gläs), *n.*  A glass instrument for measuring time.

HOUR'-HAND (our'-), *n.* The hand which shows the hour on a time-piece.

HOUR'Y (hour'y), *n.* [Ar. Hour-glass. *hür*, pl. of *ahwar*, beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of paradise; — so called by the Mohammedans.

HOUR'LY (our'lý), *a.* Happening or done every hour. — *adv.* Every hour.

HOUSE, *n.*; *pl.* HOUS'ES. [A.-S. *hūs*.] 1. A building to live in; a dwelling. 2. A household; a family. 3. A race; a tribe. 4. A body of men united in a legislative capacity. 5. (*Com.*) A firm or commercial establishment.

HOUSE (houz), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To

shelter. — *v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to abide.

HOUSE'-BREÄK'ER, *n.* One who feloniously breaks into a house.

HOUSE'-BREÄK'ING, *n.* Act of feloniously breaking into a house.

HOUSE'HÖLD, *n.* A family living together. — *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic. [family.]

HOUSE'HÖLD-ER, *n.* Master of a

HOUSE'KEEP'ER, *n.* 1. One who occupies a house with his family. 2. A female servant who has the chief care of the family.

HOUSE'KEEP-ING, *n.* Care of domestic concerns.

HOUSE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of a house.

HOUSE'MÄID, *n.* A female servant.

HOUSE'-WÄRM'ING, *n.* A merry-making on entering a new house.

HOUSE'WIFE (or hüzw'if), *n.* 1. The mistress of a family. 2. A little case for materials used in sewing, &c.

HOUSE'WIFE-RY (or hüzw'if-ry), *n.* Female management of domestic concerns.

HOUS'ING, *n.* [From *house*, *v. t.*] 1. A saddle-cloth. 2. Act of putting under shelter.

HÖVE, *imp.* of HEAVE.

HÖV'EL, *n.* [Cf. W. *hogyl*, *hogl*, *hov* el, A.-S. *höf*, house, cave, den.] A small, mean house. — *v. t.* [-ED -ING, 147.] To put in a hovel.

HÖV'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [W. *hö fan*, *höfiaw*.] 1. To hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing. 2. To move to and fro in the neighbor hood of.

HOW, *adv.* [A.-S. *hū*, *hwa*.] 1. In what way; with what means. 2. To what degree. 3. For what reason. 4. In what state.

How is used in each sense, interrogatively, interjectionally, and relatively.

HOW-BÉ'IT, *conj.* [Compounded of *how*, *be*, and *it*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless.

HOW'DÄH, *n.* [Hind. & Ar. *haudah* or *haudadj*.] A seat on the back of an elephant or camel, to ride in.

HOW-EV'ER, *adv.* 1. In whatever manner or degree. 2. At all events; at least. — *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.

How. — *Syn.* — At least; nevertheless; yet. — *However* signifies that in whatever way a truth or fact may be viewed, certain other facts are true, as, "However, we shall perform our duty." At least indicates the lowest estimate or concession, as, "This, at least, must be done." Nevertheless, denotes that though the concession be fully made, it has no effect on the question, as, "Nevertheless, we must go forward." Yet signifies that, admitting every thing supposed down to the present moment, the expected consequences can not be drawn, as, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."

HOW'ITZ-ER (109), *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*.] A short, light cannon, for throwing large projectiles with comparatively small charges.

HOWL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *hiwōlōn*, Gr. *ὕλασ*.] To utter a loud, protracted, and mournful sound; to

wait. — *v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry. — *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf, or other like sound.

HOWLET, *n.* [Equivalent to *oulet*, dim. of *owl*.] An owl.

HOW/SHO-ÉV'ER, *adv.* [Compounded of *how, so, and ever*.] In what manner soever; to whatever degree; however.

HOY, *n.* [D. & Fr. *heu*.] A small coasting vessel for passengers and goods.

HÜB, *n.* 1. Central part or nave of a wheel. 2. Hilt of a weapon.

HÜB/BÜB, *n.* [Cf. *WHOOP*.] A tumult; uproar; riot.

HÜCK'LE-BÄCK, *n.* A kind of linen for table-cloths and towels.

HÜCK'LE-BÄRR'RY, *n.* [Cf. *whortleberry*.] A low branching shrub, and its small, black, edible berry.

HÜCK'STER, *n.* [From Eng. *huck*, to haggle. Cf. *HAWK*.] A retailer of small articles.

HÜD'DLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *hüdeln*, to bungle.] To hurry in disorder; to crowd. — *v. t.* 1. To hurry and slight. 2. To put on or do in haste or roughly. — *n.* A crowd; tumult; confusion.

HÜ'DI-BRÄS'TIC, *a.* Similar in manner to *Hudibras*, the hero of a burlesque poem; hence, in the style of doggerel poetry.

HÜE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *hwa*, *hiwa*, appearance, form, color.] Color; tint; dye. 2. [Norm. Fr.] A shouting.

HÜEF, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A fit of disappointment and anger. 2. A boast. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A modif. of O. Eng. *hoove*, equiv. to *heave*.] 1. To swell; to puff up. 2. To treat with insolence; to bully. — *v. i.* 1. To dilate; to swell up. 2. To bluster.

HÜFF'ISH, *a.* Arrogant.

HÜFF'Y, *a.* Puffed up; arrogant.

HÜG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] [A.-S. *hēgan*, *hēgian*, to wall in, guard. See *HEDGE*.] 1. To clasp the bosom. 2. To hold fast; to treat with fondness. 3. [*Naut.*] To keep close to. — *n.* A close embrace.

HÜGE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [See *HIGH*.] 1. Very large or great; monstrous. 2. Extended; carried to a high degree.

HÜGE'LY, *adv.* Immensely. [See *HUGE*.]

HÜG'GEL-MÜG'GER, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *hugger*, to lurk, *mug*, fog, *muggard*, sullen.] Privacy; secrecy.

HÜG'UE-NOT (hū'gō), *n.* [Fr., from *Hugo*, a heretic and conspirator of this name.] A French Protestant of the sixteenth century.

HÜLK, *n.* [A.-S. *hulce*, a swift ship, fr. Gr. *ὄλας*.] Body of an old ship.

HÜLL, *n.* [A.-S. *hul*, *hulr*, hard shell, hull, or crust; *hūlan*, to conceal.] 1. Outer covering of any thing; husk. 2. Frame of a vessel. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strip off the hull or hulls of. 2. To pierce the hull of, as of a ship.

HÜM, *v. i.* [-MED; -MING.] [Ger. *hummen*.] 1. To make a dull, nasal sound, like that of a bee; to drone; to murmur. 2. To mumble. — *v. t.*

To sing with shut mouth. — *n.* 1. Noise of bees in flight, or any buzzing sound. 2. An imposition. — *interj.* A sound with a pause, implying doubt.

HÜ'MAN, *a.* [Lat. *humanus*.] Belonging to man or mankind.

HÜ-MANE', *a.* [See *HUMAN*.] Having the feelings and dispositions proper to man, and a disposition to treat others with kindness.

HÜ-MANE'LY, *adv.* Kindly.

HÜ-MÄN'I-TÄ'R-I-AN, *n.* One who holds that Christ was merely a man.

HÜ-MÄN'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being human. 2. Mankind collectively. 3. Kindness; benevolence. 4. pl. The branches of polite learning; belles-lettres.

HÜ-MAN-ÏZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render human or humane.

HÜ-MAN-LY, *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of men.

HÜ'MBLE (76), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *humilis*, on the ground, low; *humus*, ground.] 1. Low; mean. 2. Modest; lowly; meek. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring low. 2. To abase the pride of.

HÜ-MAN-LY, *adv.* Kindly.

HÜ-MBLE-BEE, *n.* [Prob. from *hum*.] A large, hairy bee, of a black color.

HÜ'MBLY, *adv.* With humility.

HÜ'MBÜG, *n.* [Prob. fr. *hum*, to deceive, and *bug*, a bugbear.] [*Collog.*] 1. A piece of trickery. 2. One who deceives or hoaxes. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] To deceive; to impose on.

HÜ'MDRÜM, *a.* [Prob. fr. *hum* and *drum*, for *drone*.] Dull; stupid.

HÜ'MER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *humerus*, shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.

HÜ'MID, *a.* [Lat. *humidus*.] Damp; moist.

HÜ-MÜD'I-TY, *n.* Moisture; dampness.

HÜ-MIL'I-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *humiliare*, -atum.] To humble; to depress; to abase.

HÜ-MIL'I-Ä'TION, *n.* 1. Act of humiliating; abasement of pride. 2. State of being humiliated.

HÜ-MIL'I-TY, *n.* Lowliness of mind.

HÜ-MOD-ESTY, *n.* Modesty; diffidence. — *Diffidence* is a distrust of one's powers, and, as it may be carried too far, is not always (like modesty and humility) a virtue; *modesty*, without supposing self-distrust, implies an unwillingness to put ourselves forward, and an absence of all over-confidence in our own powers; *humility* consists in rating our claims low, in being willing to waive our rights, and take a lower place than might be our due. It does not require us to underrate ourselves.

HÜ'MING-BIRD, *n.* A very small bird remarkable for the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

HÜ'MOCK, *n.* [Prob. an Ind. word.] 1. A rounded knoll or hillock. 2. A pile of ice on an ice-field.

HÜ'MOR (or *ym'*mur, 76), *n.* [Lat., fr. *humere*, to be moist.] 1. Moisture or

fluids of animal bodies. 2. (*Med.*) (*a.*) A morbid animal fluid. (*b.*) An eruptive affection of the skin. 3. State of mind; disposition; temper. 4. Quality of the imagination which tends to excite mirth by ludicrous images.

HÜ-MOR-AL (or *ym'*mur-al), *a.* Pertaining to the humors.

HÜ'MOR-IST (or *ym'*mur-ist), *n.* 1. One who has some strong peculiarity of character, which he indulges in odd ways. 2. A vag; a droll.

HÜ'MOR-OÜS (or *ym'*mur-ous), *a.* Full of humor; exciting laughter.

HÜ-MOR-AL, *a.* Pleasant; witty; pleasant; merry; capricious; whimsical.

HÜ'MOR-SÖME (or *ym'*mur-ous), *a.* Influenced by humor.

HÜMP, *n.* [Prob. allied to Lat. *umbo*, any convex elevation.] A protuberance; a bunch; a hump.

HÜMP'BÄCK, *n.* 1. A crooked back; 2. A humpbacked person.

HÜNCH (66), *n.* [Ger. *hucke*, *hocke*, back, bunch, with *n* inserted.] 1. A hump; a protuberance. 2. A thick piece; a hunk. 3. A push. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk. 2. To crook, as the back.

HÜNCH'BACK, *n.* A humpback.

HÜN'DRED, *n.* [A.-S. *hund*, hundred, *hundred*, century.] 1. Ten times ten. 2. A division or part of a county in England.

Hundred-weight, a denomination of weight containing 112 pounds avoirdupois, but sometimes 100 pounds.

— *a.* Ten times ten; ninety and ten.

HÜN'DREDTH (108), *a.* 1. Next following in order the ninety-ninth. 2. Forming one of a hundred parts of one whole. — *n.* One of a hundred equal parts of one whole.

HÜNG, *imp. & p. n.* of *Hang*.

HÜNG'-BEEF, *n.* Fleishy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry.

HÜNG'ER, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. A craving for food. 2. Any strong desire. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To crave food. 2. To long for. [See *HUNGER*.]

HÜNG'RI-LY, *adv.* In a hungry manner.

HÜNG'RY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite; hence, having an eager desire. 2. Not fertile; poor; barren.

HÜNK, *n.* A large piece; a hunch.

HÜNK'ER, *n.* One opposed to progress; a conservative. [*Amer.*]

HÜNK'S, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *hunk*, hunch.] A miser; a niggard.

HÜNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hantian*.] 1. To follow after, as game; to chase. 2. To pursue. — *v. i.* 1. To follow the chase. 2. To search. — *n.* 1. Chase; pursuit; search. 2. An association of huntsmen.

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ȫ, long; Ǽ, Ȧ, Ë, Ì, Ö, Ȫ, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ALL, WHÄT; ÈRE, VEIL, TÈRM; PÛQUE, FÛRM; SÖN,

instrument for measuring the moisture of the atmosphere.

HÛ'GRO-MËT'RIC, } *a.* Pertaining to the hygrometer.
HÛ'GRO-MËT'RIC-AL, }
HÛ'GROM'Ë-TRÏY, *n.* Determination of the humidity of the atmosphere.

HÛ'MEN, *n.* [Lat.] 1. The god of marriage and nuptial solemnities. 2. The virginal membrane.

HÛ'MEN-Ë'AL, } *a.* Pertaining to marriage or a wedding;
HÛ'MEN-Ë'AN, }
n. A marriage song.

HÛ'MN (hîm), *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος.] A song of praise; a sacred lyric. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To worship by singing hymns.

HÛ'M'NIË, *a.* Relating to hymns.

HÛ'M-NÔ'LO-ËY, *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος, hymn, and λόγος, discourse.] 1. A body or collection of hymns. 2. Science pertaining to hymns; a treatise on hymns.

HÛ'P, *n.* [Contr. of *hypochondria*.] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy. — *v. t.* To make melancholy.

HÛ'PËR'BÔ-LÁ, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβολή, overshooting, excess.] A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.



HÛ'PËR'BÔ-LE, *n.* [See *superbia*.] A figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

HÛ'PËR-BÔ'L'IC, } *a.* 1. Belonging to the hyperbola.
HÛ'PËR-BÔ'L'IC-AL, }
2. Relating to, or containing, hyperbole.

HÛ'PËR-BÔ'RE-AN (89, 124), *a.* [Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρεος, beyond Boreas, *i. e.*, in the extreme North.] Northern; arctic; frigid.

HÛ'PËR-ËRÍT'IC, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, over, beyond, and κριτικός, critical.] One who is critical beyond reason; a captious censor.

HÛ'PËR-ËRÍT'IC, } *a.* Critical belonging to.
HÛ'PËR-ËRÍT'IC-AL, }
3. *yond* use or reason. [or of criticism.]

HÛ'PËR-ËRÍT'IC-ÏSM, *n.* Excessive rigidity.
HÛ'PËR'TRO-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερ, over, beyond, and τροφή, nourishment.]

State of an organ in which, from increased nutrition, its bulk is augmented.

HÛ'PHËN, *n.* [Gr. ὑφέν, for ὑφ'έν, under one, into one, together.] A mark, thus [-], used to connect syllables or compound words.

HÛ'PNO-TISM, *n.* [Gr. ὑπνός, to fall to sleep, fr. ὕπνος, sleep.] A kind of mesmeric sleep or somnambulism.

HÛ'P'O-CHÔN'DRI-Á, *n.* A mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views.

HÛ'P'O-CHÔN'DRI-Æ, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the hypochondrium. 2. Affected by hypochondria, or low spirits. — *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

HÛ'P'O-CHÔN'DRI-ËM, *n.*; *pl.* **HÛ'P'O-CHÔN'DRI-Á**. [Gr. ὑποχόνδριον, fr. ὑποχόνδρος, under the cartilage of the breast-bone.] That part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on either side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.

HÛ'PËR'Ï-SÏ, *n.* [Gr. ὑπόκρισις, simulation, outward show.] Act or practice of a hypocrite; dissimulation.

HÛ'P'O-ËRÏTE, *n.* A false pretender to virtue or piety.

HÛ'P'O-ËRÍT'IC, } *a.* Belonging to
HÛ'P'O-ËRÍT'IC-AL, } a hypocrite;
exhibiting hypocrisy.

HÛ'P'O-ËRÍT'IC-AL-LÏ, *adv.* In a hypocritical manner.

HÛ'PËS'TA-SÏS, or **HÛ'PËS'TA-SÏS**, *n.*; *pl.* **HÛ'PËS'TA-SËS** (hÿ- or hÿ-). [Gr. ὑποστασις, subsistence, substance.] Substance or subsistence.

HÛ'P'O-STÁT'IC, **HÛ'P'O-STÁT'IC-AL**, or **HÛ'P'O-STÁT'IC**, **HÛ'P'O-STÁT'IC-AL** (110), *a.* 1. Relating to hypostasis, or substance; hence, constitutive, or elementary. 2. Distinctly personal.

HÛ'PËT'E-NÛSE, or **HÛ'PËT'E-NÛSE**, *n.* [Gr. ὑποτεινουσα, subtending (sc. γραμμῆ), from ὑπό, under, and τείνειν, to stretch.] Longest side of a right-angled triangle.



HÛ'PËT'H'E-CÁTE, or **HÛ'PËT'H'E-CÁTE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[Gr. ὑποθήκη, support, pledge, security.] To subject, as property, to liability for a debt or engagement without delivery of possession or transfer of title.

HÛ'PËT'H'E-CÁ'TION, or **HÛ'PËT'H'E-CÁ'TION**, *n.* 1. Act or contract by which property is hypothecated. 2. A contract whereby, in consideration of money advanced for the necessities of a ship, the vessel, freight, or cargo is made liable for its repayment.

HÛ'PËT'H'E-NÛSE, or **HÛ'PËT'H'E-NÛSE**, *n.* See *HYPOTENUSE*.

HÛ'PËT'H'E-SÏS, or **HÛ'PËT'H'E-SÏS**, *n.*; *pl.* **HÛ'PËT'H'E-SËS** (hÿ- or hÿ-). [Gr. ὑπόθεσις, fr. ὑποτίθειν, to place under.] A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument.

HÛ'P'O-THËT'IC, or **HÛ'P'O-THËT'IC**, **HÛ'P'O-THËT'IC-AL**, or **HÛ'P'O-THËT'IC-AL**, *a.* Characterized by a hypothesis; conditional.

HÛ'P'O-THËT'IC-AL-LÏ, *adv.* Conditionally.

HÛ'SÏN, *n.* [Chin. *hi-tshun*, *i. e.*, lit., first crop.] A fragrant species of green tea.

HÛ'SÏP (hÿ'sup or hÿ'zup), *n.* [Gr. ὕσσιστος.] A plant, the leaves of which are aromatic and pungent.

HÛS'TËR'Ï-Á, *n.* [Gr. τὰ ὑστερικὰ (sc. πάθη), fr. ὑστερά, womb.] A nervous affection, marked by alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation of strangulation.

HÛS-TËR'IC, } *a.* Of, or pertaining to.
HÛS-TËR'IC-AL, } ing to, hysterics; convulsive.

HÛS-TËR'ICS, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) See *HYSTERIA*.

HÛS'TËR-ON-PRËTËR-ON, *n.* [Gr. ὕστερος, the latter, following, and πρότερος, before others.] (*Rhet.*) (*a.*) A figure in which the word that should follow comes first. (*b.*) An inversion of logical order.

HÛS'TËR-ËT'Û-MÏ, *n.* [Gr. ὑστερά, womb, and τομή, a cutting.] The operation of cutting into the uterus, for taking out a fetus.

I.

I (i), the ninth letter, and the third vowel, of the English alphabet, has two principal sounds: the long sound, as in *pine, fine, ice*, and the short sound, as in *pin, fit, gift*. See *Prin. of Phon.*, §§ 15-18, 48, 49. *I* and *J* were formerly regarded as the same character.

I, *pron.* [A-S. *ic*, Goth. *ik*, N. H. *ich*; allied to Lat. *ego*.] The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person; the word which expresses one's self.

I-ÁM'BIC, } *a.* [Gr. ἰαμβικός, Lat. *iambicus*.] 1. Consisting of a short or an unaccented syllable followed by a long or an accented one. 2. Pertaining to, or composed of, iambs.

I-ÁM'BIC, *n.* (*Pros.*) 1. A foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented, and the second accented. 2. A verse composed of short and long, or of accented and unaccented, syllables alternately. 3. A satirical poem.

I-ÁM'BUS, *n.*; *Lat. pl.* **I-ÁM'BI**; **Erg pl.** **I-ÁM'BUS-ES**. [Lat.; Gr. ἰαμβός.] (*Pros.*) A foot consisting of a short syllable followed by a long one, or of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one.

IBEX, *n.* [Lat.] A species of goat, found in the Alps and other moun-



IBEX.

tainous parts of Europe, having long, recurved horns.

IBIS, *n.* [Gr. ἰβίς.] A bird which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.



Ibis.

ICE, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. ís; Goth. eisan, to shine.] 1. Water in a solid state. 2. Concreted sugar. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with ice; to convert into ice. 2. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost. 3. To freeze.

ICE-BERG, *n.* [Ger. eisberg, from eis, ice, and berg, mountain.] A mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

ICE-BLINK, *n.* A bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice out of sight.

ICE-CREAM, *n.* Cream or milk, sweetened, flavored, and congealed by a freezing mixture. [Ing. ice.]

ICE-FLOE, *n.* A large mass of floating ice. 2. A place for preserving ice during warm weather.

ICH-NEUMON, *n.* [Gr. ιχθυών, the tracker, because it hunts out the eggs of the crocodile.] Ichneumon.



Ichneumon.

A carnivorous animal which inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile.

ICH-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ιχνογραφία, fr. ichnos, track, footstep, and γράφειν, to describe.] A horizontal section of a building or other object; a ground-plan.

ICHOR (řkor), *n.* [Gr. ἰχώρ.] 1. A fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods. 2. Colorless matter flowing from an ulcer.

ICHORŌS, *a.* Resembling ichor.

ICH'THY-ŌL'O-ŪY, *n.* [Gr. ιχθύς, fish, and λόγος, discourse.] Science of the systematic arrangement or classification of fishes.

ICI-ELE (řsi-ki), *n.* [A.-S. isgicel, or ises-gicel, fr. is, ice, and gicel, icicle.] A pendant, conical mass of ice.

ICI-NESS, *n.* State of being icy.

ICING, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar; frosting.

ICŌN'O-ELĀST, *n.* [Gr. εικονοκλάστης, from εἰκών, image, and κλάσσης, a breaker.] A destroyer of images or idols. [ages.]

ICŌN'O-ELĀSTIC, *a.* Breaking images. **ICŌN-ŌG'RA-PHY**, *n.* [Gr. εικονογραφία, fr. εἰκών, an image, and γράφειν, to describe.] The description of ancient images or representations.

ICŌ-SA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. εἰκοσι, twenty, and ἔδρα, seat, base.] A regular solid, consisting of twenty equal and similar triangular pyramids whose vertices meet in the center of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it.

IE-TER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. ἰετερικός, fr. IE-TER'IC-AL, } ἱερεῖος, jaundice.]

Pertaining to, affected with, or good against, the jaundice.

ICY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Pertaining to, or abounding in, ice; cold.

IDĒ'AL, *n.* [Gr. ἰδέα, fr. ἰδεῖν, to see.] 1. Image or picture of any object whatever, whether sensible or spiritual. 2. A notion, conception, or thought. 3. A belief, doctrine, or opinion. 4. Complete conception of an object when thought of in its necessary elements or constituents.

IDĒ'AL, *n.* A conception proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment. — *a.* Existing in idea or thought.

SYN. — Intellectual; mental; visionary; fanciful; imaginary; unreal.

IDĒ'AL-ISM, *n.* The doctrine that we have no rational grounds to believe in the reality of any thing but ideas and their relations.

IDĒ'AL-IST, *n.* A believer in idealism.

IDĒ'AL-ITY, *n.* A lively imagination, united to a love of the beautiful.

IDĒ'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give an ideal form or value to.

IDĒNT'IC-AL, *n.* [Lat. idem, the same.] 1. The same; not different. 2. Uttering the same truth.

IDĒNT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In an identical manner. [tifying.]

IDĒNTI-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of identifying, united to a love of the beautiful.

IDĒNTI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [From Lat. idem, the same, and facere, to make.] 1. To treat as being one and the same. 2. To determine or establish the identity of. — *v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, use, effect, &c.

IDĒNTI-TY, *n.* State of being identical, or the same; sameness.

IDĒ'O-GRĀPH'IC } (110), *a.* [Gr. IDĒ'O-GRĀPH'IC-AL } ἰδέα, idea, and γράφειν, to write.] Representing an idea, without reference to the name given to it, as by means of figures or symbols.

IDĒ-ŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* Science of representing ideas in an ideographic manner, as in short-hand writing.

IDĒS, *n. pl.* [Lat. idus.] [Anc. Rom. Calendar.] The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months.

IDĒ-ŌĒ'RA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιος, peculiar, and κράσις, mixture.] Peculiarity of constitution; idiosyncrasy.

IDĒ-O-ŪY, *n.* [See IDIOT.] Condition of being idiotic.

IDĒ-ŌM, *n.* [Gr. ἰδίωμα, from ἰδιος, proper, peculiar.] 1. A peculiar mode of expression. 2. Peculiar form or variety of language.

SYN. — Dialect. — The idioms of a language belong to its very structure; its dialects are varieties of expression in-crafted upon it in different localities or by different professions. Each county of England has some peculiarities of dialect, and so have most of the professions, while the great idioms of the language are every where the same.

IDĒ-O-MĀT'IC, } *a.* Peculiar to a IDĒ-O-MĀT'IC-AL, } language.

IDĒ-O-PĀTH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

IDĒ-ŌP'A-THY, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιοπάθεια, fr. ἰδιος, peculiar, and πάθος, suffering.] A morbid condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

IDĒ-Ō-SYŪ'ĒRA-SY, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιοσυκράσις, fr. ἰδιος, peculiar, and σύγκρασις, a mixing together.] A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility.

IDĒ-ŌT, *n.* [Gr. ἰδιώτης, a private, uneducated, ignorant, ill-informed person.] A natural fool; a simpleton.

IDĒ-ŌT'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or like, IDĒ-ŌT'IC-AL, } an idiot; foolish.

IDLE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. idel.] 1. Useless; unprofitable. 2. Inactive; doing nothing. 3. Averse to labor or employment.

SYN. — Indolent; lazy. — Indolent denotes an habitual love of ease, a settled dislike of movement or effort; idle is opposed to busy, and denotes a dislike of continuous exertion. An idle person may be active in his way, but is reluctant to force himself to what he does not like. Lazy is only a stronger and more contemptuous term for indolent.

SYN. — To spend in idleness; to waste. [of being idle.]

IDLE-NESS, *n.* Condition or quality

SYN. — Inaction; indolence; sluggishness; sloth; laziness.

IDLER, *n.* One who idles; a lazy person. [ly; lazily.]

IDLY, *adv.* In an idle manner; vainly.

IDOL, *n.* [Gr. εἶδωλον, fr. εἶδος, form, figure.] 1. An image made an object of worship. 2. Any thing loved to excess.

IDŌLA-TĒR, *n.* 1. A worshiper of idols; a pagan. 2. A great admirer.

IDŌLA-TĒSS, *n.* A female worshiper of idols.

IDŌLA-TROŪS, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, idolatry.

IDŌLA-TRY, *n.* 1. Worship of idols. 2. Excessive attachment or veneration.

IDŌL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make an idol of. 2. To love or reverence to adoration.

IDYL, or **IDYL**, *n.* [Gr. εἰδύλλιον, dim. of εἶδος, form.] A short pastoral poem; also an elevated narrative or descriptive poem.

IF, *v. t.*, but commonly called a *conj.* [O. Eng. and A.-S. gif.] 1. In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that. 2. Whether.

IG'NE-ŌS, *a.* [Lat. igneus, fr. ignis, fire.] 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, fire. 2. (Geol.) Resulting from the action of fire.

IG-NIFĒR-ŌS, *a.* [Lat. ignifer, fr. ignis, fire, and ferre, to produce.] Producing fire.

IG-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [Lat. ignipotens, fr. ignis, fire, and potens, powerful.] Presiding over fire.

IG'NIS-FĀTŪ-S, *n.; pl.* IG'NĒS-FĀTŪ-I. [Lat. ignis, fire, and fatuus, foolish; — from its misleading

ŌR, DŌ, WŌLF, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, C, silent; Ċ, Ĝ, soft; e, ē, hard; A; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

travelers.] A light that appears, in the night, over marshy grounds.

IG-NITE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To kindle, or set on fire. — *v. i.* To take fire.

IG-NIT'BLE, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

IG-NI'TION (ig-nish/un), *n.* 1. Act of igniting. 2. State of being ignited.

IG-NO'BLE, *a.* [Lat. *ignobilis*, fr. *in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble.] 1. Of low birth or family. 2. Mean; worthless. 3. Not honorable, or generous.

SYN.—Degenerate; degraded; base; dishonorable; reproachful; disgraceful; shameful; scandalous; infamous.

IG-NO'BL'Y, *adv.* In an ignoble manner.

IG-NO-MIN'I-OÜS, *a.* 1. Incurring public disgrace; infamous; shameful. 2. Deserving ignominy; despicable.

IG-NO-MINI-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In an ignominious manner.

IG-NO-MIN'Y, *n.* [Lat. *ignominia*, fr. *in*, not, and *nomen*, name.] 1. Public disgrace or dishonor. 2. An act deserving disgrace.

SYN.—Opprobrium; reproach; dishonor; shame; contempt; infamy.

IG-NO-RÄ'MUS, *n.*; *pl.* **IG-NO-RÄ'MUS-ES**. [Lat., we are ignorant.] An ignorant person.

IG-NO-RÄNCE, *n.* [Lat. *ignorantia*.] Condition of being ignorant.

IG-NO-RÄNT, *a.* 1. Destitute of knowledge. 2. Unacquainted; unaware. 3. Displaying ignorance; resulting from ignorance.

SYN.—Illiterate.—*Ignorant* denotes want of knowledge, either as to a single subject or to information in general; *illiterate* refers to an ignorance of letters, or of knowledge acquired by reading and study. In the Middle Ages, a great proportion of the higher classes were *illiterate*, and yet were far from being *ignorant*, especially in regard to war and other active pursuits.

IG-NO-RÄNT-LY, *adv.* In an ignorant manner.

IG-NÖRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ignorare*, fr. *ignarus*, ignorant, from *in*, un-, not, and *gnarus*, knowing.] 1. To be ignorant of. 2. (*Law*.) To throw out as false or ungrounded; —said of a bill. 3. Hence, to refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration.

IL'I-ÄC, *a.* [N. Lat. *ilicis*, fr. *ilia*, *il*-L'ÄC-AL, } flank, small intestines.] 1. Pertaining to the ilium, or flank bone. 2. Pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.

ILK, *a.* [Scot. *ilk*. See **EACH**.] The same; also; each; every.

ILL, *a.* [Contr. from *evil*.] 1. Contrary to good in a physical or a moral sense. 2. Sick; unwell. 3. Not accordant with rule, fitness, or propriety.

SYN.—Evil; bad; unfortunate; disagreeable; unfavorable; wicked; wrong; iniquitous; naughty; incorrect; rude; unpolished; inelegant.

—*n.* 1. Evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity. 2. Wickedness;

depravity; iniquity. — *adv.* 1. Not easily. 2. Not rightly; not well.

IL-LÄ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *illatio*, from *inferre*, *illatum*, to bring in.] Inference; deduction; conclusion.

IL-LÄ-TIVE, *a.* Relating to illation; inferential. — *n.* An illative particle.

ILL-BRËD, *a.* Not well-bred; impolite; illiberal.

IL-LË-GÄL'TY, *n.* Unlawfulness.

IL-LË-GÄL-LY, *adv.* Unlawfully.

IL-LË-G'I-BIL'TY, *n.* Quality of being illegible. [read.]

IL-LË-G'I-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being read.

IL-LË-G'I-BLV, *adv.* In a manner not to be read. [illegitimate.]

IL-LË-GIT'MÄ-CY, *n.* State of being illegitimate (45), *a.* 1. Not regular or authorized; unlawful. 2. Born out of wedlock. 3. Illogical.

IL-L'FÄ'VÖRED, *a.* Ill-looking; deformed; ugly.

IL-LIB'ER-AL, *a.* Not liberal; niggardly; mean; base; narrow-minded.

IL-LIB'ER-ÄL'TY, *n.* Quality of being illiberal.

IL-LIB'ER-ÄL-LY, *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously.

IL-LIC'IT, *a.* [Lat. *illicitus*, from *in*, not, and *licitus*, permitted.] Not permitted; prohibited; unlawful.

IL-LIM'IT-ÄBLE, *a.* Incapable of being limited.

IL-LIT'ER-Ä-CY, *n.* Ignorance.

IL-LIT'ER-ÄTE (45), *a.* Ignorant of letters or books.

SYN.—Ignorant; untaught; unlearned; unlettered. See **IGNORANT**.

ILL-NÄTÜRED, *a.* Of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious; cross; crabbed; surly.

ILL'NESS, *n.* 1. Disease; indisposition. 2. Wrong moral conduct; wickedness; iniquity.

SYN.—Sickness.—Originally *sickness* was the English term for a continuous disease, as in our version of the Scriptures, &c. Within the present century, there has been a tendency in England to use *illness* exclusively in this sense, and to confine *sickness* more especially to a sense of nausea, or "sickness of the stomach;" hence it is there common to say of a friend, "He has been *ill* for some weeks," "He has had a long *illness*." This practice is gaining ground in America to some extent; but as the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and most of the great English writers use "sick" and "sickness" in these cases, it is probable the change will be slow, if ever made.

IL-LÖG'IC-ÄL, *a.* 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic. 2. Contrary to logic.

IL-LÖG'IC-ÄL-LY, *adv.* In an illogical manner. [unlute.]

ILL-STÄRRED, *a.* Fated to be unfortunate.

IL-LÜDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *illudere*, fr. prefix *il*, for *in*, and *ludere*, to play.] To deceive; to mock.

IL-LÜME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **ILLUMINATE**.] To illuminate.

IL-LÜ'MI-NÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *illuminare*; *in* and *luminare*, to enlighten.] 1. To enlighten; to

supply with light. 2. To light up, as a building. 3. To adorn with colored decorations or illustrations.

IL-LÜ'MI-NÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of illuminating. 2. Festive decoration of buildings with lights. 3. Adornment of books, &c., with colored illustrations. 4. That which is illuminated, as a house; also, an ornamented book or manuscript. 5. Brightness; splendor. [adorn.]

IL-LÜ'MINE, *v. t.* To illuminate; to enlighten. [Lat. *illucio*.] An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision.

SYN.—Delusion; mockery; deception; chimeræ; fallacy; error; hallucination. See **DELUSION**.

IL-LÜ'SIVE, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful.

IL-LÜ'SÖ-RY, *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; fallacious.

IL-LÜ'STRÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *illustrare*, *tratum*, fr. *illustris*, bright.] 1. To make clear or bright. 2. To exhibit distinctly. 3. To explain; to exemplify. 4. To ornament and elucidate with pictures.

IL-LÜS-TRÄTION, *n.* 1. Explanation; elucidation. 2. State of being illustrated. 3. That which illustrates; especially an illustrative engraving.

IL-LÜS'TRÄTIVE, *a.* Tending, or intended, to illustrate. [illustrates.]

IL-LÜS'TRÄTOR, *n.* [Lat.] One who illustrates.

IL-LÜS'TRI-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *illustris*.] 1. Characterized by greatness, nobleness, &c. 2. Confering luster or honor; brilliant.

SYN.—Distinguished; famous; remarkable; conspicuous; noted; celebrated; signal; renowned; eminent; exalted; noble; glorious. See **DISTINGUISHED**.

ILL'-WILL', *n.* Enmity; malevolence.

ILL'LY, *adv.* In an ill or evil manner.

☞ A word sometimes used, though improperly, for *ill*.

IM'ÄGE, *n.* [Lat. *imago*.] 1. A similitude of any person or thing; a likeness; an effigy. 2. An idol. 3. Semblance; appearance. 4. A representation of any thing to the mind.

5. (*Rhet.*) A lively description. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form an image of. 2. To represent to the mental vision.

IM'ÄGE-RY, *n.* 1. Images in general. 2. Unreal show. 3. Work of the imagination. 4. Rhetorical decoration.

IM-ÄG'I-NÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being imagined.

IM-ÄG'I-NÄ-RY, *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy.

SYN.—Ideal; fanciful; chimerical; visionary; fancied; unreal.

IM-ÄG'I-NÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived, or to recall a mental or spiritual state. 2. Power to recreate or recombine with readiness, under the stimulus of excited feeling, for the accomplishment of an elevated purpose.

SYN.—Fancy.—These terms are often confounded, but more properly apply to

distinct exercises of the same general power, the plastic or creative faculty. *Imagination* is the higher exercise; it creates by laws more closely connected with the reason; it has *strong emotion* as its actuating and formative cause; it aims at results of a definite and weighty character. Milton's fiery lake, the debates of his Pandemonium, the exquisite scenes of his Paradise, are all products of the *imagination*. *Fancy* moves on a lighter wing; it is governed by laws of association which are more remote, and sometimes arbitrary or capricious; it has for its actuating spirit feelings of a lively, gay, and versatile character; it seeks to please by unexpected combinations of thought, startling contrasts, flashes of brilliant imagery, &c. Pope's "Rape of the Lock" is an exhibition of fancy, which has scarcely its equal in the literature of any country.

IM-ĀG'T-NĀ'TIVE, a. 1. Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination. 2. Full of images, &c.

IM-ĀG'TINE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form in the mind a notion or idea of. 2. To contrive in purpose. 3. To represent to one's self.

SYN.—To fancy; to conceive; to apprehend; to think; to believe; to suppose; to deem; to plan; to scheme; to devise; to frame.
—**v. i.** 1. To form conceptions. 2. To think; to suppose.

IM-BĀN'KMENT, n. 1. Act of surrounding with a bank. 2. Banks or mounds of earth.

IM-BE-CĪLE (or im'be-seel'), a. [Lat. *imbecillus*, fr. in upon, and *bacillum*, a small staff.] Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind; decrepit.

SYN.—Weak; debilitated; feeble; infirm; impotent.

IM-BE-CĪ-TY, n. Feebleness of body or of mind.

SYN.—See DEBILITY.

IM-BED', v. t. To lay, as in a bed.

IM-BIBE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *imbibere*; prefix in and *bibere*, to drink.] To drink in; to absorb.

IM-BI-BĪ'TION (-bish'un), n. Act of imbibing.

IM-BIT'TER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make bitter or unhappy. 2. To render more violent; to exasperate.

IM-BŌD'Y, v. t. See EMBODY.

IM-BŌLD'EN, v. t. See EMBOLDEN.

IM-BŌR'DER, v. t. 1. To furnish or adorn with a border. 2. To set as in a border.

IM-BŌS'OM, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To hold in the bosom; hence, to admit to the heart or affection.

IM'BRI-CATE, } a. [Lat. *imbricatus*, *imbricatus*, covered with tiles, *imbrez*, a hollow tile.] 1. Beut and hollowed like a gutter-tile. 2. Lying over each other in regular order, like tiles. [of the edges.]

IM'BRI-CĀ'TION, n. An overlapping **IM-BRŌGL'IO (-brŏl'yo), n.** [It. See BROIL.] A complicated and embarrassing state of things.

IM-BROWN, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To make brown; to tan.

IM-BRUE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *im* for in, and O. Eng. *bruc*, allied to *breu*.] To soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood.

IM-BRUTE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To degrade to the state of a brute. — **v. i.** To sink to the state of a brute.

IM-BŪE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *imbuerē*.] 1. To tinge deeply; to dye. 2. To cause to become penetrated.

IM'TA-BLE, a. 1. Capable of being imitated. 2. Worthy of imitation.

IM'TĀ-TE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *imitari*, *imitatus*.] To follow as a pattern or example; to copy, in form, qualities, &c.; to counterfeit.

IM'TĀ'TION, n. 1. Act of imitating. 2. That which is made as a copy; likeness; resemblance.

IM'TĀ'TIVE, a. 1. Inclined to imitate; imitating. 2. Formed after a model or pattern.

IM'TĀ'TOR, n. One who imitates. **IM-MĀC'U-LATE, a.** [Lat. *immaculatus*.] 1. Spotless; without blemish; unstained. 2. Limpid; pure.

IM'MA-NENCE, } n. Condition of be- **IM'MA-NEN-CE, } ing immanent; an**
IM'MA-NEN-CE, } dwelling.

IM'MA-NENT, a. [Lat. *immanens*, remaining in or near.] Inherent; internal or subjective.

IM-MAN'U-EL, n. [Heb.] God with us; — an appellation of the Savior.

IM'MA-TĒ'RĪ-AL, a. 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual. 2. Of no essential consequence; unimportant.

IM'MA-TĒ'RĪ-AL-ĪSM, n. Doctrine that immaterial substances or spiritual beings exist or are possible.

IM'MA-TĒ'RĪ-AL-ĪST, n. One who believes in immaterialism.

IM'MA-TĒ'RĪ-Ā'L'I-TY, n. Quality of being immaterial.

IM'MA-TŪRE', a. 1. Not mature; unripe; not arrived at perfection or completion; crude. 2. Too early; premature.

IM'MA-TŪRE'LY, adv. Unseasonably; prematurely.

IM'MA-TŪ'RĪ-TY, n. Condition or quality of being immature.

IM-MĒAS'UR-A-BLE (-mĕzh'ur-), a. Incapable of being measured; illimitable.

IM-MĒAS'UR-A-BLY, adv. To an extent not to be measured.

IM-MĒ'DI-ATE, a. [L. Lat. *immediatus*; prefix in and *medius*, middle.] 1. Not separated in respect to place by any thing intervening; proximate. 2. Not deferred by an interval of time. 3. Acting directly.

IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-LY, adv. Without delay or intervention of any thing.

IM-MĒ'DI-ATE-NESS, n. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IM-MĒ-MŌ'RĪ-AL, a. 1. Beyond memory; out of mind. 2. (*Eng. Law.*) Previous to the reign of Richard I.

IM-MĒNSE', a. [Lat. *immensus*; prefix in and *mensus*, measured.] Unlimited; unbounded; very great.

SYN.—Infinite; immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; vast; prodigious; enormous; monstrous; huge.

IM-MĒNSE'LY, adv. Without limits.

IM-MĒNS'I-TY, n. 1. Unlimited exten-

sion; infinity. 2. Vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

IM-MĒNS'U-RA-BLE, a. Not to be measured; immeasurable.

IM-MĒRSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *immergere*, *mersum*.] 1. To plunge into a fluid. 2. To engage deeply; to involve.

IM-MĒR'SION, n. 1. Act of immersing, or state of being immersed. 2. Disappearance of a celestial body, by passing either behind another, or into its shadow.

IM-MĒSH', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To entangle in meshes.

IM-MĒ-THŌD'IC-AL, a. Without method or systematic arrangement.

SYN.—Irregular; confused; disorderly. **IM-MI-GRANT, n.** One who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

IM-MI-GRĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *immigrare*, *gratum*.] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. [grating.]

IM-MI-GRĀ'TION, n. Act of immigrating. **IM-MI-NEN-CE, n.** 1. Quality or condition of being imminent. 2. Impending evil or danger.

IM-MI-NENT, a. [Lat. *imminens*, projecting, hanging over.] Threatening immediately to fall or occur.

SYN.—Impending; threatening. — *Imminent* is the strongest; it denotes that something is ready to fall on the instant; as, in *imminent* danger of one's life. *Impending* denotes that something hangs suspended over us, and may so remain indefinitely; as, the *impending* evils of war. *Threatening* supposes some danger in prospect, but more remote; as, *threatening* indications for the future.

IM-MĪS'CI-BĪ-L'I-TY, n. Incapacity of being mixed. [being mixed.]

IM-MĪS'CI-BLE, a. Not capable of

IM-MĪS'SION (-mĭsh'un), n. Act of sending or thrusting in.

IM-MĪT', v. t. [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *immittere*; in and *mittere*, to send.] To inject; to infuse.

IM-MĪT'I-GA-BLE, a. [Lat. *immittigabilis*.] Not capable of being mitigated.

IM-MŌ-BĪ-L'I-TY, n. [Lat. *immobilitas*.] Condition or quality of being immovable; fixedness.

IM-MŌD'ER-ATE, a. Not moderate; not confined to suitable limits.

SYN.—Excessive; exorbitant; extravagant.

IM-MŌD'ER-ATE-LY, adv. Excessively; unreasonably.

IM-MŌD'ER-ATE-NESS, n. Quality of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

IM-MŌD'EST, a. 1. Not limited to due bounds. 2. Wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require.

SYN.—Indecorous; indelicate; shameless; indecent; impure; unchaste.

IM-MŌD'EST-LY, adv. Without modesty; indecently.

IM-MŌD'EST-Y, n. 1. Want of modesty. 2. Want of delicacy or decent reserve.

IM/MO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *immolare, latum*.] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim.

IM/MO-LĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of immolating. 2. A sacrifice.

IM-MÖR'AL, *a.* Inconsistent with rectitude; contrary to conscience or the divine law.

SYN.—Wicked; vicious; depraved; profligate; dissolute; licentious.

IM/MO-RĀL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being immoral. 2. An immoral act or practice.

IM-MÖR'TAL, *a.* [Lat. *immortalis*.] 1. Not mortal; exempt from liability to die. 2. Connected with immortality. 3. Destined to perpetual fame.

SYN.—Eternal; everlasting; ceaseless; perpetual; endless; imperishable; incorruptible; deathless.

IM/MOR-TĀL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Unending existence. 2. Exemption from oblivion.

IM-MÖR'TAL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render immortal.

IM-MÖR'TAL-LY, *adv.* In an immortal manner; with exemption from death.

IM-MÖV'A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Condition or quality of being immovable.

IM-MÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being moved, altered, or affected.

SYN.—Fixed; stable; steadfast; unalterable; unchangeable; unimpressible. *pl.* (*Civil Law*.) Lands, and things adherent thereto.

IM-MÖV'A-BLY, *adv.* Unalterably; unchangeably.

IM-MŪ'NI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *immunitas*.]

1. Exemption from any charge, duty, office, or tax; a particular privilege. 2. Freedom.

IM-MŪRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose within walls; to imprison.

IM-MŪTA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being unchangeable.

IM-MŪTA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *immutabilis*.] Not mutable; unchangeable; invariable.

IM-MŪTA-BLY, *adv.* Unchangeably.

IMP, *n.* A young or inferior devil.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. impan, impan*, fr. Gr. *ἐπιπνεύειν*, to plant in.]

To insert as a feather into a broken wing; hence, to increase; to plume.

IM-PĀCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *impingere, pactum*, to push, strike against.] To press or drive firmly together. [*nicated*.]

IM-PACT, *n.* Collision; force communicated.

IM-PĀIR', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *in and pejorare*, to make worse.] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength.

SYN.—To diminish; decrease; injure; weaken; enfeeble.

IM-PĀLE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fix on a stake; to put to death by doing so. 2. To inclose, as with stakes.

IM-PĀLE'MENT, *n.* Act of impaling.

IM-PĀL/PA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being palpable.

IM-PĀL/PA-BLE, *a.* Not palpable; not to be felt.

IM-PĀL/PA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not readily felt.

IM-PĀ-NĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *in and panis*, bread.] Supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body with the bread, in the eucharist.

IM-PĀN'EL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] To form, as a list of jurors.

IM-PĀR'A-DISE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put in a state of supreme felicity.

IM-PĀR'I-TY, *n.* Difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, &c.

IM-PĀRK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose for a park.

IM-PĀRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *impartire, impartire*; *in and partire*, to part, divide.] 1. To bestow a share or portion of. 2. To make known.

SYN.—To share; yield; confer; grant; give; reveal; disclose; discover; divulge. See COMMUNICATE.

IM-PĀR'TIAL, *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just.

IM-PĀR'TI-ĀL'I-TY (-pār'shī-ā'l'i-tī or -pār-shā'l'i-tī), *n.* Freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness.

IM-PĀR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* In an impartial manner. [*ing* impartible.]

IM-PĀRT'I-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being impartible.

IM-PĀRT'I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not partible; indivisible. 2. Capable of being imparted. [*passed*.]

IM-PĀSS'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being passed.

SYN.—Impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

IM-PĀS/SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality or condition of being impassible.

IM-PĀS/SI-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *impassibilis*.] Incapable of suffering.

IM-PĀS'SION (-pāsh'un), *v. t.* To move or affect strongly with passion.

IM-PĀS'SIONED (-pāsh'und), *p. a.* Actuated or agitated by passion; animated; excited.

IM-PĀS'SIVE, *a.* Not susceptible of pain or suffering; insensible.

IM-PAS-TĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of making into paste. 2. A combination of different substances by means of cements capable of resisting fire or air.

IM-PĀSTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To knead; to make into paste. 2. To lay on colors thick and bold.

IM-PĀTIENCE, *n.* 1. Want of patience. 2. Violence of temper; vehement passion.

IM-PĀTIENT, *a.* 1. Not patient; not bearing with composure. 2. Prompted by, or exhibiting, impatience.

IM-PĀTIENT-LY, *adv.* In an impatient manner. [*pawn*.]

IM-PAWN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pawn.

IM-PĒACH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *empêcher*, to prevent, bar, fr. Lat. *impingere*, to thrust or drive against.] 1. To charge, as an officer, with misbehavior in office. 2. To call in question.

SYN.—To accuse; arraign; censure; criminate; indict. See ACCUSE.

IM-PĒACH'MENT, *n.* Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached.

IM-PĒARL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form into pearls. 2. To decorate with pearls.

IM-PĒC'CA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Exemption from sin, error, or offense.

IM-PĒC'CA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *impeccabilis*.] Not liable to sin; perfect.

IM-PE-CŪ'NI-ŌS'I-TY, *n.* Want of money.

IM-PE-CŪ'NI-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *in, not, and pecunia*, money.] Not having money; poor.

IM-PĒDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *impedire*, lit. to entangle the feet.] To hinder; to obstruct.

IM-PĒD'I-MENT, *n.* That which impedes or hinders progress or motion.

SYN.—Hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty.—An *impediment* literally strikes against our feet, checking our progress, and we remove it. An *obstacle* rises up before us in our path, and we surmount it. A *difficulty* sets before us something hard to be done, and we encounter it and overcome it. A *hindrance* holds us back for a time, but we break away from it.

IM-PĒL', *v. t.* [-LED; -LING.] [Lat. *impellere*; *in and pellere*, to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to incite to action in any way.

SYN.—To instigate; incite; induce, influence; incite; move.

IM-PĒL'LENT, *a.* Having the quality of impelling.—*n.* A force that drives forward.

IM-PĒND', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *impendere*.] To hang over; to be suspended above; to be imminent.

IM-PĒND'ENCE, } *n.* State of im-
IM-PĒND'EN-Ŷ, } pending; near approach. [*minent*.]

IM-PĒND'ENT, *a.* Impending; impending.

IM-PĒND'ING, *p. a.* Hanging over; impending.

SYN.—Imminent; menacing; threatening. See IMMINENT.

IM-PĒN'E-TRA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being impenetrable.

IM-PĒN'E-TRA-BLE, *a.* 1. Incapable of being penetrated. 2. Inaccessible, as to knowledge, sympathy, &c.

IM-PĒN'E-TRA-BLY, *adv.* In an impenetrable manner.

IM-PĒN'I-TENCE, } *n.* Condition of
IM-PĒN'I-TEN-Ŷ, } being impenitent; obduracy of heart.

IM-PĒN'I-TENT, *a.* Not penitent; not repenting of sin; obdurate.—*n.* A hardened sinner. [*repentance*.]

IM-PĒN'I-TENT-LY, *adv.* Without repentance.

IM-PĒR'A-TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *imperativus*, fr. *imperare*, to command.] 1. Expressive of command; authoritative. 2. Obligatory; binding.

IM-PĒR'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Authoritatively.

IM-PĒR-ĈĒP'TI BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being imperceptible.

IM-PĒR-ĈĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* 1. Not perceptible; insensible. 2. Very small, fine or very slow in progress.

IM-PĒR-ĈĒP'TI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

IM-PĒR'FEET (14), *a.* 1. Not perfect or complete. 2. Wanting in some essential elementary organ. 3. Not fulfilling its design. 4. Marked by defects or evil.

IM-PER-FĒC'TION, n. Quality of being imperfect; want of perfection.

SYN.— Defect; deficiency; incompleteness; fault; failing; weakness; frailty; futile; blamish; vice.

IM-PĒR-FĒC'T-LY, adv. In an imperfect manner.

IM-PĒR-FO-RA-BLE, a. Incapable of being perforated. [or pierced.]

IM-PĒR-FO-RATE, a. Not perforated

IM-PĒR'I-AL (89), a. [Lat. *imperialis*; *imperium*, command, empire.] 1. Relating to an empire, or to an emperor. 2. Sovereign; supreme. — *n.* A tuft of hair on a man's lower lip.

IM-PĒR'I-AL-IST, u. A subject or soldier of an emperor. [al manner.]

IM-PĒR'I-AL-LY, adv. In an imperial

IM-PĒR'IL, v. t. [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 187.] To bring into peril.

IM-PĒR'I-OŪS (89), a. Commanding; authoritative; dictatorial; haughty; arrogant; ove-bearing.

SYN.— Domineering; lordly.— One who is *imperial* exercises his authority in a manner highly offensive for its spirit and tone; one who is *lordly* assumes a lofty air in order to display his importance; one who is *domineering* gives orders in a way to make others feel their inferiority.

IM-PĒR'I-OŪS-LY, adv. In an imperial manner.

IM-PĒR'ISH-A-BLE, a. Not perishable; indestructible.

IM-PĒR'ME-A-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being impermeable.

IM-PĒR'ME-A-BLE, a. Not permeable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

IM-PĒR'SON-AL, a. Not personal; not representing a person; not having personality.

IM-PĒR'SON-ĀL'I-TY, n. Condition or quality of being impersonal.

IM-PĒR'SON-AL-LY, adv. In an impersonal manner.

IM-PĒR'SON-ĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify. 2. To represent the person of; to personate.

IM-PĒR'SON-ĀTION, n. Act of impersonating; personification.

IM-PĒR-SPI-C'U-OŪS, a. Not perspicuous; obscure; vague.

IM-PĒR-TI-NENCE, { n. 1. Quality

IM-PĒR-TI-NEN-CY, } of being impertinent; irrelevance. 2. Unbecoming conduct; rudeness; incivility. 3. A thing out of place, or of no value, &c.

IM-PĒR-TI-NENT (14), a. 1. Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant. 2. Offending against the rules of good-breeding.

SYN.— Officious.— A person is *officious* who intrudes his *offices* or assistance where they are not needed; he is *impertinent* when he intermeddles in things with which he has no concern. The former shows a want of tact, the latter a want of breeding, or, more commonly, a spirit of sheer impudence.

IM-PĒR-TI-NENT-LY, adv. In an impertinent manner.

IM-PĒR-TŪR-BA-BIL'I-TY, n. State of being imperturbable; self-possession; coolness.

IM-PĒR-TŪR-BA-BLE, a. [Lat. *imperturbabilis*.] Incapable of being disturbed.

IM-PĒR-TUR-BĀ'TION, u. Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness.

IM-PĒR'VI-OŪS, a. Not puerious; not admitting of entrance or passage through.

SYN.— Impossible; pathless; impentrateable; imperviable.

IM-PĒR'VI-OŪS-LY, adv. Impenetrably.

IM-PĒT'U-ŌS'I-TY, n. 1. Quality of being impetuous; fury; violence. 2. Vehemence of temper.

IM-PĒT'U-OŪS, a. [Lat. *impetuosus*. See *IMPETUS*.] 1. Rushing with force and violence. 2. Vehement in feeling.

SYN.— Forcible; rapid; hasty; precipitate; furious; boisterous; violent; fierce; passionate.

IM-PĒT'U-OŪS-LY, adv. In an impetuous manner.

IM-PE-TŪS, n. [Lat., fr. *impetere*, to rush upon, attack.] Force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum.

IM-PHĒE, n. The African sugar-cane.

IM-PŪE-TY, n. [Lat. *impietas*.] 1. Quality of being impious. 2. An impious act.

SYN.— Ungodliness; irreligion; unrighteousness; sinfulness; profaneness.

IM-PING'E, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *impingere*; *in* and *pingere*, to fix, strike.] To fall or dash against; to strike.

IM-PI-OŪS, a. [Lat. *impius*; *im*, not, and *pius*, pious.] 1. Not pious; irreligious; profane. 2. Proceeding from, or manifesting, a want of reverence for the Supreme Being.

IM-PI-OŪS-LY, adv. Profanely.

IM-PI-OŪS-NESS, n. Impiety.

IM-PLĀ'CA-BIL'I-TY, u. Quality of being implacable.

IM-PLĀ'CA-BLE, a. [Lat. *implacabilis*.] Not placable; incapable of being pacified.

SYN.— Unappeasable; inexorable; irreconcilable; unrelenting; relentless.

IM-PLĀ'CA-BLY, adv. With unappeasable enmity.

IM-PLĀNT, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To set, plant, or infix, for the purpose of growth.

IM-PLAN-TĀ'TION, n. Act of implanting, or state of being implanted.

IM-PLĒAD, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To sue at law.

IM-PLĒ-MENT, n. [Lat. *implementum*, fr. *implere*, to fill up.] An instrument or utensil as supplying a requisite to an end.

IM-PLĒTION, n. 1. Act of filling; state of being full. 2. That which fills up; filling.

IM-PLĒX, a. [Lat. *implexus*, infolded, entangled.] Intricate; entangled; complicated.

IM-PLĒ-CĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *implicare*, -*catum*: *in* and *placare*, to fold.] 1. To infold; to connect in many relations. 2. To bring

into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned.

IM-PLĒ-CĀ'TION, u. 1. Act of implicating, or state of being implicated. 2. That which is implied, but not expressed. [pliate.]

IM-PLĒ-CĀ'TIVE, a. Tending to imply

IM-PLĒ'IT, a. [Lat. *implicitus*.] 1. Fairly to be understood, though not expressed; implied. 2. Trusting to another, without doubting or reserve.

IM-PLĒ'IT-LY, adv. 1. Impliedly. 2. With unreserved confidence.

IM-PLĒ'IT-NESS, n. State of trusting without reserve.

IM-PLĒ'VE-LY, adv. By implication.

IM-PLŌRE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *implorare*; *in* and *plorare*, to cry aloud.] To call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly.

SYN.— To beseech; supplicate; crave; entreat; beg; solicit.

IM-PLŌ-RE-LY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [See *IMPLICARE*.] To contain by implication; to include virtually.

SYN.— To comprise; import; denote; signify. See *INVOLVE*.

IM-PO'ISON, v. t. To impregnate or affect with poison. [policy.]

IM-PŌL'I-CY, n. Inexpedience; bad

IM-PO-LĪTE, a. Not polite; uncivil.

IM-PO-LĪTE-LY, adv. In an impolite manner; uncivilly.

IM-PO-LĪTE-NESS, n. Quality of being impolite.

IM-PŌL'I-TIC, a. Not politic; wanting in policy or prudent management.

SYN.— Indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient.

IM-PŌN'DER-A-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being imponderable.

IM-PŌN'DER-A-BLE, a. Without sensible weight.

IM-PO-RŌS'I-TY, n. Want of porosity.

IM-PŌR'ŌUS, a. Destitute of pores; compact.

IM-PŌRT, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *importare*; *in* and *portare*, to bear.] 1. To bring in from abroad. 2. To imply; to signify. 3. To be of importance or consequence to.

IM-PŌRT, u. 1. That which is brought in from abroad. 2. Purport; meaning. 3. Importance; consequence.

IM-PŌR'TANCE, n. Quality of being important; consequence; moment.

IM-PŌR'TANT, a. Possessing weight or consequence; significant; weighty.

IM-PŌR-TĀ'TION, n. 1. Act or practice of importing. 2. Goods introduced into a country from abroad.

IM-PŌR'TER, n. One who imports.

IM-PŌRT'U-NATE (45), a. Pertinacious in solicitation.

IM-PŌRT'U-NATE-LY, adv. In an importunate manner.

IM-PO-R-TŪNE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *importunare*, from Lat. *importunus*.] To request with urgency; to tease.

IM-POR-TŪ'NI-TY, n. Pressing solicitation; urgent request. [imposed.]

IM-PŌS'A-BLE, a. Capable of being imposed.

IM-PŌSE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *imponere*, *impositum*; *in* and *po-*

ner, to placé.] 1. To lay as a charge, tax, duty, command, or the like; to levy. 2. To pass off; to gáin. 3. To lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination. 4. To prepare for printing, as a form, by arranging the pages upon a stone, and confining them in the chase.

IM-PŌS'ER, *n.* One who imposes or enjoins. [manding.]

IM-PŌS'ING, *p. a.* Impressive; commanding. — *n.* A stone on which pages or columns of type are made into forms.

IM-PO-SI'TION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of imposing. 2. That which is imposed; charge; levy; tax. 3. A trick or deception. 4. Act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony. **SYN.** — See DECEPTION.

IM-PŌS'SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being impossible. 2. An impossible thing.

IM-PŌS'SI-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *impossibilis*] Not possible; incapable of being done.

SYN. — See IMPRACTICABLE.

IM-PŌST, *n.* [See IMPOSE.] 1. A duty or tax on goods imported into a country. 2. The capital of a pillar or cornice which receives an arch.

SYN. — Tribute; toll; excise; custom.

IM-PŌST'HU-MATE, *v. i.* [See IM-POSTHUME.] To form an abscess. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

IM-PŌST'HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of forming an abscess. 2. An abscess.

IM-PŌST'HUME, *n.* [A corruption of *aposteme*.] A collection of pus or purulent matter; an abscess.

IM-PŌST'OR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *imponere*, to deceive.] One who imposes upon others.

IM-PŌST'ŪRE, *n.* Deception practiced under a false or assumed character.

SYN. — Cheat; fraud; trick; imposition; delusion.

IM-PO-TENCE, } *n.* Want of strength
IM-PO-TEN-CY, } or power, animal, intellectual, or moral; especially, want of procreative power.

IM-PO-TENT, *a.* [Lat. *impotens*; *in*, not, and *potens*, powerful.] Wanting power, strength, or vigor, whether physical, intellectual, or moral.

IM-PO-TENT-LY, *adv.* Without power. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To confine, as in a pound.

IM-PŌV'ER-ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *im*, not, and O. Fr. *povere*, *povre*, poor.] 1. To make poor. 2. To exhaust the fertility of. [to poverty.]

IM-PŌV'ER-ISH-MENT, *n.* Reduction of quality of being impracticable.

IM-PRĀE'TI-CA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable. — *a.* 1. Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished. 2. Not easily managed; untractable. 3. Not capable of being easily dealt with. 4. Incapable of being passed or traveled.

SYN. — Impossible; infensible. — A thing is *impracticable* when it cannot be

accomplished by any human means at present possessed; a thing is *impossible* when the laws of nature forbid it. The navigation of a river may now be *impracticable*, but not *impossible*, because the existing obstructions may yet be removed.

IM-PRĀE'TI-CA-BLY, *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

IM-PRE-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *imprecari*, -*atum*; *in* and *pre-cari*, to pray.] To call down by prayer, as something hurtful; to invoke, as evil.

IM-PRE-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of invoking evil on any one.

SYN. — Malediction; curse; execration.

IM-PRE-CA-TŌ-RY, *a.* Of the nature of imprecation.

IM-PRE-CĪS'ION (-sīzh'un), *n.* Want of precision or exactness.

IM-PRE-G'NA-BLE, *a.* 1. Not to be taken by assault. 2. Not to be moved; invincible.

IM-PRE-G'NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *in* and *prægnans*, *prægnas*, pregnant.] 1. To make pregnant. 2. To render fruitful or fertile. 3. To infuse particles of another substance into.

IM-PRE-G'NĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of impregnating. 2. State of being impregnated. 3. Intimate mixture of parts.

IM-PRĒSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *imprimere*, *impressum*.] 1. To press in or upon; to stamp; to imprint. 2. To produce by pressure. 3. To inculcate. 4. To take by force for public service.

IM-PRESS, *n.* 1. A mark made by pressure; imprint; stamp. 2. Influence wrought on the mind.

IM-PRĒSS'Ī-BLE, *a.* Yielding to an impression; susceptible.

IM-PRĒS'SION (-prĕsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of impressing. 2. That which is produced by pressure; — *a.* (a.) A stamp or copy made by pressure; mark. (b.) Sensible result of an influence from without. (c.) An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief. (d.) An edition.

IM-PRĒSS'ĪVE, *a.* 1. Making, or tending to make, an impression. 2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible.

IM-PRĒSS'ĪVE-LY, *adv.* In an impressive manner; forcibly.

IM-PRĒSS'ĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being impressive.

IM-PRĒSS'MENT, *n.* Act of seizing for public use or service.

IM-PRĪ-MĀ'TUR, *n.* [Lat., let it be printed.] A license to print a book.

IM-PRINT, *n.* Name of the printer or publisher of a book, on the title-page, with the time and place of publication.

IM-PRINT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To impress; to stamp; to print. 2. To fix indelibly, as on the memory.

IM-PRĪS'ON, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put into a prison. 2. To limit or restrain in any way. [liberty.]

IM-PRĪS'ON-MENT, *n.* Restraint of **SYN.** — Incarceration; custody; confinement; incarceration.

IM-PRŌB'A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

IM-PRŌB'A-BLE, *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true.

IM-PRŌB'A-BLY, *adv.* In an improbable manner.

IM-PRŌB'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *improbitas*.] Absence of probity; want of integrity; dishonesty.

IM-PRŌMP'TU, *adv.* or *a.* [Lat. *in promptu*, in readiness, at hand.] Off-hand; without previous study. — *n.* An extemporaneous composition.

IM-PRŌP'ER, *a.* Not proper; not fitted to the circumstances, design, or end; unfit; indecent.

IM-PRŌP'ER-LY, *adv.* In an improper manner.

IM-PRŌP'RI-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *in* and *propriare*, -*atum*, to appropriate.] (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) To place the profits of, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman.

IM-PRŌP'RI-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman, or lay corporation.

IM-PRO-PRĪE-TY, *n.* 1. Unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances. 2. An unsuitable act or expression.

IM-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being improved.

IM-PROVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *im*, and O. Fr. *prover*, Lat. *probare*, to esteem as good.] 1. To make better. 2. To employ to good purpose.

SYN. — To better; meliorate; advance; heighten; mend; correct; rectify.

— *v. i.* 1. To grow better. 2. To grow worse. 3. To increase; to be enhanced.

IM-PROVE-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of improving, or state of being improved. 2. Practical application, as of the principles of a discourse. 3. That which improves any thing, or is added by way of improving it. [foresight.]

IM-PROV'Ī-DENCE, *n.* Neglect of foresight.

IM-PROV'Ī-DENT, *a.* Not provident; wanting forecast.

IM-PROV'Ī-DENT-LY, *adv.* Without foresight or forecast.

IM-PROV'Ī-SĀTE, *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To improve.

IM-PROV'Ī-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act or art of making poetry, or of performing music extemporaneously. 2. That which is improvised.

IM-PROV'Ī-SA-TRĪCE (-chā), *n.* See IMPROVVISATRICE.

IM-PROV'Ī-SA-TRĪCE, *n.* See IMPROVVISATRICE.

IM-PRO-VISE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *improvisus*; *in* and *provisus*, provided.] 1. To speak extemporaneously, esp. in verse. 2. To bring about without previous preparation. — *v. i.* To make verses without previous preparation; hence, to do any thing off-hand.

IM-PROV'Ī-SA-TŌ'RE, *n.* [It. See IMPROVISE.] A man who composes and sings or recites rhymes and short poems extemporaneously.

IM-PRŌVVĪ-SA-TRĪCE (-trĕshĕh), *n.* [It.] A woman who composes and sings or recites rhymes or short poems extemporaneously.

IM-PRU'DENCE, *n.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; rashness.

IM-PRU'DENT, *a.* [Lat. *impudens.*] Wanting prudence or discretion.

IM-PRU'DENT-LY, *adv.* In an imprudent manner.

IM-PU-DENCE, *n.* Quality of being impudent; shamelessness; want of modesty.

IM-PU-DENT, *a.* [Lat. *impudens; in, not, and pudens, ashamed, modest.*] Unblushingly forward; wanting modesty.

IM-PU-DENT-LY, *adv.* In an impudent manner.

IM-PŪN'(-pūn'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *impugnare; in, and pugnare, to fight.*] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict.

IM-PULSE, *n.* [Lat. *impulsus.*] 1. Act of impelling. 2. Effect of an impelling force. 3. Sudden motion exciting to action; instigation.

IM-PŪLSION, *n.* 1. Act of impelling or driving onward. 2. Influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind.

IM-PŪLSIVE, *a.* 1. Having the power of impelling. 2. Actuated by impulse. [impulse.]

IM-PŪLSIVE-LY, *adv.* With force; by impulse.

IM-PŪNI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *impunitas, fr. impunis, without punishment.*] Exemption from punishment, penalty, injury, or loss.

IM-PŪRE, *a.* 1. Mixed with extraneous substances; not pure; foul. 2. Defiled by sin; unholy. 3. Unchaste; lewd; unclean. 4. Obscene.

IM-PŪRE-LY, *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity.

IM-PŪRI-TY, *n.* 1. Want of purity; pollution; defilement. 2. Foul matter, action, language, &c.

IM-PŪT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being imputed; chargeable.

IM-PU-TATION, *n.* Act of imputing or charging; anything imputed.

IM-PU-TATIVE, *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed.

IM-PŪTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *imputare; in, and putare, to think.*] 1. To charge; to ascribe. 2. To charge to one as the author, originator, or possessor of. 3. (*Theol.*) To set to the account of another as the ground of judicial procedure.

IM-PU-TRĒS'CI-BLE, *a.* Not subject to profanation or corruption.

IN, *prep.* [A.-S.] Within; inside of;

surrounded by; not outside of;— used to indicate a variety of relations.—*adv.* Not out; within; inside.

IN-A-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being unable; lack of ability.

IN-ACC'ESS'(-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being inaccessible; or not to be reached.

IN-ACC'ESS'(-ble-ness, } *n.* Quality of being inaccessible; or not to be reached.

IN-ACC'ESS'(-bly-adv. In an inaccessible manner.

IN-ACC'ESS'(-ble, a. Not to be reached, obtained, or approached.

IN-ACC'ESS'(-bly, adv. In an inaccessible manner.

IN-ACC'U-RA-CY, *n.* Want of accuracy or exactness.

IN-ACC'U-RATE (45), *a.* Not accurate; erroneous.

IN-ACC'U-RATE-LY, *adv.* Inaccurately.

IN-ACC'TION, *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest.

IN-ACC'TIVE, *a.* 1. Not in action. 2. Not disposed to action or effort; idle.

IN-ACC'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Idly; sluggishly.

IN-AC-TIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being inactive; inactivity. 2. Idleness; sluggishness.

IN-AD'E-QUA-CY, *n.* 1. Quality of being inadequate; defectiveness; inequality. 2. Unjust or improper defect.

IN-AD'E-QUATE (45), *a.* Not adequate; unequal to the purpose.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-LY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently.

IN-AD'E-QUATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; inequality; incompleteness.

IN-AD-MIS'(-bil'i-ty, n. Quality of being inadmissible.

IN-AD-MIS'(-ble, a. Not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received.

IN-AD-VĒRT'(-en-cy, } *n.* 1. Quality of being inadverted; lack of attentiveness. 2. An oversight or fault, proceeding from negligence of thought.

IN-AD-VĒRT'(-ent, a. Not turning the mind to a matter.

IN-AD-VĒRT'(-ly, adv. From want of attention.

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLE (-ālyen-), *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another.

IN-ĀL'IEN-A-BLY, adv. In a manner forbidding alienation.

IN-ĀM'O-RĀ'TĀ, n. f. [It. *innamorato.*] A lover.

IN-ĀNE, *a.* [Lat. *inanis.*] Empty; void of sense or intelligence.

IN-ĀN'I-MATE, *a.* Destitute of life or spirit.

IN-ĀN'I-TIVE, *a.* Lifeless; dead; inert; inactive; dull; spiritless.

IN-ĀN'TION (-nĭsh'un), *n.* Emptiness; exhaustion from want of food.

IN-ĀN'I-TY, *n.* 1. Void space; emptiness. 2. Deficiency of contents; senselessness.

IN-ĀP'PE-TĒNCE, *n.* 1. Want of appetite, or of a disposition for nutriment. 2. Want of inclination.

IN-ĀP'PE-TEN-CY, *n.* Quality of being inappetible; unfit.

IN-ĀP'PE-TIVE, *a.* Not applicable; not suited or suitable to the purpose.

IN-ĀP'PE-TIVE-LY, *adv.* Unsuited; unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate.

IN-ĀP'PLI-CĀ-TION, *n.* Want of application or attention; negligence.

IN-ĀP'PO-SITE, *a.* Not apposite; not suitable.

IN-ĀP'PRE-CI-A-BLE (-prĕsh'ĭ, 92), *a.* Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued.

IN-ĀP'PRE-HĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not apprehensible; unintelligible.

IN-ĀP'PROACH-A-BLE, *a.* Not approachable; inaccessible.

IN-ĀP'PRO-PRI-ATE, *a.* Unsuitable, as in manners, moral conduct, &c.

IN-ĀPT'I-TŪDE (53), *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

IN-ĀRCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To graft by uniting, as a scion, to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree.

IN-ĀR-TICŪ-LATE, *a.* 1. Not articulated; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables. 2. (*Zool.*) Not jointed or articulated.

IN-ĀR-TICŪ-LATE-LY, *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

IN-ĀR-TICŪ-LATE-NESS, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

IN-ĀR-TI-FĪ-CIAL (-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not artificial; not done by art; simple and natural.

IN-ĀS-MŪCH, *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since;— with *as*.

IN-ĀT-TĒN'TION, *n.* Want of attention or consideration.

IN-ĀT-TĒN'TIVE, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object.

IN-ĀT-TĒN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; regardlessly; thoughtless; negligent; remiss.

IN-ĀT-TĒN'TIVE-LY, adv. Without attention; carelessly.

IN-AUD'I-BLE, *a.* Not audible; incapable of being heard. [heard.]

IN-AUD'I-BLY, adv. So as not to be heard.

IN-AUG'U-RAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or pronounced at, an inauguration.—*n.* An inaugural address.

IN-AUG'U-RATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inaugurare, -atum, fr. pref. in, and augurare, to augur.*] 1. To induct into office. 2. To set in motion

or action; also, to make a public exhibition for the first time.

IN-AUG-U-RÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of inaugurating. 2. Solemn or formal beginning of any movement, public exhibition, &c.

IN'AUS-PÍ'CÍOUS (-pish'us), *a.* Not auspicious; unfortunate; unlucky.

IN'AUS-PÍ'CÍOUS-LY (-pish'us-), *adv.* Unfavorably; unfavorably.

IN-BÉ'ING, n. Inherence; inherent existence. [innate.]

IN'BORN, a. Implanted by nature; **IN-BREÁTHE'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To infuse by breathing.

IN'BRED, a. Bred within; natural.

IN'CA, n. A king or prince of Peru, before the conquest of that country by the Spaniards. [fine in a cage.]

IN-CÁGE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To confine; **IN-CÁL'CU-LÁ-BLE, a.** Not capable of being calculated.

IN-CA-LÉS'ÇENÇE, } n. A growing
IN-CA-LÉS'ÇEN-ÇY, } warm; incipient or increasing heat.

IN-CA-LÉS'ÇENT, a. [Lat. *incallescens*, p. pr. of *incallescere*, to grow hot.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

IN-CAN-DÉS'ÇENÇE, n. A white heat.

IN-CAN-DÉS'ÇENT, a. [Lat. *incandesces*, becoming hot.] White or glowing with heat.

IN-CAN-TÁ'TION, n. [Lat. *incantatio*. See ENCHANT.] Act of enchanting; enchantment.

IN-CÁ'PA-BÍLÍ-TY, n. Quality of being incapable; incapacity; want of power or qualification.

IN-CÁ'PA-BLE, a. 1. Not large or wide enough to contain. 2. Wanting physical strength for an effort or effect. 3. Mentally insufficient. 4. Morally weak. 5. Not in a state to suffer or receive. 6. Disqualified, in a legal sense.

SYN. — See INCOMPETENT.

IN-CA-PÁ'CÍ-TÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of capacity or power; to disqualify.

IN-CA-PÁ'CÍ-TÁ'TION, n. Want of capacity; disqualification.

IN-CA-PÁ'CÍ-TY, n. 1. Want of capacity; defect of intellectual power. 2. Want of legal competency.

SYN. — Inability; incapability; incompetency; disqualification.

IN-CÁR'ÇER-ÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. prefix *in* and *carere*, to imprison.] 1. To imprison. 2. To shut up or inclose. [ment.]

IN-CÁR'ÇER-Á'TION, n. Imprisonment.

IN-CÁR'NÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *incarnare*, -*natum*.] To clothe with flesh.

IN-CÁR'NÁTE (45), a. Invested with **IN-CÁR-NÁ'TION, n.** 1. Act of assuming flesh, or of taking a human body and the nature of man. 2. A striking manifestation.

IN-CÁSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To inclose in a case.

IN-CAU'TÍOUS, a. Not cautious; not circumspect.

SYN. — Unwary; indiscreet; incon-

siderate; imprudent; impolitic; careless; heedless; thoughtless.

IN-CAU'TÍOUS-LY, adv. In an incautious manner.

IN-CA-VÁ'TION, n. [Lat. *incavare*, to make hollow.] 1. Act of making hollow. 2. A hollow; excavation.

IN-ÇEN'DÍ-A-RÍSM, n. Act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

IN-ÇEN'DÍ-A-RY, n. 1. One who maliciously sets fire to another's building. 2. An agitator. — *a.* [Lat. *incendiarius*; *incendium*, a fire.] 1. Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling. 2. Inflammatory; seditious.

IN-ÇENSE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *incensare*. See *supra*.] To perfume with incense. — *n.* 1. Odors of spices and gums burned in religious rites. 2. The materials used for producing a perfume by burning.

IN-ÇENSE', v. t. [Lat. *incendere*, -*ensum*; *in* and *cadere*, to glow.] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger.

SYN. — To enrage; exasperate; provoke; anger; irritate; heat; fire.

IN-ÇEN'TÍVE, a. [Lat. *incentivus*, fr. *incinere*, to set the tune.] Inciting; encouraging or moving. — *n.* That which incites to determination or action.

SYN. — Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.

IN-ÇÉP'TÍON, n. [Lat. *inceptio*.] Beginning; commencement.

IN-ÇÉP'TÍVE, a. Beginning; commencing.

IN-ÇÉR'TÍ-TÚDE (53), n. Uncertainty.

IN-ÇÉS'SAN-ÇY, n. Unintermitted continuance.

IN-ÇÉS'SANT, a. [Lat. *in*, not, and *cessare*, to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption.

SYN. — Unceasing; uninterrupted; unintermitted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

IN-ÇÉS'SANT-LY, adv. Without ceasing.

IN-ÇÉST, n. [Lat. *incestum*, fr. *incestus*, unchaste.] Cohabitation between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

IN-ÇÉST'U-OÜS, a. Guilty of, or involving, incest.

IN-ÇÉST'U-OÜS-LY, adv. In a manner to involve the crime of incest.

INCH (66), n. [A.-S. *ince*. fr. Lat. *uncia*, twelfth part.] 1. Twelfth part of a foot. 2. A small distance or degree.

INCH'-MÉAL, n. A piece an inch long; a small degree. — *adv.* By small degrees.

IN-CHO-ATE, a. [Lat. *inchoare*, p. p. of *inchoare*, to begin.] Recently, or just, begun; also, incomplete.

IN-CHO-Á'TION, n. Commencement; inception.

IN-CHÓ-A-TÍVE, a. Inceptive.

IN-ÇÍ-DENÇE, n. 1. An accident or casualty. 2. Direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface.

IN-ÇÍ-DENT, a. [Lat. *incidens*, p. pr. of *incidere*, to fall into or upon.] 1.

Falling upon, as a ray of light. 2. Coming or happening accidentally; casual. 3. Liable to happen; hence, naturally happening. — *n.* 1. That which usually takes place. 2. An episode or subordinate action.

SYN. — Circumstance; event; fact; adventure; contingency; chance; accident; casualty. See CIRCUMSTANCE.

IN-ÇÍ-DÉNT'AL, a. 1. Happening as an occasional event. 2. Not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional.

SYN. — Accidental; casual; fortuitous; contingent. — *incidental* should never be confounded with *accidental*. A meeting with a friend is *accidental* when it is simply casual or undesigned; it is *incidental* to a journey which brings us together, whether by design or not. A remark *incidentally* made during a conversation, may be taken up by one *occidentally* present, and reported to our disadvantage.

— *n.* An incident; an occasional event.

IN-ÇÍ-DÉNT'AL-LY, adv. 1. Without intention; accidentally; casually. 2. Beside the main design.

IN-ÇÍ-NÉR-ÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *incinerare*, -*atum*, from *in* and *cinis*, ashes.] To burn to ashes.

IN-ÇÍ-NÉR-Á'TION, n. The act of reducing to ashes by combustion.

IN-ÇÍ'PÍ-ÉNÇE, } n. Beginning; com-
IN-ÇÍ'PÍ-ÉN-ÇY, } mencement.

IN-ÇÍ'PÍ-ÉNÇE, a. [Lat. *incipiens*, fr. *incipere*, to begin.] Beginning; commencing. [ent manner.]

IN-ÇÍ'PÍ-ÉNT-LY, adv. In an incipient

IN-ÇÍ'SE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *incidere*, -*ensum*; *in* and *cadere*, to cut.] To cut in; to carve; to engrave.

IN-ÇÍ'SÍON (-síz'h'un), n. 1. Act of cutting into a substance. 2. A cut; a gash.

IN-ÇÍ'SÍVE, a. Having the quality of cutting; hence, sharp; acute; sarcastic. [tooth.]

IN-ÇÍ'SOR, n. A cutter; hence, a fore

IN-ÇÍ'SO-RY, a. Having the quality of cutting. [incision.]

IN-ÇÍ'SÚRE (-síz'h'ur), n. A cut; an

IN-ÇÍ'TÁNT, n. That which incites.

IN-ÇÍ-TÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of inciting; incitement. 2. That which incites; incentive.

IN-ÇÍTE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *incitare*; *in* and *citare*, to rouse.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur on.

SYN. — See EXCITE.

IN-ÇÍTE'MENT, n. 1. Act of inciting. 2. That which incites.

SYN. — Motive; incentive; spur; stimulus; impulse; encouragement.

IN-ÇÍ-VÍLÍ-TY, n. 1. Want of civility. 2. Any act of rudeness or ill-breeding.

IN-ÇÍVÍSM, n. Want of patriotism.

IN-CLÁSP', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To clasp; to embrace.

IN-CLÉM-ÉN-ÇY, n. 1. Want of clemency; harshness; severity. 2. Storminess; severe cold.

IN-CLÉM'ENT, a. 1. Not clement; void of tenderness. 2. Physically severe; stormy; rigorously cold, &c.

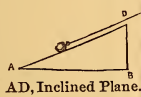
IN-CLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* Somewhat disposed.

IN-CLĪN'ĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of inclining; leaning. 2. (*Geom.*) The angle made by two lines or planes, which meet, or which would meet, if produced. 3. A disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. 4. Love; affection.

SYN.—Bent; disposition; tendency; proneness; bias; propensity; prepossession; attachment. See DISPOSITION.

IN-CLĪNĒ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. inclinare, fr. in and clinare, to bend, incline.*] 1. To deviate from a line, direction, or course toward an object; to lean. 2. To be disposed.—*v. t.* 1. To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction. 2. To give a tendency or propensity to. 3. To cause to stoop or bow.

Inclined plane (Mech.), a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane.



—*n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road; a grade.

IN-CLOSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To surround; to shut in. 2. To put within a case or envelope.

IN-CLOS'URE (-klō'zhūr), *n.* 1. Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed. 2. That which is inclosed. 3. That which incloses.

IN-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. includere, fr. in and cludere, claudere, to shut.*] 1. To confine within; to shut up. 2. To comprehend; to embrace.

IN-CLŪSION, *n.* Act of including, or state of being included.

IN-CLŪSĪVE, *a.* 1. Inclosing; encircling. 2. Comprehending the stated limit or extremes. [*clude.*]

IN-CLŪSĪVE-LY, *adv.* So as to include. [*Contr. fr. incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise.

IN-CŌG'ĪTĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.

IN-CŌG'ĪT-TO, *a. or adv.* [*It., Sp., & Fr.*] Unknown, in an assumed character, and under an assumed title.—*n.* 1. One unknown or under an assumed character. 2. Assumption of a feigned character.

IN-CŌ-HĒR'ENCE, } *n.* 1. Want of
IN-CŌ-HĒR'EN-ĀY, } coherence, cohesion, or adherence. 2. Want of connection; incongruity.

IN-CŌ-HĒR'ENT, *a.* 1. Not coherent; wanting cohesion. 2. Incongruous; inconsistent.

IN-CŌ-HĒR'ENT-LY, *adv.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently.

IN-CŌM-BŪS'TĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being incombustible.

IN-CŌM-BŪS'TĪ-BLE, *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned.

IN-CŌM-E, *n.* Annual gain from labor, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts.

IN-CŌM-ĪNG, *a.* Coming in; accruing.

IN-CŌM-MĒN'SU-RA-BĪL'Ī-TY (-mĕn'sh-), *n.* The quality or state of being incommensurable.

IN-CŌM-MĒN'SU-RA-BLE (-mĕn'sh-y-), *a.* Having no common measure or standard of comparison.

IN-CŌM-MĒN'SU-RĀTE (45), *a.* Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure.

IN-CŌM-MŌDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. incommodare, fr. incommodus, inconvenient.*] To give inconvenience or trouble to.

SYN.—To annoy; disturb; trouble; molest; inconvenience; disquiet; vex.

IN-CŌM-MŌDĪ-OŪS (77), *a.* Tending to incommode; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble.

IN-CŌM-MŌDĪ-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Inconveniently; unsuitably.

IN-CŌM-MŪNĪ-CA-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being incommunicable.

IN-CŌM-MŪNĪ-CA-BLE, *a.* Not communicable; incapable of being imparted to others.

IN-CŌM-MŪNĪ-CA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be communicated.

IN-CŌM-MŪNĪ-CA-TĪVE, *a.* Not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial.

IN-CŌM-MŪT'A-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being incommutable.

IN-CŌM-MŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with another.

IN-CŌM-PĀ-RA-RĀ-BLE, *a.* Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; matchless.

IN-CŌM-PĀ-RA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition.

IN-CŌM-PĀS'SĪON-ATE (-pāsh'un-), *a.* Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity.

IN-CŌM-PĀTĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being incompatible; inconsistency.

IN-CŌM-PĀTĪ-BLE, *a.* Not compatible; irreconcilably opposed.

SYN.—Inconsistent; incongruous; dissimilar; irreconcilable; discordant; repugnant; contradictory. See INCONSISTENT.

IN-CŌM-PĀTĪ-BLY, *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

IN-CŌM-PĒ-TĒN-ĀY, } *n.* 1. Want of
IN-CŌM-PĒ-TĒN-ĀY, } sufficient power, either physical, intellectual, or moral. 2. Want of legal fitness.

IN-CŌM-PĒ-TĒNT, *a.* Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, &c.

SYN.—Incapable.—*Incompetent* is a relative term, denoting a want of the requisite qualifications for performing a given act, service, &c.; *incapable* is absolute in its meaning, denoting want of power, either natural or moral. We speak of a man as *incompetent* to a certain task, of an *incompetent* judge, &c. We say of an idiot, that he is *incapable* of learning to read; and of a man distinguished for his honor, that he is *incapable* of a mean action.

IN-CŌM-PĒ-TĒNT-LY, *adv.* Inadequately; not suitably.

IN-CŌM-PLĒTE', *a.* Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.

IN-CŌM-PLĒTE'NESS, *n.* An unfinished state; imperfectness.

IN-CŌM-PLĀNĀNĀ, *n.* 1. Unyielding temper or constitution. 2. Refusal or failure to comply. [*simple.*]

IN-CŌM-PŌS'ITE, *n.* Not composite; IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible inconceivableness.

IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SĪ-BLE, *a.* Not comprehensible; inconceivable.

IN-CŌM-PRE-HĒN'SĪ-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be intelligible.

IN-CŌM-PRE'S'SĪ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Quality of being incompressible.

IN-CŌM-PRE'S'SĪ-BLE, *a.* Not compressible; resisting compression.

IN-CŌN-CĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not concealable; not to be hid.

IN-CŌN-CĒIVĀ-BĪL'Ī-TY, *n.* Inconceivableness.

IN-CŌN-CĒIVĀ-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

IN-CŌN-CĒIVĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconceivable.

IN-CŌN-CĒIVĀ-BLY, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension.

IN-CŌN-CLŪSĪVE, *a.* Not conclusive; not settling a doubtful question.

IN-CŌN-CLŪSĪVE-LY, *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

IN-CŌN-CLŪSĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.

IN-CŌN'GRŪ-ĒNĀ, } *n.* Want of congruence or agreement. [*consistent.*]

IN-CŌN'GRŪ-ĒNT, *a.* Unsuitable; incongruous; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety.

IN-CŌN'GRŪ-OŪS, *a.* Not congruous; not reciprocally agreeing.

SYN.—Inconsistent; unsuitable; unsuited; inappropriate; unfit; improper. See INCONSISTENT.

IN-CŌN'GRŪ-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Unsuitably.

IN-CŌN'SĒ-QUENT, *a.* 1. Not following from the premises; illogical. 2. Inconsistent.

IN-CŌN'SĒ-QUĒN'TĪAL (-kwĕn'shal), *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Of little moment.

IN-CŌN-SĪD'ĒR-A-BLE, *a.* Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial.

IN-CŌN-SĪD'ĒR-ATE, *a.* Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety.

SYN.—Thoughtless; inattentive; inconsiderate; heedless; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious; rash; hasty.

IN-CŌN-SĪD'ĒR-ATE-LY, *adv.* Without due regard to consequences.

IN-CŌN-SĪD'ĒR-ATE-NESS, *n.* Want of due regard to consequences.

IN-CŌN-SĪD'ĒR-ĀTION, *n.* Want of due consideration.

IN-CŌN-SĪS'TĒNĀ, } *n.* 1. Quality
IN-CŌN-SĪS'TĒN-ĀY, } of being inconsistent; such contrariety between two things that both can not exist or be true together. 2. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

IN-CO-N-SIS-TENT, *a.* Not consistent; at variance, especially as regards character, sentiment, or action.

SYN.—Incompatible; incongruous; discordant; contradictory.— Things are *incongruous* when they are not suited to each other, so that their union is unbecoming; *inconsistent* when they are opposed to each other, so as to render it improper or wrong; *incompatible* when they *can not co-exist*, and it is therefore impossible to unite them. Habitual levity of mind is *incongruous* with the profession of a clergyman; it is *inconsistent* with his ordination vows; it is *incompatible* with his permanent usefulness.

IN-CO-N-SIS-TENT-LY, *adv.* In an inconsistent manner.

IN-CO-N-SOL/A-BLE, *a.* Not consolable; not to be consoled.

IN-CO-N-SOL/A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to admit of consolation.

IN-CO-N-SO-NANCE, *n.* Want of consonance; **IN-CO-N-SO-NAN-CY**, *n.* sonance or harmony.

IN-CO-N-SPI-CU-OUS, *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible.

IN-CO-N-STAN-CY, *n.* Want of constancy; mutability; fickleness.

IN-CO-N-STANT, *a.* Subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose.

SYN.—Mutable; fickle; volatile; unsteady; unstable.

IN-CO-N-STANT-LY, *adv.* In an inconstant manner. [*able*.]

IN-CO-N-SUM/A-BLE, *a.* Not consumable; too clear to be controverted.

SYN.—Incontrovertible; indisputable; irrefragable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

IN-CO-N-TES-T/A-BLY, *adv.* Indisputably; incontrovertibly.

IN-CO-N-TIG/U-OUS, *a.* Not contiguous; separate.

IN-CO-N-TI-NENCE, *n.* Quality of **IN-CO-N-TI-NEN-CY**, } being incontinent; want of restraint of the passions or appetites.

IN-CO-N-TI-NENT, *a.* Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite.

— *n.* One who is unchaste.

IN-CO-N-TI-NENT-LY, *adv.* 1. Without due restraint; unchastely. 2. Immediately; at once.

IN-CO-N-TRÖL/LA-BLE, *a.* Not controllable; uncontrollable.

IN-CO-N-TRO-VERT/I-BLE, *a.* Too clear or certain to admit of dispute.

IN-CO-N-TRO-VERT/I-BLY, *adv.* Beyond dispute.

IN-CO-N-VEN/ENCE, *n.* 1. Want **IN-CO-N-VEN/EN-CY**, } of convenience. 2. That which gives trouble or uneasiness.

SYN.—Inconmodiousness; disadvantage; disquiet; uneasiness; disturbance; annoyance; molestation; trouble.

IN-CO-N-VEN/ENCE, *v. t.* To occasion inconvenience to; to incommode.

IN-CO-N-VEN/IENT, *a.* 1. Unfit; inexpedient. 2. Giving trouble or uneasiness; disadvantageous; inopportune.

IN-CO-N-VEN/IENT-LY, *adv.* Unsuit-

ably; inconmodiously; unseasonably.

IN-CO-N-VERT/I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Not capable of being converted into something else.

IN-CO-N-VERT/I-BLE, *a.* Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.

IN-CO-N-VIN/CI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being convinced.

IN-CÖR/PO-RÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. incorporare, -atum, fr. in, not, and corpus, body.*] 1. To combine, as different ingredients, into one mass. 2. To form into a legal body, or body politic.— *v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body.

IN-CÖR/PO-RÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated. 2. Formation of a legal or political body.

IN-CÖR-PÖ'RE-AL (89), *n.* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter.

SYN.—Immaterial; unsubstantial; bodiless; spiritual.

IN-CÖR-PÖ'RE-AL-LY, *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

IN-CÖR-RËCT, *a.* 1. Not correct; not according to a model, or to established rules. 2. Not in accordance with the truth or with morality.

SYN.—Inaccurate; croneous; wrong.

IN-CÖR-RËCT/LY, *adv.* Inaccurately.

IN-CÖR-RËCT'NESS, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

IN-CÖR/RI-GI-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible.

IN-CÖR/RI-GI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being corrected or amended.

IN-CÖR/RI-GI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incurrigibility.

IN-CÖR/RI-GI-BLY, *adv.* In an incurrigible manner.

IN-CÖR-RÜPT, *a.* 1. Not affected with corruption or decay. 2. Not defiled or depraved; pure; untaunted.

IN-CÖR-RÜPT/I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Incapability of corruption.

IN-CÖR-RÜPT/I-BLE, *a.* 1. Incapable of corruption or decay. 2. Inflexibly just and upright.

IN-CÖR-RÜPT/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible, or not liable to decay.

IN-CÖR-RÜPT'ION, *n.* Absence of, or exemption from, corruption.

IN-CÖR-RÜPT'NESS, *n.* 1. Exemption from decay or corruption. 2. Purity of mind or manners; integrity.

IN-CRÄS/SÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. incrassare, -atum, fr. in and crassus, thick.*] To make thick or thicker; to thicken.— *v. i.* To become thick or thicker.

IN-CRÄS/SÄTE, *a.* Made thick or thicker; thickened; inspissated.

IN-CRÄS-SÄTION, *n.* Act of thickening, or becoming thick; inspissation.

IN-CRÄS/SÄ-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of thickening.

IN-CRËÄSE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. crescere, fr. in and crescere, to grow.*] To become greater in bulk, quantity,

number, degree, value, intensity, authority, reputation, &c.; to grow; to augment.

SYN.—Enlarge.— *Enlarge* implies a widening of extent; *increase* an accession in point of size, number, strength, &c. A kingdom is *enlarged* by conquest, and the mind by knowledge; a man has *enlarged* views, plans, prospects, &c. Riches, wisdom, appetite, &c. are *increased*.

— *v. t.* To make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to improve in quality.

IN-CRËÄSE, or **IN'CRËÄSE** (115), *n.* 1. A growing larger in size, extent, quantity, &c. 2. That which results from growth. 3. Progeny; issue; offspring.

SYN.—Augmentation; enlargement; extension; growth; increment; addition; accession.

IN-CRËD/I-BIL/I-TY, *n.* Quality of being incredible, or surpassing belief.

IN-CRËD/I-BLE, *a.* Not credible; impossible to be believed. [*ity.*]

IN-CRËD/I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Incredible.

IN-CRËD/I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

IN-CRËE-DÜ/LI-TY, *n.* Quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe.

IN-CRËD-U-LOÜS (77), *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; skeptical. [*ity.*]

IN-CRËD-U-LOÜS-NESS, *n.* Incredulity.

IN-CRËD-U-MENT, *n.* [*Lat. incrementum.*] 1. Increase; augmentation. 2. Matter added; increase; produce.

IN-CRËS'SENT, *a.* Increasing; growing; augmenting.

IN-CRËST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with a crust.

IN-CRUS-TÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of incrusting, or state of being incrustated. 2. A crust or coat on the surface of a body.

IN-CU-BÄTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. incubare, -atum, to lie on.*] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

IN-CU-BÄTION, *n.* Act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

IN-CU-BÜS, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* **IN-CU-BÜS-ES**; *Lat. pl.* **IN-CU-BÏ**. [*Lat.*] The nightmare; hence, any oppressive or stupefying influence.

IN-CÜL/CÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. inculare, -atum, to tread on.*] To impress by frequent admonitions.

IN-CÜL-CÄTION, *n.* Act of impressing by repeated admonitions.

IN-CÜL/PÄ-BLE, *a.* Without fault.

IN-CÜL/PÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. inculpare, -atum, fr. in and culpa, fault.*] To blame; to censure; to criminate.

IN-CÜL/PÄTION, *n.* Blame; censure; **IN-CÜL/PÄ-TÖRY**, *a.* Imputing blame or guilt.

IN-CÜM/BEN-CY, *n.* 1. State of being incumbent. 2. That which is incumbent. 3. That which is imposed, as a rule or a duty. 4. State of holding a benefice, or office.

IN-CÜM/BENT, *a.* [*Lat. incumbens,*

p. pr. of *incumbere*, to lie down upon.] 1. Lying or resting upon. 2. Lying or resting, as duty. — *n.* One who is in present possession of a benefice, or any office.

IN-CŪR', *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *incurrere*, to run into or toward.] To meet or fall in with, as something from which inconvenience or harm is to be apprehended. [Incurable.]

IN-CŪR/A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being incurable.

IN-CŪR/A-BLE, *a.* Not curable; incapable of being cured or remedied.

SYN. — Irremediable; remediless; irrecoverable; ir retrievable.

— *n.* A sick person who can not be cured.

IN-CŪR/A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be incurable.

IN-CŪR'I-OŪS, *a.* Not curious; destitute of curiosity; uninquisitive.

IN-CŪR'SION, *n.* [Lat. *incursio*.] Act of entering into a territory with hostile intention.

SYN. — Invasion; inroad; raid; foray.

IN-CŪR'SIVE, *a.* Making an incursion.

IN-CŪR'VĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *incurvare, vatum*.] To bend; to crook. [upward.]

IN-CŪR'VĀTE, *a.* Curved inward or incurvāTION, *n.* Act of bending or state of being bent; curvature.

IN-CŪR'VE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bend; to make crooked. [ature.]

IN-CŪR'VĪTY, *n.* Crookedness; curv-

IN-DEBT' (-dĕt'), *a.* 1. Placed in debt; being under obligation. 2. Obligated by something received; held to pay.

IN-DEBT'ED-NESS (-dĕt'), *n.* State of being indebted.

IN-DE'CEŊ-CY, *n.* 1. Want of decency. 2. An indecent word, act, or the like.

SYN. — Indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity; obscenity.

IN-DE'CENT, *a.* Not decent; unfit to be seen or heard.

SYN. — Unbecoming; indecorous; indelicate; unseemly; immodest; gross; shameful; impure; unchaste; obscene.

IN-DE'CENT-LY, *adv.* In a manner to offend delicacy. [evergreen.]

IN-DE-CĪD'U-OŪS, *a.* Not deciduous;

IN-DE-CĪ'PHER-A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being deciphered.

IN-DE-CĪ'SION (-sĭzh'un), *n.* Want of decision; irresolution.

IN-DE-CĪ'SIVE, *a.* 1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final close. 2. Wavering; hesitating.

IN-DE-CĪ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being indecisive.

IN-DE-CLĪN'A-BLE, *a.* Not varied by terminations.

IN-DE-CLĪN'A-BLY, *adv.* Without variation of termination.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROŪS, or **IN-DE'CŌ'ROŪS**, *a.* Not decorous; violating good manners.

SYN. — Unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil.

IN-DE-CŌ'ROŪS-LY, or **IN-DE'CŌ'ROŪS-LY**, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

IN-DE-CŌ'RUM, *n.* Want of decorum; impropriety of behavior.

IN-DEED', *adv.* In reality; in fact; — sometimes used interjectionally.

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being fatigued.

SYN. — Unwearied; untiring; persevering; assiduous.

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Unweariedness.

IN-DE-FĀT'I-GA-BLY, *adv.* Without yielding to fatigue.

IN-DE-FĒ'A'SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indefeasible.

IN-DE-FĒ'A'SI-BLE, *a.* Not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.

IN-DE-FĒCT'I-BLE, *a.* Not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

IN-DE-FĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being defended, maintained, or justified. [sense.]

IN-DE-FĒN'SIVE, *a.* Having no defence.

IN-DE-FĪN'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being defined.

IN-DE-FĪN'ITE, *a.* 1. Not defined or limited. 2. Having no determined or certain limits.

IN-DE-FĪN'ITE-LY, *adv.* In an indefinite manner; not precisely.

IN-DE-FĪN'ITE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being undefined, or not precise and certain.

IN-DE-HĪS'CENTE, *n.* Property of not opening at maturity.

IN-DE-HĪS'CENT, *a.* Not opening spontaneously at maturity.

IN-DE'L'I-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indelible.

IN-DE'L'I-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *indelibilis*; *in*, not, and *delebilis*, capable of being destroyed.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced.

IN-DE'L'I-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be effaced.

IN-DE'L'I-CA-CY, *n.* Want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language.

IN-DE'L'I-CATE (45), *a.* Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or, to purity of mind.

SYN. — Indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly; rude; coarse; broad; impolite; gross; indecent.

IN-DE'L'I-CATE-LY, *adv.* In an indelicate manner.

IN-DEMN'I-FI-CĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of indemnifying; reimbursement of loss. 2. That which indemnifies.

IN-DEMN'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [L. Lat. *fr. in*, not, and *damnificare*, *fr. damnare*, damage, loss.] 1. To secure against future loss. 2. To reimburse.

IN-DEMN'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *indemnitatis, fr. indemnus*, uninjured.] 1. Exemption from loss or damage, past or to come. 2. Compensation or remuneration for loss or injury.

IN-DĒNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *in* and *dens*, tooth.] 1. To cut into points; to notch. 2. To bind out by indenture. 3. (*Print.*) To begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph.

IN-DĒN-TĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of in-

denting; a notch; a cut in the margin. 2. A recess or depression.

IN-DĒNT'URE (53), *n.* An agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party has usually a part.

IN-DE-PĒND'ENCE, *n.* State or quality of being independent; exemption from reliance on others, or control from them.

IN-DE-PĒND'ENT, *a.* 1. Not dependent; not subject to the control of others. 2. Affording a comfortable livelihood. 3. Not subject to bias or influence. 4. Free; easy; bold. 5. Belonging or pertaining to the Independents. — *n.* One who believes that an organized church is complete in itself, and independent of all ecclesiastical authority. [control.]

IN-DE-PĒND'ENT-LY, *adv.* Without control.

IN-DE-SERĪB'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being described.

IN-DE-SĒRT', *n.* Want of merit.

IN-DE-STRŪC'TI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being indestructible.

IN-DE-STRŪC'TI-BLE, *a.* Not destructible; incapable of decomposition.

IN-DE-TĒR'MI-NABLE, *a.* Impossible to be determined, or fixed.

IN-DE-TĒR'MI-NATE (45), *a.* Not determinate; not fixed; uncertain.

IN-DE-TĒR'MI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Indefinitely; not with precise limits.

IN-DE-TĒR'MI-NĀTION, *n.* 1. Want of determination; an unsettled state, as of the mind. 2. Want of fixed or stated direction. [tion; impiety.]

IN-DE-VŌTION, *n.* Want of devotion.

IN-DE-VŌT, *v. t.* Not devout.

INDEX, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* **INDEX-ES**; *Lat. pl.* **INDEX-ES**. [Lat.] 1. That which points out, or indicates; a pointer or a hand that directs to any thing. 2. Any table for facilitating reference in a book. 3. The fore finger. 4. (*Arith. & Alg.*) An exponent. [In this sense, the pl. is *indices*.] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To provide with an index.

INDĪA-MAN (ind'yā- or in'di-ā-, 150), *n.* A large ship employed in the India trade.

INDĪAN (ind'yān or in'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of the Indies. 2. One of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

Indian ink, a substance from China, used for water colors. It consists of lamp-black and animal glue.

INDĪA RŪB'BER (ind'yā or in'di-ā-), *n.* See CAOUTCHOUC.

INDĪ-CANT, *a.* Serving to point out, as a remedy, — *n.* That which indicates or points out.

INDĪ-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *indicare, vatum, fr. in* and *dicare*, to proclaim.] 1. To point out; to show. 2. (*Med.*) To manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.

INDĪ-CĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of indi-

cating. 2. That which serves to indicate; mark; token; sign; symptom. **IN-DIC'A-TIVE**, *a.* Pointing 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 is, which affirms or denies.

IN-DIC'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner to indicate.

IN'DI-CÁ'TOR, *n.* One who, or that which, shows or points out.

IN'DI-CA-TÓ-RY, *a.* Serving to show.

IN-DICT' (*in-dít'*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *indicare*, *indictum*, to proclaim; *in* and *dicere*, to say, speak.] To charge with a crime, in due form of law, by the finding of a grand jury.

IN-DICT'A-BLE (*-dít'-a-bl*), *a.* Subject to indictment. [*dicts.*]

IN-DICT'ER (*-dít'-er*), *n.* One who indicts. **IN-DICT'ION**, *n.* [See *supra.*] A cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great.

IN-DIC'TIVE, *a.* Proclaimed.

IN-DIC'TEMENT (*-dít'-ment*), *n.* A formal charge of a crime preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; hence, an accusation in general.

IN-DIF'FER-ENCE, *n.* 1. Quality of being indifferent, or not making or measuring a difference. 2. Mediocrity. 3. Impartiality. 4. A state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest.

SYN.—Carelessness; negligence; unconcern; apathy; insensibility.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT, *a.* 1. Not making a difference; of no account. 2. Passable; mediocre. 3. Impartial; unbiased. 4. Feeling no interest, anxiety, or care, respecting any thing.

IN-DIF'FER-ENT-LY, *adv.* In an indifferent manner.

IN'DI-GEN, } *n.* Want of means
IN'DI-GEN-CY, } of comfortable subsistence.

SYN.—Poverty; want; need; pauperism.—*Poverty* is generic, denoting a deficiency in the means of living; *indigence* is stronger, implying an absence of the necessities of life. Both express permanent states. *Want* and *need* are applied usually to states which are temporary or occasional, as *want* of clothing, *need* of fuel; but are sometimes used in a more abstract sense, as a state of *want* or of *need*, being then identical with *poverty*.

IN-DÍ'GÈ-NOÛS, *a.* [Lat. *indigenus*.] Native; born or originating in, as in a country.

IN'DI-GÈNT, *a.* [Lat. *indigens*, *p. pr.* of *indigere*, to stand in need of.] Destitute of means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor.

IN'DI-GÈST'ED, *a.* 1. Not digested; crude. 2. Not regularly dissolved and arranged.

IN'DI-GÈST'I-BLE, *a.* Not digestible. **IN'DI-GÈS'TION** (*-jést'un*), (*66*), *n.* Want of due digestion; dyspepsia.

IN-DIG'NANT, *a.* [Lat. *indignans*.] Affected with anger and scorn or contempt. [*nant* manner.]

IN-DIG'NANT-LY, *adv.* In an indig-

IN'DIG-NÁ'TION, *n.* A strong disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence.

SYN.—Anger; ire; wrath; resentment; fury; rage. See *ANGEL*.

IN-DIG'NI-TY, *n.* Unmerited contemptuous treatment; contumely; injury with insult.

IN'DI-GO, *n.* [Lat. *indicum*, indigo, from *India*.] A blue coloring matter from certain plants.

IN'DI-RÈCT', *a.* 1. Not direct; not straight. 2. By remote means. 3. Unfair; dishonest. [*tics.*]

IN'DI-RÈC'TION, *n.* Dishonest practice. **IN'DI-RÈC'T-LY**, *adv.* In an indirect manner.

IN'DIS-CÈRN'I-BLE (*-diz-zèrn'-*), *a.* Incapable of being discerned.

IN'DIS-CÈRP'TI-BÍ'L'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of dissolution.

IN'DIS-CÈRP'TI-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being destroyed by dissolution.

IN'DIS-CÓV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being discovered.

IN'DIS-CREET', *a.* Not discreet; wanting in discretion.

SYN.—Imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash; hasty; heedless.

IN'DIS-CREET'LY, *adv.* Not discreetly; inconsiderately. [*separated.*]

IN'DIS-CRÈTE', *a.* Not discrete or

IN'DIS-CRÈ'TION (*-krèsh'un*), *n.* 1. Want of discretion; imprudence. 2. Indiscreet act or behavior.

IN'DIS-CRÍM'I-NATE, *a.* Wanting discrimination; not making any distinction.

IN'DIS-CRÍM'I-NATE-LY, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

IN'DIS-CRÍM'I-NÁ'TION, *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

IN'DIS-PÈN'SA-BLE, *a.* Not dispensable; impossible to be spared.

IN'DIS-PÈN'SA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being indispensable. **IN'DIS-PÈN'SA-BLY**, *adv.* Necessarily.

IN'DIS-PÓSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To render unfit; to disqualify. 2. To make somewhat ill. 3. To disincline.

IN'DIS-PÓS'ED-NESS, *n.* Condition or quality of being indisposed.

IN-DIS'PO-SÍ'TION (*-zish'un*), *n.* 1. Condition of wanting adaptation. 2. Slight disorder of the body. 3. Disinclination; aversion.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE, *a.* Not disputable; too evident to admit of dispute.

SYN.—Incontestible; unquestionable; incontrovertible; undeniable; irrefragable; indubitable; certain; positive.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being indisputable.

IN-DIS'PU-TA-BLY, *adv.* Without dispute; unquestionably.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BÍ'L'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being indissoluble. 2. Perpetuity of union or binding force.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of being dissolved or melted. 2. Perpetually binding.

IN-DIS'SO-LU-BLY, *adv.* In a man-

ner resisting separation; inseparably.

IN'DIS-TÍNET', *a.* 1. Not distinct or distinguishable. 2. Obscure to the mind; confused.

SYN.—Undefined; undistinguishable; obscure; indefinite; vague; uncertain.

IN'DIS-TÍNET'ION, *n.* 1. Want of distinction; confusion. 2. Equality of rank or condition.

IN'DIS-TÍNET'LY, *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly.

IN'DIS-TÍNET'NESS, *n.* Want of distinctness. [*be distinguished.*]

IN'DIS-TÍNGUISH-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be distinguished. [*cf.*]

IN-DÍCTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*cf.* *INDICTE'*.] 1. To direct what is to be uttered or written. 2. To compose; to write.

IN-DÍTE'MENT, *n.* Act of inditing.

IN'DÍ-VID'U-AL, *a.* [Lat. *individuus*, fr. *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible.] 1. Not divided, or not to be divided; single. 2. Pertaining to one only; hence, distinctive.—*n.* A single person, animal, or thing.

IN'DÍ-VID'U-AL-ÍSM, *n.* 1. Quality of being individual. 2. Excessive regard to one's personal interest.

IN'DÍ-VID'U-ÁL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Separate or distinct nature or existence. 2. Distinctive character.

IN'DÍ-VID'U-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To select or mark as an individual.

IN'DÍ-VID'U-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. Separately. 2. Inseparably; incommunicably.

IN'DÍ-VÍ'S'I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State or property of being indivisible.

IN'DÍ-VÍ'S-I-BLE, *a.* 1. Not divisible; not separable into parts. 2. Not capable of exact division; incommensurable.—*n.* 1. That which is indivisible. 2. (*Geom.*) One of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal.

IN'DÍ-VÍ'S-I-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

IN'DO-CÍL'E, *a.* Incapable of being taught, or not easily instructed; intractable. [*intractable.*]

IN'DO-CÍL'E, *a.* Not teachable; dull; [*intractable.*]

IN'DO-CÍL'I-TY, *n.* Dullness of intellect; intractableness.

IN'DO-C'TRI-NÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning.

IN'DO-C'TRI-NÁTION, *n.* Act of indoctrinating; information.

IN'DO-LEN'CE, } [*cf.* *Indolentia*,
IN'DO-LEN-CY, } fr. *in*, not, and *do-*
lere, to feel pain.] Habitual idleness; laziness.

IN'DO-LENT, *a.* Habitually idle.

Indolent tumor (Med.), a tumor causing little or no pain.

SYN.—Idle; lazy; sluggish; listless; inactive. See *IDLE*.

IN'DO-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an indolent manner; lazily.

IN-DÓM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *in* and *domitare*, to tame.] Not to be subdued; invincible.

IN-DÔR'SA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being indorsed.

IN-DÔRSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *in* and *dorsum*, the back.] 1. To write one's name upon the back of, as a note, draft, &c., for the purpose of securing the payment of it. 2. To give one's support to; to sanction.

IN-DOR-SEE', *n.* One to whom a note or bill is assigned by indorsement.

IN-DÔRSE'MENT, *n.* 1. A writing on the back of a note, bill, or the like. 2. Sanction or support given.

IN-DÛ'BI-OÛS, *a.* Not dubious or doubtful; certain.

IN-DÛ'BI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not doubtful; too plain to admit of doubt.

SYN.—Unquestionable; evident; incontrovertible; incontestable; undeniable; irrefragable.

IN-DÛ'BI-TA-BLY, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

IN-DÛCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inducere*, fr. *in* and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To lead in; to introduce. 2. To prevail on; to influence. 3. To cause by mere proximity.

SYN.—To move; instigate; urge; impel; incite; press; effect; cause.

IN-DÛCE'MENT, *n.* That which induces or leads on to action.

SYN.—Motive; reason; incitement; influence.

IN-DÛ'CI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being induced.

IN-DÛCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inducere*, *inductum*. See INDUCE.] 1. To bring in; to introduce. 2. To introduce, as to a benefice or office.

IN-DÛCTILE, *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being extended by drawing.

IN-DÛCTION, *n.* 1. Act of inducting or bringing in; introduction. 2. Act of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals. 3. Formal introduction of a person into an office. 4. Property by which one body, having electrical, galvanic, or magnetic polarity, causes it in another body without direct contact.

SYN.—Deduction.—In *induction* we observe a sufficient number of individual facts, and, on the ground of analogy, extend what is true of them to others of the same class, thus arriving at *general* principles or laws. This is the kind of reasoning in physical science. In *deduction* we begin with a *general* truth, and seek to connect it with some individual case by means of a middle term, or class of objects, known to be equally connected with both. Thus we bring down the general into the individual, affirming of the latter the distinctive qualities of the former. (This is the syllogistic method. By *induction* Franklin established the identity of lightning and electricity; by *deduction* he inferred that dwellings might be protected by lightning-rods.)

IN-DÛCTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to induction.

IN-DÛCTIVE, *a.* 1. Leading or drawing. 2. Proceeding or derived by induction. 3. Operating by, or facilitating, induction.

IN-DÛCTIVE-LY, *adv.* By induction.

IN-DÛCTOR, *n.* One who induces another into office.

IN-DÛE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inducere*.] 1. To put on, as clothes. 2. To invest; hence, to endow; to supply.

IN-DÛLGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *indulgere*, fr. *in* and *dulcis*, sweet, kind.] 1. To yield to the desire of. 2. To grant as by favor.

SYN.—To gratify; humor; cherish; foster; harbor; allow; favor. See GRATIFY.

—*v. i.* To practice a forbidden or questionable act without restraint.

IN-DÛL'GENÇE, } *n.* 1. Forbearance
IN-DÛL'GENÇY, } of restraint or control. 2. Favor granted; liberality. 3. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) Remission of the punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church.

IN-DÛL'GENT, *a.* Prone to indulge or humor.

IN-DÛL'GENT-LY, *adv.* With indulgence; mildly; favorably.

IN-DÛ-RATE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *indurare*, -atum, fr. *in* and *durare*, to harden.] To grow hard; to harden.

—*v. t.* 1. To make hard. 2. To render obdurate.

IN-DÛ-RATE, *a.* 1. Hardened; not soft. 2. Unfeeling; obdurate.

IN-DÛ-RATION, *n.* 1. Act or process of hardening. 2. Obduracy; stiffness.

IN-DÛS'TRI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, in industry.

IN-DÛS'TRI-OÛS, *a.* 1. Given to industry. 2. Diligent in a particular pursuit.

IN-DÛS'TRI-OÛS-LY, *adv.* Diligently.

IN-DÛS'TRY, *n.* [Lat. *industria*.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental.

SYN.—See DILIGENCE.

IN-DWÉLL'ING, *n.* Residence in the heart or soul; interior abode.

IN-Ë'BRI-ANT, *a.* Intoxicating.

IN-Ë'BRI-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inebriare*, -atum; *in*, used intensively, and *ebriare*, to make drunk.] To make drunk; to intoxicate. —*v. i.* To be or become intoxicated.

IN-Ë'BRI-ATE (45), *n.* An habitual drunkard; a sot. [intoxication.]

IN-Ë'BRI-ATION, *n.* Drunkenness;

IN-Ë'BRI-ETY, *n.* Drunkenness; inebriation. [lashed.]

IN-Ë'D'IT-ED, *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

IN-Ë'FFA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable; unutterable.

IN-Ë'FFA-BLY, *adv.* Unspeakably; unutterably. [being effaced.]

IN-Ë'FFE'CI-A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended. [the proper effect.]

IN-Ë'FFE'CTU-AL, *a.* Not producing effect; vain; fruitless; weak.

IN-Ë'FFE'CTU-AL-LY, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

IN-Ë'FFE'VE'SÇENT, *n.* Not susceptible of effervescence.

IN-Ë'FFI-CÁ'CIÛS, *a.* Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect.

IN-Ë'FFI-CÁ'ÇY, *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.

IN-Ë'FFIÇIENÇY (-ef-fish'en-sý), *n.* Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

IN-Ë'FFIÇIENÇY (-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Not efficient; inefficacious. 2. Habitually remiss; effecting nothing.

IN-Ë'LÁSTIC, *a.* Wanting elasticity.

IN-ËL'E-GANÇE, } *n.* Quality of be-
IN-ËL'E-GANÇY, } ing inelegant; want of elegance.

IN-ËL'E-GANT, *a.* Not elegant; wanting in any thing which correct taste requires. [gant manner.]

IN-ËL'E-GANT-LY, *adv.* In an inelegant manner.

IN-ËL'I-GÍ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Incapacity of being elected to an office.

IN-ËL'I-GÍ-BLE, *a.* Not eligible; incapable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen.

IN-ËPT', *a.* [Lat. *ineptus*, fr. *in*, not, and *aptus*, apt, fit.] 1. Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable. 2. Foolish; silly. [being inept.]

IN-ËPT'Í-TÛDE (53), *n.* Quality of ineptness.

IN-ËQUAL'I-TY (-kwól'i-tý), *n.* 1. Want of equality or uniformity; diversity. 2. Want of levelness. 3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy.

IN-EQUÍ-TA-BLE, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

IN-ËRT' (14), *a.* [Lat. *iners*, *inertis*, unskilled, idle.] 1. Without power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed. 2. Indisposed to exertion; dull.

SYN.—Inactive; sluggish.—A man may be *inactive* from mere want of stimulus to effort, but one who is *inert* has something in his constitution or his habits which operates like a weight holding him back from exertion. *Sluggish* (from *slug*) is still stronger, implying some defect of temperament which directly impedes action.

IN-ËRT'Á (-in-Ër'sh-á), *n.* 1. Property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion. 2. Indisposition to move. [sluggishly.]

IN-ËRT'LY, *adv.* Without activity;

IN-ËRT'NESS, *n.* 1. Want of activity or exertion; sluggishness. 2. Absence of the power of self-motion.

IN-ËS'TI-MÁ-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being estimated; invaluable.

IN-ËS'TI-MÁ-BLY, *adv.* In a manner not to be estimated.

IN-ËVI-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being avoided; unavoidable.

IN-ËVI-TÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being unavoidable.

IN-ËVI-TÁ-BLY, *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

IN-ËX-ÁCT, *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

IN-ËX-CÛS'A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification.

IN-ËX-CÛS'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of not being excusable.

ÏR, DÛ, WOLF, TÛO, TÛOK; ÛRN, RÛE, PÛLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; Ê, Ë, hard; Å; EXIST; N AS NG; THIS.

IN/EX-CŪS' A-BLY, adv. So as not to be excusable. [for effort.]

IN/EX-ERTION, n. Want of exertion

IN/EX-HAUST'ED, a. Not exhausted; not emptied; not spent.

IN/EX-HAUST' I-BLE, a. Incapable of being exhausted or emptied. [ence.]

IN/EX-IST'ENCE, n. Want of existence

IN/EX-IST'ENT, n. Not having being; not existing.

IN/EX'O-RA-BĪL' I-TY, n. Quality of being inexorable, or unyielding to entreaty.

IN/EX'O-RA-BLE, a. Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unchangeable.

IN/EX'O-RA-BLY, adv. So as to be immovable by entreaty.

IN/EX-PĒ'DI-ENCE, } n. Want of
IN/EX-PĒ'DI-EN-ÇY, } fitness; im-
propriety; unsuitableness to the
purpose.

IN/EX-PĒ'DI-ENT, a. Not expedient; not tending to a good end; hence, unfit; improper.

IN/EX-PĒNS'IVE, a. Not expensive.

IN/EX-PĒRI-ENCE, n. Absence or want of experience.

IN/EX-PĒRI-ENCE'D (-pĕ'ri-entst), a. Not having experience; unskilled.

IN/EX-PĒRT' (14), a. Not expert; without knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

IN/EX'PI-A-BLE, a. 1. Admitting of no atonement or satisfaction. 2. Implacable.

IN/EX'PI-A-BLY, adv. To a degree that admits of no atonement.

IN/EX'PLI-CA-BLE, a. Incapable of being explained or accounted for.

IN/EX'PLI-CA-BLY, adv. In an inexplicable manner.

IN/EX-PRESS' I-BLE, a. Not capable of expression; not to be uttered.

SYN.—Unspeaking; unutterable; ineffable; indescribable; untold.

IN/EX-PRESS' I-BLY, adv. Unspeakably; unutterably.

IN/EX-PRESS' IVE, a. Not expressing or tending to express; inexpressible.

IN/EX-TI'CT'Y, a. Not quenched; not extinct.

IN/EX-TI'N'GUISH-A-BLE, a. Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

IN/EX'TRI-CA-BLE, a. Not capable of being extricated.

IN/EX'TRI-CA-BLY, adv. In an inextricable manner.

IN/EYE' (in-ī'), v. t. To inoculate, as a tree, by insertion of a bud.

IN/FAL/LI-BĪL' I-TY, n. Quality of being infallible, or exempt from error.

IN/FAL/LI-BLE, a. 1. Not fallible; exempt from liability to mistake. 2. Not liable to fail; certain.

IN/FAL/LI-BLY, adv. Certainly; un-faillingly.

IN/FA-MOŪS, a. Having a reputation of the worst kind; held in abhorrence.

SYN.—Detestable; odious; scandalous; disgraceful; base; shameful; ignominious.

IN/FA-MOŪS-LY, adv. In an infamous manner; disgracefully.

IN/FA-MY, n. Total loss of reputation; public disgrace; loss of character, which a convict incurs.

IN/FAN-ÇY, n. 1. State of being an infant. 2. First age of any thing. 3. (*Law.*) Nonage; minority.

IN/FANT, n. [Lat. *infans*, fr. *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] 1. A young babe; sometimes, a child several years of age. 2. (*Law.*) A minor.—*a.* Pertaining to infancy.

IN/FAN'TA, n. [Sp. & Pg.] Any princess of the royal blood, except the eldest daughter when heiress apparent. [*Spain and Portugal.*]

IN/FAN'TE, n. [Sp. & Pg.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent. [*Spain and Portugal.*]

IN/FANT'I-CIDE, n. [Lat. *infanticidium*, and *infanticida*; *infans*, child, and *cedere*, to kill.] The murder or the murderer of a newly-born child.

IN/FAN-TILE, or IN/FAN-TĪLE, } a.
IN/FAN-TINE, or IN/FAN-TĪNE, } a.
Pertaining to infancy; characteristic of infants or young children.

IN/FANT-RY, n. [Sp. *infanteria*, from *infante*, infant, child, servant, foot-soldier.] Foot-soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry*.

IN/FAT'U-ATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *infatuare*, -atum; *in* and *fatuus*, foolish.] 1. To make foolish. 2. To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion.

IN/FAT'U-ATION, n. 1. Act of infatuating. 2. State of being infatuated; folly.

IN/FĒA/SI-BĪL' I-TY, n. State of being infeasible; impracticability.

IN/FĒA/SI-BLE, a. Not capable of being done; impracticable.

IN/FĒCT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inficere*, *infectum*, fr. *in* and *facere*, to make.] 1. To taint with disease, or with morbid or noxious matter. 2. To communicate bad qualities to.

SYN.—To poison; vitiate; pollute.

IN/FĒC'TION, n. 1. Act of infecting. 2. That which infects. 3. Result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease. 4. That which poisons or corrupts, by communication.

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 *CONTAGIOUS*, is, to a considerable extent, admitted. In general literature, this distinction is well established. We use *contagion* and *contagious* in respect to things which spread by intercourse or imitation; as, the *contagious* influence of example; while we apply *infection* and *infectious* to a more hidden and diffusive power; as, the *infection* of vice; the *infectious* influence of evil principles.

IN/FĒC'TIOŪS, a. 1. Having qualities that may infect; pestilential. 2. Corrupting, or tending to corrupt. 3. Capable of being easily diffused.

SYN.—See *CONTAGIOUS*.

IN/FĒC'TIOŪS-LY, adv. In infection.

IN/FĒC'TIOŪS-NESS, n. Quality of being infectious.

IN/FĒC'UND, a. Unfruitful; barren.

IN/FE-CŪN'DI-TY, n. Want of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

IN/FE-LĪC' I-TOŪS, a. Not felicitous; unhappy.

IN/FE-LĪC' I-TY, n. 1. Unhappiness; misery; misfortune. 2. Unfortunate state; unfavorableness.

IN/FER' (14), v. t. [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *inferre*, from *in* and *ferre*, to carry, bring.] To draw or derive, as a fact or consequence. [inferred.]

IN/FER'A-BLE, a. Capable of being inferred

IN/FER-ENCE, n. 1. Act of inferring. 2. That which is inferred.

SYN.—Conclusion; deduction; consequence.—*A conclusion* is stronger than *inference*; it *shuts us up* to the result, and terminates inquiry. In a chain of reasoning we have many *inferences*, which lead to the ultimate conclusion.

IN/FER-EN'TIAL, a. Deduced or deducible by inference.

IN/FĒRI-OR (89), a. [Lat., compar. of *inferus*, that is, below, underneath.] Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate.—*n.* One who is younger, or subordinate.

IN/FĒRI-OR' I-TY, n. State of being inferior; a lower state or condition

IN/FĒR'NAL (14), a. [Lat. *infernalis*; fr. *infernus*, lying beneath.] 1. Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead. 2. Pertaining to, or resembling, hell; hellish; diabolical.

SYN.—Devilish; satanic; fiendish.—*n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

IN/FĒR'NAL-LY, adv. In an infernal manner. [BLE.]

IN/FĒR'RI-BLE, a. Same as *INFĒR-AL*

IN/FĒR'TĪLE, a. Not fertile or productive; barren. [ness.]

IN/FĒR-TĪL' I-TY, n. Unproductive

IN/FĒST', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *infestare*, from *infestus*, disturbed, troublesome.] To disturb; to annoy; to harass. [molestation.]

IN/FES-TATION, n. Act of festing;

IN/FĒS'TIVE, a. Having no mirth; dull; cheerless. [ty; dullness.]

IN/FĒS-TĪV' I-TY, n. Want of festivity

IN/FĒ-DEL, a. [Lat. *infidelis*, fr. prefix *in*, not, and *fidelis*, faithful.] Disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.—*n.* A disbeliever; a freethinker; especially one who disbelieves in 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 atheism and every form of unbelief, but this has failed. A *freethinker* is now only another name for an *infidel*. An *unbeliever* is not necessarily a *disbeliever* or *infidel*, because he may still be inquiring after evidence to satisfy his mind.

IN/FĒ-DEL' I-TY, n. 1. Disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief. 2. Unfaithfulness to the marriage contract. 3. Breach of trust; treachery.

IN/FIL-TRĒT, v. t. To filter or sift in

IN/FIL'TRATE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To

enter by penetrating the pores of a substance.

IN-FIL-TRÁ-TION, *n.* 1. Act of infiltrating. 2. Substance which has entered the pores of a body.

IN-FI-NÍ-TE, *a.* 1. Unlimited or boundless in time or space. 2. Without limit in power, capacity, or moral excellence; perfect. 3. Indefinitely large or extensive.

SYN.—Immeasurable; illimitable; interminable; limitless; unbounded.

IN-FI-NÍ-TE-LY, *adv.* Without limit.

IN-FI-NÍ-TE-NESS, *n.* State of being infinite; infinity.

IN-FIN-I-TÉS'I-MAL, *a.* Infinitely small.—*n.* An infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.

IN-FIN'I-TIVE, *a.* Unlimited; not restricted.

Infinitive mode (Gram.), that mode of the verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number; as, *to love*.

IN-FÍN'I-TÚ-DE (53), *n.* 1. Quality of being infinite; infiniteness. 2. Infinite extent. 3. Boundless number.

IN-FÍN'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *infinitus*, fr. *in*, not, and *finis*, limit.] Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity.

IN-FIRM' (18), *a.* 1. Not firm or sound; weak. 2. Weak of mind; irresolute. 3. Not solid or stable.

SYN.—Debilitated; sickly; feeble; imbecile.

IN-FÍRM'A-RY, *n.* A hospital, or place where the infirm or sick are lodged or nursed.

IN-FÍRM'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being infirm; a, imperfection or weakness; specifically, a disease. 2. Weakness; falling; feeble.

SYN.—Debility; imbecility; imperfection.

IN-FÍRM'NESS, *n.* Infirmary; feebleness; debility.

IN-FÍX', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *infigere*, fr. *in* and *figere*, to fix.] 1. To fix by piercing or thrusting in. 2. To implant or fix, as principles.

IN-FLÁ-ME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inflammare*, and *flamma*, to flame.] 1. To set on fire; to kindle. 2. To excite, as passion or appetite. 3. To provoke to anger or rage.

SYN.—To provoke; fire; irritate; exasperate; incense; enrage; anger.

—*v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful.

IN-FLÁM'MA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

IN-FLÁM'MA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being set on fire.

IN-FLÁM'MA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inflammable.

IN-FLÁM-MÁ-TION, *n.* 1. Act of inflaming. 2. State of being on fire. 3. A redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms. 4. Violent excitement; passion.

IN-FLÁM'MA-TÓ-RY (50), *a.* 1. Tending to, or showing, inflammation. 2.

Tending to excite anger, or animosity; seditious.

IN-FLÁ-TE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inflare*, fr. *in* and *flare*, to blow.] 1. To swell or distend with air. 2. To puff up; to cloat. 3. To cause to become unduly expanded.

IN-FLÁ-TE', { *a.* 1. Filled with air;
IN-FLÁ-TE'D, } blown up. 2. Turgid; swelling; bombastic.

IN-FLÁ-TION, *n.* 1. Act of inflating. 2. State of being inflated.

IN-FLE-CT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inflectere*, fr. *in* and *flectere*, to bend.] 1. To bend. 2. To vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations. 3. To modulate, as the voice.

IN-FLE-CT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of inflecting, or state of being inflected. 2. A bend; a fold. 3. Modulation of the voice in speaking. 4. Variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and of verbs by conjugation.

IN-FLE-CT'ION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to inflection.

IN-FLE-CT'IVE, *a.* Capable of inflection.

IN-FLE-CT'Í-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Unyielding stiffness. 2. Obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.

IN-FLE-CT'Í-BLE, *a.* 1. Not capable of being bent; firm. 2. Firm in purpose; not to be changed. 3. Incapable of change.

SYN.—Unbending; unyielding; rigid; inexorable; pertinacious; obstinate; stubborn; unrelenting.

IN-FLÉX'I-BLY, *adv.* In an inflexible manner.

IN-FLE-CT'ION, *n.* Same as **IN-FLE-CT'ION**.

IN-FLE-CT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *infligere*, fr. *in* and *figere*, to strike.] To lay, or send, as a punishment, &c.; to apply.

IN-FLE-CT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of inflicting. 2. That which is inflicted or imposed.

IN-FLE-CT'IVE, *a.* Tending to inflict.

IN-FLO-RÉS'ÇENCE, *n.* [Lat. *inflourescere*, *p. pr.* of *inflouescere*, to begin to blossom.] 1. The unfolding of blossoms. 2. Mode of flowering. 3. An axis on which all the buds are flower-buds.

IN-FLU-ENCE, *n.* [Lat. *influen*, *p. pr.* of *influen*, to flow in.] 1. A flowing in or upon. 2. The bringing about of an effect by a gradual, unobserved, and easy process. 3. Power arising from elevated station, intellect, wealth, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To control or move by hidden power; to lead; to direct.

IN-FLU-ENT'IAL, *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation.

IN-FLU-ENT'IAL-LY, *adv.* So as to incline, move, or direct.

IN-FLU-EN'ZÁ, *n.* [It. See **INFLUENCE**.] A violent form of catarrh.

IN-FLUX, *n.* [Lat. *influxus*.] 1. Act of flowing in. 2. Introduction; importation in abundance.

IN-FÓLD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To wrap up; to inclose. 2. To embrace.

IN-FÓRM', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *informare*; fr. *in* and *formare*, to form.] 1. To animate. 2. To make known to.

3. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation.

SYN.—To acquaint; apprise; tell; teach; instruct.

—*v. i.* To give information.

IN-FÓR'MÁL, *a.* Not in the regular form; hence, without ceremony.

IN-FÓR-MÁL'I-TY, *n.* Want of regular or customary form.

IN-FÓR'MÁL-LY, *adv.* Without the usual forms.

IN-FÓR'MÁNT, *n.* One who informs or gives intelligence.

SYN.—Informer.—These two words should never be confounded. An *informant* is one who, for selfish ends or the public good, volunteers accusation with a view to have others punished; an *informant* is one who simply acquaints us with something we had not known before.

IN-FÓR-MÁ-TION, *n.* 1. Communicating knowledge. 2. News communicated; intelligence; knowledge derived from reading or instruction. 3. A proceeding in the nature of a prosecution for an offense against the government.

IN-FÓR'M-ER, *n.* One who informs; esp., one who informs against another for the violation of some law.

SYN.—See **INFORMANT**.

IN-FRÁ-CT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *infractio*.] Breach; violation; non-observance.

IN-FRÁ-CT'OR, *n.* One who infringes; a violator.

IN-FRA-LAP-SÁ'R'I-AN, *n.* [Lat. *infra*, below, after, and *lapsus*, fall.] A Calvinist who considers the decree of election as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being already in a fallen and guilty state.

IN-FRÁ-NÍ-G'Í-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being broken or separated into parts.

IN-FRÉ-QUÉ-NT, { *n.* State of rarely
IN-FRÉ-QUÉ-NT-ÇY, } occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

IN-FRÉ-QUÉ-NT, *a.* Seldom happening or occurring to notice; unrequent; rare; uncommon. [quently.]

IN-FRÉ-QUÉ-NT-LY, *adv.* Not frequently.

IN-FRÍ-NGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *infringere*, fr. *in* and *frangere*, to break.] 1. To break, as contracts. 2. To transgress; to neglect to fulfill or obey.

IN-FRÍ-NGE'MENT, *n.* Breach; violation; non-fulfillment.

IN-FUN-DÍ-B'U-LAR, { *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum*, funnel.]
IN-FUN-DÍ-B'U-LATE, } Having the form of a funnel.

IN-FÚ-RÍ-ATE, *a.* Enraged; mad; furiously angry.

IN-FÚ-RÍ-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *infuliare*, fr. *in* and *furia*, fury.] To render furious; to enrage.

IN-FÚ-S'É-ATE, *v. t.* [Lat. *infuscare*, fr. *in* and *fuscus*, to make dark.] To darken; to obscure.

IN-FÚ-S'É-ATION, *n.* Act of darkening.

IN-FÚ-S'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *infundere*, fr. *in* and *fundere*, to pour.] 1. To pour in, as a liquid. 2. To instill, as principles.

3. To steep without boiling, for the

- purpose of extracting medicinal qualities.
- IN-FŪ'SI-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* 1. [From *infuse*.] Capability of being infused, or poured in. 2. [Prefix *in*, not, and *fusibility*.] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.
- IN-FŪ'SI-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being infused. 2. Not fusible; incapable of fusion.
- IN-FŪ'SION, *n.* 1. Act of infusing, or pouring in; instillation. 2. That which is infused. 3. Act of steeping any insoluble substance in water to extract its virtues. 4. The liquid obtained by this process.
- IN-FU-SŌ'RĪ-A, *n. pl.* [N. Lat. See INFUSE.] Microscopic animals found in water and other fluids.
- IN-GĀTH-ER-ING, *n.* Act of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest. [congealed.]
- IN-GĒL'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being IN-GĒM'I-NĀ'TION, *n.* Reduplication.
- IN-GĒN'ER-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ingenerare*, -*ratum*.] To generate or produce within.
- IN-GĒN'ER-ĀTE, *a.* Inborn; innate.
- IN-GĒN'ŌIŪS (-jĕn'yus), *a.* [Lat. *ingeniosus*, fr. *ingenium*, natural capacity, genius.] 1. Possessed of genius, or the faculty of invention; hence, skillful or prompt to invent. 2. Characterized by genius or ingenuity. 3. Witty; well adapted.
- IN-GĒN'ŌIŪS-LY (-jĕn'yus-), *adv.* In an ingenious manner. [nuitly.]
- IN-GĒN'ŌIŪS-NESS (-yus), *n.* Ingeniousness.
- IN-GE-ND'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality or power of ready invention. 2. Curiousness in design.
- SYN.—Cleverness.—*Ingenity* is a form of genius, and *cleverness*, of talent. The former implies invention, the latter a peculiar dexterity and readiness of execution. Sir James Mackintosh remarks, that the English overdo in the use of the words *clever* and *cleverness*, applying them loosely to almost every form of intellectual ability. Thus they speak of a *clever* article in a magazine, a *clever* review, a *clever* speech in Parliament; of a book very *cleverly* written; of great *cleverness* in debate; and, in accordance with this use of language, Macaulay would be called a very *clever* writer of history, and Fox a very *clever* debater.
- IN-GĒN'U-ŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *ingenuus*.] 1. Of honorable extraction. 2. Noble; generous. 3. Free from reserve, equivocation, or dissimulation.
- SYN.—Open; frank.—One who is *open* speaks out at once what is uppermost in his mind; one who is *frank* does it from a natural boldness, or dislike of self-restraint; one who is *ingenious* is actuated by a noble candor and love of truth, which makes him willing to confess his faults, and make known all his sentiments without reserve.
- IN-GĒN'U-ŌŪS-LY, *adv.* Openly; candidly.
- IN-GĒN'U-ŌŪS-NESS, *n.* Openness of heart; frankness; fairness.
- IN-GĒS'TION (-jĕst'yun), *n.* [Lat. *ingestio*, fr. *ingerere*, to place in.] Act of throwing into the stomach.
- IN'GLE, *n.* [Lat. *igniculus*, dim. of *ignis*, fire.] A fire or fire-place.
- IN-GLŌ'RĪ-ŌŪS (89), *a.* 1. Not glorious. 2. Shameful; disgraceful.
- IN-GLŌ'RĪ-ŌŪS-LY, *adv.* In an inglorious manner.
- IN'GOT, *n.* [L. Lat. *lingotus*, fr. Lat. *lingna*, a tongue.] A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal, cast in a mold.
- IN-GRĀ'F, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To insert, as a scion into a tree or plant, for propagation; hence, to introduce. 2. To set or fix deeply and firmly.
- IN-GRĀ'FMENT, *n.* 1. Act of ingrafting. 2. Thing ingrafted; scion.
- IN'GRĀIN, *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly inwrought, as color.
- Ingrain carpet*, a double or two-ply carpet.
- IN'GRĀIN, or IN-GRĀIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To dye before manufacture. 2. To work into the natural texture.
- IN'GRĀTE, *a.* [Lat. *ingratus*, from *in*, not, and *gratus*, grateful.] 1. Ungrateful. 2. Unpleasing to the sense.—*n.* An ungrateful person.
- IN-GRĀ'TI-ĀTE (-grā'shi-, 95), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *in* and *gratia*, favor.] To introduce or commend to the favor of another.
- IN-GRĀ'TI-TŪDE (53), *n.* Want of gratitude; unthankfulness.
- IN-GRĒ'DI-ENT (77), *n.* [Lat. *ingrediens*, p. pr. of *ingredi*, *ingressus*, to enter.] A component part of any compound or mixture; an element.
- IN'GRESS, *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. Entrance. 2. Power, liberty, or means, of entrance.
- IN'GUI-NAL (-gwĭ-), *a.* [Lat. *inguinalis*.] Pertaining to the groin.
- IN-GŪLF', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To swallow up in a vast gulf or whirlpool; to overwhelm.
- IN-GŪR'ĠI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *ingurgitare*, -*tatum*.] To swallow greedily.
- IN-HĀB'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inhabitare*.] To live or dwell in.—*v. i.* To dwell; to live.
- IN-HĀB'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inhabited.
- IN-HĀB'IT-ANCE, } *n.* Condition of
IN-HĀB'IT-AN-ĀCY, } an inhabitant;
legal residence.
- IN-HĀB'IT-ANT, *n.* One who dwells or resides permanently in a place.
- IN-HĀB'IT-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Act of inhabiting, or state of being inhabited. 2. Place of dwelling.
- IN-HĀB'IT-A-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* An organ supposed to indicate the desire of permanence in abode.
- IN-HĀ-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of inhaling.
- IN-HĀLE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inhalarē*, from *in* and *halare*, to breathe.] To draw into the lungs.
- IN-HĀL'ER, *n.* 1. One who inhales. 2. An apparatus for inhaling vapor.
- IN-HAR-MŌ'NI-ŌŪS, *a.* Not harmonious; discordant.
- IN-HĒARSE' (14), *v. t.* To put in a hearse; to bury.
- IN-HĒRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inherere*, fr. *in* and *herere*, to stick.] To be permanently incorporated.
- IN-HĒR'ENCE, } *n.* State of inher-
IN-HĒR'EN-ĀCY, } ing; existence in something.
- IN-HĒR'ENT, *a.* 1. Existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it. 2. Naturally pertaining.
- SYN.—Innate; inborn; native; natural; inbred; inwrought.
- IN-HĒR'ENT-LY, *adv.* By inherence.
- IN-HĒR'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inhereditare*, to appoint as an heir.] 1. To take by descent from an ancestor. 2. To receive by birth. 3. To become possessed of.—*v. i.* To take or have as an inheritance.
- IN-HĒR'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being inherited, or of taking by inheritance. [ance.]
- IN-HĒR'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* By inheritance.
- IN-HĒR'IT-ANCE, *n.* 1. An estate which a man has by descent as heir, or which he may transmit to another. 2. That which is or may be inherited. [an heir.]
- IN-HĒR'IT-OR, *n.* One who inherits;
- IN-HĒR'IT-RESS, } *n.* An heiress; a
IN-HĒR'IT-RĪX, } female inheritor.
- IN-HĒ'SION, *n.* [Lat. *inhesio*.] State of existing, or belonging to something; inherence.
- IN-HĒB'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inhibere*, *inhibitum*, fr. *in*, not, and *habere*, to have.] 1. To hinder. 2. To forbid.
- IN-HI-BĪ'TION (-bish'un), *n.* 1. Act of inhibiting; restraint. 2. Prohibition.
- IN-HŌS'PI-TA-BLE, *a.* Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers. [of hospitality.]
- IN-HŌS'PI-TA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Want
- IN-HŌS'PI-TA-BLY, *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.
- IN-HŌS'PI-TĀL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being inhospitable.
- IN-HŪ'MAN, *a.* 1. Destitute of kindness and tenderness. 2. Characterized by cruelty.
- SYN.—Cruel; unfeeling; pitiless; merciless; savage; barbarous.
- IN-HU-MĀN'I-TY, *n.* Cruelty; barbarousness. [barously.]
- IN-HŪ'MAN-LY, *adv.* Cruelly; barbarously.
- IN-HU-MĀ'TION, *n.* Act of burying.
- IN-HŪME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inhumare*; *humus*, the ground.] To bury; to inter.
- IN-IM'I-CĀL, *a.* [Lat. *inimicalis*.] 1. Unfriendly. 2. Repugnant; adverse.
- IN-IM'I-CĀL-LY, *adv.* In an inimical manner. [ing inimitable.]
- IN-IM'I-TĀ-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being inimitable.
- IN-IM'I-TA-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being imitated or copied.
- IN-IM'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* In an inimitable manner. [iniquity.]
- IN-IQ'UI-TOŪS, *a.* Characterized by
- SYN.—Wicked; nefarious.—*Wicked* is the generic term. *Iniquitous* is stronger, denoting a violation of the rights of others, usually by fraud or circumvention. *Nefarious* is still stronger, implying a breach of the most sacred obligations.
- IN-IQ'UI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *iniquitas*; in-

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHAT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

ignus, unjust.] 1. Want of rectitude. 2. An act of injustice or unrighteousness.

SYN.—Injustice; unrighteousness; wickedness; sin; crime.

IN-INITIAL (-ish'al), *a.* [Lat. *initialis*; *initium*, beginning.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning. 2. Placed at the beginning or head.—*n.* First letter of a word.

IN-INITI-ATE (-ish'i-, 95), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To begin. 2. To instruct in rudiments. 3. To introduce into a society or organization.

IN-INITI-ATION (-ish'i-), *n.* 1. Act of initiating. 2. Introduction into the principles of any thing unknown.

IN-INITI-ATIVE (-ish'i-), *a.* Serving to initiate.—*n.* An introductory step or movement.

IN-INITI-ATO-RY (-ish'i-), *a.* 1. Suitable for an introduction. 2. Tending or serving to initiate.

IN-INJECT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *injicere*, *injectum*.] To throw or dart in.

IN-INJECTION, *n.* 1. Act of injecting. 2. That which is injected; especially, liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body.

IN-JUDICIOUS (-dish'us), *a.* 1. Not judgment. 2. Not according to sound judgment.

SYN.—Indiscreet; inconsiderate; incautious; unwise; rash.

IN-JUDICIOUS-LY (-dish'us-), *adv.* In an injudicious manner.

IN-JUDICIOUS-NESS (-dish'us-), *n.* Quality of being injudicious.

IN-JUNCT-ION, *n.* [Lat. *injunctio*.] 1. Act of enjoining. 2. An order; a command. 3. A writ 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.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *injuriari*.] To do harm to; to hurt; to damage;—used in a variety of senses.

IN-JURIOUS (89), *a.* 1. Prejudicial to the rights of another. 2. Tending to injure; pernicious.

IN-JURIOUS-LY, *adv.* Hurtfully.

IN-JURIOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being injurious.

IN-JURY, *n.* [Lat. *injuria*.] That which injures, or which occasions loss or diminution of good; mischief; detriment; damage.

IN-JUS-TICE, *n.* Violation of the rights of an individual; wrong.

INK, *n.* [Lat. *encaustum*, fr. Gr. *ἐγκαστρος*, burnt in.] A fluid, used in writing and printing.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN, *n.* An inkstand;—formerly made of horn.

INKY-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being inky.

INKLING, *n.* [Contr. fr. *inclining*.] A hint or whisper; an intimation.

INKSTAND, *n.* A vessel for holding ink. [ink; black.]

INKY, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling,

IN-LACE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To work in, as lace.

IN-LAND, *a.* 1. Remote from the sea; interior. 2. Domestic; not foreign.

IN-LAY, *v. t.* [INLAID; INLAYING.] To insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, &c., in a groundwork of some other material.

IN-LAY, *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid or prepared for inlaying.

IN-LAYER, *n.* One who inlays.

IN-LET, *n.* Passage or opening into an inclosed place.

IN-LY, *a.* Internal; interior; secret.—*adv.* Internally; secretly.

IN-MATE, *n.* [Eng. *inn* and *mate*.] One who lives in the same house.

IN-MOST (20), *a.* Deepest or furthest within.

INN, *n.* [A.-S. *ipne*, *inn*.] 1. A house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers. 2. A college of students of law. [Eng.]

INN-ATE, or **IN-NATE**, *a.* [Lat. *innatus*.] Inborn; native; natural.

INN-ATE-LY, or **IN-NATE-LY**, *adv.* Naturally.

INN-ATE-NESS, or **IN-NATE-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being innate or inborn.

IN-NAV-I-GA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being navigated. [ternal.]

IN-NER, *n.* Further in; interior; in-INNER-MOST (20), Furthest inward.

IN-NHOLD-ER, *n.* A person who keeps an inn.

INN-ING, *n.* [Eng. *in*.] 1. Ingathering of grain. 2. (*Cricketer Playing*.) Time or turn for using the bat.

INN-KEEP-ER, *n.* An innholder.

INN-O-CENCE, *n.* 1. State of being innocent; purity of heart. 2. Ignorance; imbecility. [CENCE.]

INN-O-CEN-CY, *n.* Same as INNO-

INN-O-CENT, *a.* [Lat. *innocens*.] 1. Free from that which can injure. 2. Free from guilt; guiltless.

SYN.—Harmless; inoffensive; pure.

n. 1. One free from guilt. 2. A dolt. [harmlessly.]

INN-O-CENT-LY, *adv.* Without guilt;

IN-NŌC-U-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *innocuus*.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect. [jurious effects.]

IN-NŌC-U-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Without in-

IN-NO-VATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *innovare*, -*vatum*; *in* and *novare*, to make new.] 1. To change by introducing something new. 2. To introduce as a novelty.—*v. i.* To introduce novelties.

IN-NO-VATION, *n.* 1. Act of innovat-

ing. 2. A change effected by innovat-

ing. **IN-NO-VATOR**, *n.* One who innovates.

IN-NŌX-IŌŪS (-nŏk'shus), *a.* 1. Harm-

less in effects; innocent. 2. Free

from crime; guiltless.

IN-NU-ĒN-DO (52), *n.*; *pl.* **IN-NU-ĒN-**

DŌES. [Lat., fr. *innuere*, to give a

nod.] An oblique hint; a remote

intimation or allusion.

SYN.—Insinuation.—An *innuendo*

supposes a representation so framed as to

point distinctly (*tit.*, by nodding) at

something beyond which is injurious to

the character, &c., of the person aimed

at. An *innuention* turns on no such

double use of language; but consists in

artfully *veiling* into the mind imputa-

tions of an injurious nature without

making any direct charge, and is there-

fore justly regarded as one of the basest

resorts of malice and falsehood.

IN-NŪ-MER-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of

being numbered, for multitude.

IN-NŪ-MER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of

being innumerable. [number.]

IN-NŪ-MER-A-BLY, *adv.* Without

IN-NU-TRITION (-nu-trish'un), *n.*

Want of nutrition.

IN-NU-TRITIOUS (-nu-trish'us), *a.*

Not nutritious, or nourishing.

IN-ŌB-SĒRV'ANCE, *n.* Want or neg-

lect of observance; negligence.

IN-ŌB-SĒRV'ANT, *a.* Not taking no-

tice; heedless.

IN-ŌC'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[Lat. *inoculare*, -*latum*, *in* and *oculus*,

an eye.] 1. To insert, as the

bud of a tree in another tree, for the

purpose of propagation. 2. To com-

municate, as a disease, by inserting

infectious matter in the skin.—*v. i.*

To practice inoculation. [oculating.]

IN-ŌC'U-LĀTION, *n.* Act or art of in-

oculating.

IN-ŌDOR-OŪS, *a.* Wanting scent.

IN-ŌF-FĒN'SIVE, *a.* 1. Giving no of-

fense. 2. Harmless; doing no injury.

IN-ŌF-FĒN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* Without

giving offense.

IN-ŌF-FĒN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of

being inoffensive.

IN-ŌF-FY'CIAL (-fish'al), *a.* Not done

in the usual forms or by the proper

officer.

IN-ŌF-FY'CIOŪS (-fish'us), *a.* 1. Not

civil or attentive. 2. Contrary to

natural duty.

IN-ŌP'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Not operative;

producing no effect. [unseasonable.]

IN-ŌP'OR-TŪNE, *a.* Not opportune;

IN-ŌP'OR-TŪNE-LY, *adv.* Unseason-

ably; at an inconvenient time.

IN-ŌP'U-LENT, *a.* Not opulent; not

wealthy. [of moderation.]

IN-ŌR'DI-NA-CY, *n.* Excess, or want

IN-ŌR'DI-NATE (45), *a.* Not limited

to rules prescribed, or to usual

bounds.

SYN.—Irregular; disorderly; exces-

sive; immoderate.

IN-ŌR'DI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Irregular-

ly; immoderately.

IN-ŌR'DI-NATE-NESS, *n.* Quality of

being inordinate; want of modera-

tion; inordinacy.

IN-ŌR-GĀN'IC, } *a.* Not organic;

IN-ŌR-GĀN'IC-AL, } devoid of an or-

ganized structure; unorganized.

IN-ŌS'CU-LĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.]

[Lat. *in* and *osculari*, -*latum*, to

kiss.] To unite, as two vessels at

their extremities.—*v. t.* 1. To unite

by apposition or contact. 2. To

unite intimately.

IN-ŌS'CU-LĀTION, *n.* Junction of

different branches of tubular vessels,

so that their contents pass from one

to the other.

IN-ŌQUEST, *n.* [Lat. *inquisita*, fr. *in-*

quirere. See INQUIRE.] 1. Inquiry;

quest. 2. Judicial inquiry. 3. A

jury, particularly a coroner's jury.

ŌB, DQ, WOLF, TŌD, TŌOK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ğ, Ğ, soft; e, ē, hard; AS; EXIST; Y AS NG; THIS

IN-QUI-É-TÛDE (53), *n.* Disturbed state; uneasiness of body or of mind.

IN-QUIRE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inquire*; *in* and *quære*, to seek.]

1. To ask a question or questions.

2. To make examination. — *v. t.* To ask about; to make examination.

IN-QUIR-ER, *n.* One who inquires.

IN-QUIR-Y (89), *n.* 1. Act of inquiring. 2. Search for truth. 3. A question; a query.

IN-QUI-SÍ-TION (-zish/un), *n.* 1. Inquiry; investigation. 2. Judicial inquiry. 3. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A tribunal for examining and punishing heretics.

IN-QUI-SÍ-TION-AL (-zish/un-), *a.* Relating to inquiry or inquisition.

IN-QUISÍ-TIVE, *a.* Apt to ask questions; given to research.

SYN. — Prying; curious. — *Curious* denotes a feeling, and *inquisitive* a habit. We are *curious* when we desire to learn something new; we are *inquisitive* when we set ourselves to gain it by inquiry or research. *Prying* implies *inquisitiveness* when carried to an extreme, and is more commonly used in a bad sense, as indicating a desire to penetrate into the secrets of others.

IN-QUISÍ-TIVE-LY, *adv.* With curiosity to inquire.

IN-QUISÍ-TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inquisitive.

IN-QUISÍ-TOR, *n.* (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A member of the Court of Inquisition.

IN-QUISÍ-TÓ-RI-AL (89), *a.* Pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices.

IN-RAIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose with rails.

IN-RÓAD, *n.* A sudden or desultory incursion; irruption; raid.

IN-SA-LÚ-BRÍ-OÛS, *a.* Not salubrious; not healthful; unwholesome.

IN-SA-LÚ-BRÍ-TY, *n.* Unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

IN-SÁN-A-BLE, *a.* Not admitting of cure; incurable.

IN-SÁNE, *a.* 1. Unsound in mind. 2. Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons.

SYN. — Crazy; distracted; delirious; demented; frantic; raving; mad.

IN-SÁNE-LY, *adv.* Without reason; madly.

IN-SÁNÍ-TY, *n.* State of being insane; unsoundness of mind.

SYN. — Lunacy; madness; derangement; alienation; aberration; mania; delirium; frenzy; monomania; dementia. — *Insanity* is the generic term for all such diseases; *lunacy* has now an equal extent of meaning, though once used to denote periodical insanity; *madness* has the same extent, though originally referring to the rage created by the disease; *derangement*, *aberration*, *alienation*, are popular terms for 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-SÁ-TÍ-A-BLE (-sá/shí-, 95), *a.* [Lat. *insatiabilis*.] Incapable of being satisfied.

IN-SÁ-TÍ-A-BLE-NESS (-sá/shí-), *n.* Greediness that can not be satisfied.

IN-SÁ-TÍ-A-BLY (-sá/shí-), *adv.* With greediness not to be satisfied.

IN-SÁ-TÍ-A-TE (-sá/shí-, 95), *a.* Not to be satisfied; insatiable.

IN-SA-TÍ-E-TY, *n.* Insatiableness.

IN-SCI-ENT (in/shí-), or IN-SCI'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *insciens*, -entis.] Having little or no knowledge; ignorant.

IN-SCRIBE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inscribere*; *in* and *scribere*, to write.]

1. To write or engrave; to imprint.

2. To commend by a short address.

3. (*Geom.*) To draw within, as one figure within another.

IN-SCRÍPTION, *n.* 1. Act of inscribing. 2. That which is inscribed. 3. An address of a book to a person.

IN-SCRÍPTIVE, *a.* Bearing inscription.

IN-SCRÓLL, *v. t.* To write on a scroll.

IN-SCRÚ-TÁ-BÍLÍ-TY, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable.

IN-SCRÚ-TÁ-BLE, *a.* 1. Unsearchable. 2. Undiscoverable by human reason.

IN-SCRÚ-TÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

IN-SCRÚ-TÁ-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be found out. [with a seam.]

IN-SÉAM, *v. t.* To impress or mark

IN-SECT, *n.* [Lat. *insectum*, fr. *insecare*, to cut in.] 1. An articulate animal divided into three distinct parts, having six legs, and never more than four wings. 2. Any thing small or contemptible.

IN-SÉCTÍ-LE, *a.* Having the nature of insects. [cision.]

IN-SÉCTION, *n.* A cutting in; in-

IN-SEC-TÍV'O-ROÛS, *a.* [Lat. *insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour.] Subsisting on insects.

IN-SE-CÛRE, *a.* 1. Not secure; not safe. 2. Exposed to danger or loss.

IN-SE-CÛRE-LY, *adv.* Without security.

IN-SE-CÛRÍ-TY, *n.* 1. Condition of being insecure. 2. Want of confidence in safety. [studip.]

IN-SÉN-SÁTE, *a.* Destitute of sense;

IN-SÉN-SÍ-BÍLÍ-TY, *n.* 1. Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling.

2. Want of tenderness.

IN-SÉN-SÍ-BLE, *a.* 1. Destitute of the power of feeling. 2. Wanting tenderness. 3. Progressing by imperceptible degrees.

SYN. — Imperceptible; imperceivable; dull; stupid; torpid; senseless; unfeeling; indifferent; unsusceptible; hard.

IN-SÉN-SÍ-BLY, *adv.* Imperceptibly.

IN-SÉN-TÍENT, *a.* Not having perception.

IN-SÉPÁ-RA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being disjoined.

IN-SÉPÁ-RA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being inseparable.

IN-SÉPÁ-RA-BLY, *adv.* So as to prevent separation.

IN-SÉRT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inserere*, *insertum*.] To bring into; to introduce.

IN-SÉRTÍNG, *n.* 1. A setting in. 2. Something set in, as lace, &c., into garments.

IN-SÉR'TION, *n.* 1. Act of inserting. 2. Condition of being inserted; mode, place, or the like, of inserting. 3. That which is set in, as lace, or cambric, in narrow strips, &c.

IN'SET, *n.* That which is set in; an insertion.

IN'SIDE, *prep.* or *adv.* In the interior. — *a.* Interior; internal. — *n.* 1. The part within. 2. *pl.* Entrails; bowels.

IN-SÍD'I-OÛS (77), *a.* [Lat. *insidiosus*] 1. Lying in wait. 2. Intending or intended to entrap.

SYN. — Crafty; wily; sly; designing; deceitful; deceptive.

IN-SÍD'I-OÛS-LY, *adv.* In an insidious manner. [treachery.]

IN-SÍD'I-OÛS-NESS, *n.* Deceitfulness; discernment; thorough knowledge.

IN-SÍG'NÍ-Á, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Badges or marks of office, honor, or distinction.

IN'SIG-NÍF'I-CÁN-CE, } *n.* 1. Want

IN'SIG-NÍF'I-CÁN-CY, } of significance. 2. Want of force or effect; unimportance.

IN'SIG-NÍF'I-CÁN-T, *a.* 1. Destitute of meaning. 2. Having no weight or effect. 3. Without weight of character.

SYN. — Unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable; trivial; trifling; mean; contemptible.

IN'SIG-NÍF'I-CÁN-T-LY, *adv.* 1. Without meaning. 2. Without importance.

IN'SIN-CÉRE, *a.* 1. Not being in truth what one appears to be. 2. Not to be relied upon.

SYN. — Dissembling; hollow; deceptive; disingenuous.

IN'SIN-CÉRE-LY, *adv.* Without sincerity.

IN'SIN-CÉRÍ-TY, *n.* Want of sincerity; dissimulation; deceitfulness.

IN-SÍNU-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *insinuaré*, -atum; *in* and *sinus*, bosom.] 1. To introduce gently. 2. To introduce artfully; to instill. 3. To hint. — *v. i.* 1. To creep, wind, or flow, in. 2. To ingratiate one's self.

IN-SÍNU-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of insinuating. 2. Art or power of stealing on the affections. 3. A hint.

IN-SÍNU-ÁTOR, *n.* One who insinuates.

IN-SÍPID, *a.* [Lat. *insipidus*; *in*, not, and *sapidus*, savory.] 1. Destitute of taste. 2. Wanting spirit or animation.

SYN. — Tasteless; vapid; dull; spiritless; unanimated; lifeless; flat.

IN'SÍ-PÍDÍ-TY, } *n.* Quality of being

IN-SÍPID-NESS, } insipid; tasteless-

IN-SÍPID-LY, *adv.* In an insipid

IN-SÍST, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *insistere*.] To be persistent, urgent, or pressing. [on.]

IN-SÍSTÉNT, *a.* Standing or resting

IN-SÍTION (-sish/un or -sish/un), *n.* [Lat. *instio*.] Insertion of a scion in a stock.

IN-SNÁRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To catch in a snare. 2. To seduce by artifice.

IN-SNÁRER, *n.* One who insnares.

IN-SO-BRÍE-TY, *n.* Intemperance.

IN-SO-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *insolare, -latum; in and sol, the sun.*] To dry, ripen, or prepare by exposure to the sun.

IN-SO-LENCE, *n.* Pride or haughtiness with contempt.

SYN.—Insult.—*Insolence* is a spirit engendered by bloated pride or unbridled passion. An *insult* is a personal attack (*lit.*, leaping or dancing upon), indicating scorn and triumph. The one leads usually to the other.

IN-SO-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *insolens; in and solens, accustomat.*] Proud and haughty, with contempt of others.

SYN.—Overbearing; insulting; impudent; audacious; impertinent.

IN-SO-LENT-LY, *adv.* In an insolent manner.

IN-SO-LID'I-TY, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness. [being soluble.]

IN-SÖL-U-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of not being söL'U-BLE, *a.* 1. Incapable of being dissolved. 2. Not to be explained.

IN-SÖL'V-A-BLE, *a.* Not solvable; not capable of solution or explication.

IN-SÖL'V'EN-CY, *n.* Condition of one who is unable to pay his debts.

IN-SÖL'V'ENT, *a.* Not solvent; not having sufficient estate to pay one's debts.—*n.* One unable to pay his debts.

IN-SÖM'NI-OÜS, *a.* Restless in sleep.

IN-SO-MÜCH', *adv.* To such a degree.

IN-SPÉCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inspicere, inspectum; in and specere, to look at.*] To view narrowly and critically or officially.

IN-SPÉCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of inspecting; close survey; official examination. 2. Superintendence.

IN-SPÉCT'OR, *n.* One who inspects, views, or oversees.

IN-SPÉCT'OR-ATE, { *n.* Office, resi-

IN-SPÉCT'OR-SHÍP, } dence, or district of an inspector.

IN-SPHÉRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place in a sphere. [ing inspired.]

IN-SPÍR'A-BLE (89), *a.* Capable of being

IN-SPÍRÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of inspiring; a breathing in; inhalation. 2. Extraordinary elevation of the imagination. 3. A supernatural divine influence on the sacred writers.

IN-SPÍR'A-TO-RY, or IN-SPÍ-RA-TO-RY (50), *a.* Pertaining to inspiration.

IN-SPÍRE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inspirare.*] To inhale air into the lungs.—*v. t.* 1. To breathe into. 2. To infuse by breathing. 3. To affect, as with a supernatural influence. 4. To inhale.

IN-SPÍR'ER, *n.* One who inspires.

IN-SPÍR'IT, *n. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to.

SYN.—To enliven; invigorate; exhilarate; animate; cheer; encourage.

IN-SPÍS'SÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inspissare, -satum; in and spissare, to thicken.*] To thicken, as fluids, by evaporation.

IN-SPÍS'SATE, *a.* Thick; inspissated.

IN-SPÍS-SÁ'TION, *n.* Act of rendering a fluid thicker by evaporation.

IN-STA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Want of stability or firmness in purpose.

SYN.—Inconstancy; changeableness; fickleness; wavering; unsteadiness.

IN-STÁ'BLE, *a.* Mutable; inconstant.

IN-STÁLL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *in and stall.*] To instate in an office, rank, or order, with the usual ceremonies.

IN-STAL-LÁ'TION, *n.* 1. A giving possession of an office with customary ceremonies. 2. Act of instating an ordained minister in a parish.

IN-STÁLL'MENT, { *n.* Part of a sum

IN-STÁLM'ENT, } of money paid or to be paid at a particular period.

IN-STÁNCE, *n.* 1. Quality of being pressing. 2. Occurrence; occasion. 3. A case occurring.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mention as an example.

IN-STÁNT, *a.* [Lat. *instans, p. pr. of instare, to stand upon, to press upon.*] 1. Pressing; urgent. 2. Immediate. 3. Present; current.—*n.* 1. A point in duration; a moment. 2. A particular time.

IN-STAN-TÁ'NE-OÜS, *a.* Done in an instant. [instant.]

IN-STAN-TÁ'NE-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In an

IN-STÁN'TÉER, *adv.* [Lat.] Immediately; instantly. [delay.]

IN-STÁNT-LY, *adv.* Without the least

SYN.—Directly; immediately. See DIRECTLY.

IN-STÁR', *v. t.* To set with stars

IN-STÁTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To establish, as in a rank or condition.

IN-STÁURÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *instaurare, -ratum.*] To renew or renovate.

IN-STÁU-RÁ'TION, *n.* Restoration of a thing to its former state; renewal.

IN-STÉAD', *adv.* 1. In the stead, place, or room. 2. Equivalent to.

IN-STÉEP', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To steep or soak.

IN-STÉP, *n.* [Prefix *in* and *step.*] Projection on the upper side of the human foot.

IN-STÍ-GÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *instigare, -gatum.*] To goad or urge forward; to set on.

SYN.—To stimulate; urge; spur; provoke; incite; impel; encourage.

IN-STÍ-GÁ'TION, *n.* Incitement as to evil or wickedness.

IN-STÍ-GÁ'TOR, *n.* One who instigates.

IN-STÍLL', { *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *instillare, -atum; in and stillare, to drop.*] 1. To pour in by drops. 2. To infuse slowly.

IN-STÍLL-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act of infusing by drops or by small quantities.

IN-STÍNCT', *a.* [Lat. *instinctus.*] Urged from within; animated.

IN-STÍNCT, *n.* Unconscious, involuntary, or unreasoning prompting to action.

IN-STÍNCT'ÍVE, *a.* Prompted by instinct. [in-tinct.]

IN-STÍNCT'ÍVE-LY, *adv.* By force of

IN-STÍ-TÜTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *instituere, -utum; in and scaturire, to cause to stand, to set.*] 1. To set up; to establish. 2. To originate; to found. 3. To begin; to commence. 4. To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice.—*n.* 1. Established law; settled order. 2. An institution; a literary and philosophical society. 3. *pl.* A book of elements or principles.

IN-STÍ-TÜ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of instituting. 2. That which is instituted or established, as a seminary, or an organized society. 3. A treatise or text-book.

IN-STÍ-TÜ'TION-AL, *a.* 1. Instituted by authority. 2. Elementary; rudimentary.

IN-STÍ-TÜ'TÍVE, *a.* 1. Having the power to establish. 2. Established; depending on institution.

IN-STÍ-TÜ'TÖR, *n.* One who institutes.

IN-STRÜCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *instruere, instructum.*] To furnish with requisite preparation; specifically, (a.) To impart information; to teach. (b.) To furnish with directions.

SYN.—To direct; command.—The word *instruct* is used as a milder term for *direct* or *command* in issuing orders to officers under the government; as, the President has *instructed* ministers at foreign courts so and so.

IN-STRÜCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of instructing. 2. That which instructs, or with which one is instructed; precept; direction; order; command. [struct.]

IN-STRÜCT'ÍVE, *a.* Serving to in-

IN-STRÜCT'ÍVE-LY, *adv.* In an instructive manner.

IN-STRÜCT'ÍVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being instructive.

IN-STRÜCT'OR, *n.* One who instructs; a teacher. [structor.]

IN-STRÜCT'RESS, *n.* A female in-

IN-STRÜ-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *instrumentum.* See INSTRUMENT.] 1. That by which work is performed; implement. 2. A contrivance, by which musical sounds are produced. 3. A legal writing or deed. 4. One who, or that which, is made a means.

IN-STRÜ-MÉNT'AL, *a.* 1. Conducive; helpful. 2. Pertaining to, or made by, musical instruments.

IN-STRÜ-MÉN-TÁL'I-TY, *n.* Quality or condition of being instrumental; agency.

IN-STRÜ-MÉNT'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In the nature of an instrument. 2. With instruments.

IN-STRÜ-MÉN-TÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Agency. 2. Manner of playing on musical instruments. [government.]

IN-SUB-JÉCT'ION, *n.* Disobedience to

IN-SUB-ÖR'DI-NÁTE (45), *a.* Not submissive; mutinous.

IN-SUB-ÖR'DI-NÁ'TION, *n.* Want of subordination; disobedience.

IN-SÚF'FER-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Incapable of being suffered; insupportable; intolerable. 2. Disgusting beyond endurance.

IN-SÚF'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

IN-SUF-FÍCIEN-CY (-fish'en-), *n.* Want of sufficiency; inadequacy.

IN-SUF-FÍCIENT (-fish'en-), *a.* 1. Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose. 2. Wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill.

SYN.—Inadequate; unequal; incompetent; unfit; incapable.

IN/SU-LAR, } *a.* [Lat. *insularis*;
IN/SU-LA-RY, } *insula*, island.] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water. [sular.]

IN/SU-LÁR'I-TY, *n.* State of being in-
IN/SU-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *insulare*; *insula*, island.] 1. To place in a detached situation; to isolate. 2. To prevent the transfer to or from, of electricity or heat, by non-conductors.

IN/SU-LÁTED, *p. a.* 1. Standing by itself. 2. Separated from other bodies, by means of non-conductors.

IN/SU-LÁTION, *n.* Act of insulating, or state of being insulated.

IN/SU-LÁTOR, *n.* 1. One who insulates. 2. A non-conductor.

IN/SULT, *n.* [Lat. *insultus*, fr. *insultare*, to leap upon.] Gross abuse offered to another.

SYN.—Affront; indignity; outrage. Sec **INSOLENCE**.

IN-SÚLT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To treat with gross abuse, or insolence.—*v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph.

IN-SÚLTER, *n.* One who insults.

IN-SÚPER-A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

IN-SÚPER-A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being overcome or surmounted.

IN-SÚPER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

IN-SÚPER-A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be overcome.

IN/SUP-PÓRT'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being supported; insufferable.

IN/SUP-PÓRT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being insupportable.

IN/SUP-PÓRT'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be endured.

IN/SUP-PÓS'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being supposed. [pressed.]

IN/SUP-PRÉSS'I-BLE, *a.* Not to be sup-
IN-SUR'A-BLE (-shjŭr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being insured against loss or damage.

IN-SUR'ANCE (-shjŭr'-), *n.* Act of insuring against loss or damage; a contract for a stipulated consideration, to indemnify against loss by certain risks.

IN-SURE' (-shjŭr'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make sure or secure. 2. To secure against a possible loss on certain stipulated conditions, or at a given rate.—*v. i.* To underwrite; to practice making insurance.

IN-SUR'ER (-shjŭr'-), *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.

IN-SÚR'GENT, *a.* [Lat. *insurgens*, p.

pr. of *insurgere*, to rise up.] Insubordinate; rebellious.—*n.* One who rises in revolt against lawful authority.

IN/SUR-MÓUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being surmounted or overcome.

IN/SUR-MÓUNT'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be overcome.

IN/SUR-RÉC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *insurrectio*.] A rising against civil or political authority.

SYN.—Sedition; revolt; rebellion.—*Sedition* is the raising of commotion in a state without aiming at open violence against the laws; *insurrection* is a rising up of individuals to prevent the execution of law by force of arms; *revolt* is a casting off the authority of a government with a view to put it down by force; *rebellion* is an extended insurrection and revolt.

IN/SUR-RÉC'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, insurrection.

IN/SUR-RÉC'TION-A-RY, *a.* Rebellious; seditious. [susceptibility.]

IN/SUS-ÇÉP'TI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Want of
IN/SUS-ÇÉP'TI-BLE, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being affected or impressed. [touched.]

IN-TÁCT', *a.* [Lat. *intactus*.] Un-
IN-TÁGL'IO (in-tál'yo), *n.* [It., fr. *intagliare*, to engrave.] A figure cut into a material, as a seal; a gem in which a figure is cut.

IN-TÁN'GÍ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being intangible.

IN-TÁN'GÍ-BLE, *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to the touch.

IN-TÁN'GÍ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being intangible.

IN'TÉ-GER, *n.* [Lat., entire.] A whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction.

IN'TÉ-GRAL, *a.* 1. Complete; whole; entire; not fractional. 2. Pertaining to, or being a whole number.—*n.* A whole; an entire thing; a whole number.

IN'TÉ-GRANT, *a.* Necessary to constitute an entire thing.

IN'TÉ-GRÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make entire; to restore. [entire.]

IN'TÉ-GRÁTION, *n.* Act of making
IN-TÉGR'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *integritas*.] 1. State of being entire; wholeness. 2. Honesty; uprightness. 3. Unimpaired state; purity.

SYN.—Probity; honesty; uprightness; virtue; rectitude.

IN-TÉG'U-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *integumentum*, fr. *integere*, to cover.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing, as the skin.

IN'TEL-LÉC'T, *n.* [Lat. *intellectus*, fr. *intelligere*, to understand.] Faculty of the soul by which it knows; the power to judge and comprehend; the understanding.

IN'TEL-LÉC'TION, *n.* Simple apprehension of ideas; intuition.

IN'TEL-LÉC'T'IVE, *a.* 1. Having power to understand. 2. Produced by the understanding.

IN'TEL-LÉC'T'U-AL, *a.* 1. Belonging to, or performed by, the mind; mental. 2. Having the power of under-

standing. 3. Relating to the understanding.

IN'TEL-LÉC'T'U-AL-ÍST, *n.* One who overrates the understanding.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÉNCÉ, *n.* [Lat. *intelligentia*.] 1. Capacity for the higher functions of the intellect. 2. Information communicated. 3. General information.

SYN.—Understanding; intellect; instruction; advice; news.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÉNC-ÉR, *n.* One who, or that which, sends or conveys intelligence.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÉNT, *a.* 1. Endowed with reason. 2. Well informed; sensible.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÉNTIAL, *a.* 1. Intellectual. 2. Consisting of unbodied mind.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÉNT-LY, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÍ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being intelligible.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÍ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being understood or comprehended.

SYN.—Comprehensible; perspicuous; plain; clear.

IN-TÉL'LI-GÍ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Intelligibility. [telligible manner.]

IN-TÉL'LI-GÍ-BLY, *adv.* In an in-
IN-TÉM'PER-ÁNÇE, *n.* 1. Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence. 2. Habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors.

IN-TÉM'PER-ATE, *a.* 1. Indulging to excess any appetite or passion. 2. Excessive; inordinate. 3. Addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

IN-TÉM'PER-ATE-LY, *adv.* Immoderately; excessively. [held.]

IN-TÉN'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being
IN-TÉND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *intendere*; *in* and *tendere*, to stretch.] To fix the mind upon, as the object to be effected.

SYN.—To contemplate; meditate; purpose; design; mean.

IN-TÉND'AN-CY, *n.* Office, employment, or district of an attendant.

IN-TÉND'ANT, *n.* A superintendent; overseer.

IN-TÉND'ED, *n.* An affianced lover.

IN-TÉN'ER-ÁTION, *n.* Act of making soft or tender.

IN-TÉNSE', *a.* [Lat. *intensus*, stretched, tight.] 1. Strained; tightly drawn. 2. Extreme in degree. [degree.]

IN-TÉNSE'LY, *adv.* To an extreme
IN-TÉNSE'NESS, *n.* State of being intense; intensity.

IN-TÉNSÍ-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *intensus* and *facere*, to make.] To render more intense.

IN-TÉN'SION, *n.* 1. A straining, or the state of being strained. 2. Increase of power.

IN-TÉN'SÍ-TY, *n.* State of being intense; intenseness; extreme degree.

IN-TÉN'SÍVE, *a.* 1. Stretched, or admitting of extension. 2. (*Gram.*) Serving to give force. [to give force.]

IN-TÉN'SÍVE-LY, *adv.* In a manner
IN-TÉNT', *a.* Having the mind bent

on an object; fixed closely. — *n.* A design; a purpose; meaning; aim. **IN-TÉN'TION, n.** 1. Fixed direction of the mind to a particular object. 2. Object intended. 3. State of being strained.

SYN.— Design; purpose; aim; intent; drift. See **DESIGN**.

IN-TÉN'TION-AL, a. Done by intention; intended; designed.

IN-TÉN'TION-AL-LY, adv. With intention; by design. [*ner.*]

IN-TÉN'T'LY, adv. In an intent manner. **SYN.**— Fixedly; steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; diligently; eagerly.

IN-TÉN'T'NESS, n. State of being intent; close application.

IN-TÉR' (14), v. t. [-**ED**; -**RING**-]. [*Lat. in and terra, the earth.*] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury.

IN-TÉR'CA-LAR, } a. Inserted in
IN-TÉR'CA-LA-RY, } the midst of others; applied particularly to the odd day (Feb. 29th) inserted in leap-year.

IN-TÉR'CA-LÁTE, v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. intercalare, -latum; inter, between, and calare, to proclaim.*] To insert between others, as a day in a calendar.

IN-TÉR'CA-LÁ'TION, n. Insertion of any thing between others.

IN-TÉR'CÉDE', v. i. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. intercedere; inter, between, and cedere, to pass.*] To act between parties in order to effect a reconciliation; to interpose; to mediate.

IN-TÉR'CEDÉNT, a. Mediating.

IN-TÉR'CEDER, n. One who intercedes; a mediator.

IN-TÉR'CEPT, v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. interciperé, -ceptum; inter, between, and capere, to take.*] 1. To take or seize by the way. 2. To obstruct the progress of. 3. To interrupt communication with. 4. To include or comprehend between.

IN-TÉR'CEPT'ION, n. Act of intercepting or stopping; hindrance.

IN-TÉR'CES'SION (-sesh'un), n. 1. Act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance. 2. Solicitation.

IN-TÉR'CES'SOR, n. A mediator.

IN-TÉR'CES'SO-RY, a. Containing intercession; interceding.

IN-TÉR'CHÁNGE', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To put each in the place of the other; to exchange. — *v. i.* To succeed alternately.

IN-TÉR'CHÁNGE', n. 1. Act of mutually changing; exchange. 2. Alternating succession.

IN-TÉR'CHÁNGE'A-BÍL'I-TY, n. The state of being interchangeable.

IN-TÉR'CHÁNGE'A-BLE, a. 1. Admitting of exchange. 2. Following each other in alternate succession.

IN-TÉR'CHÁNGE'A-BLY, adv. In an interchangeable manner; alternately.

IN-TÉR'CIPLÉ-ENT, a. Intercepting.

IN-TÉR'CLÚDE', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. includere; inter, between, and cludere, claudere, to shut.*] To intercept; to interrupt.

IN-TÉR-CLŪ'SION, n. Interception; a stopping.

IN-TÉR-CO-LŪM'NI-Á'TION, n. The clear space between two columns, measured at the lower parts of their shafts.

IN-TÉR-CŌM'MON, v. i. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To feed at the same table.

IN-TÉR-COM-MŪ'NI-CÁTE, v. i. To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

IN-TÉR-COM-MŪ'NI-CÁ'TION, n. Reciprocal communication.

IN-TÉR-COM-MŪ'N'ION, n. Mutual communion.

IN-TÉR-CŌS'TAL, a. [*Lat. inter, between, and costa, rib.*] Lying between the ribs.

IN-TÉR-CŌURSE, n. Connection by concurrent or reciprocal action or dealings between persons or nations.

SYN.— Communication; commerce; communion; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance.

IN-TÉR-CŪR'RÉNCÉ, a. A passing or running between.

IN-TÉR-CŪR'RÉNT, a. [*Lat. intercurrents.*] Running between or among.

IN-TÉR-DÍCT', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. interdícere, -dictum; inter, between, and dicere, to say.*] 1. To forbid by order or charge; to prohibit. 2. To cut off from communion with a church.

IN-TÉR-DÍCT', n. A prohibition; especially, a prohibition of the pope.

IN-TÉR-DÍCT'ION, n. Act of interdicting; prohibition; inhibition.

IN-TÉR-DÍCT'IVE, } a. Having the
IN-TÉR-DÍCT'O-RY, } design, power, or effect, to prohibit.

IN-TÉR-ÉST, v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. 1. To excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing. 2. To excite in behalf of another, or of some other object. — *n.* [*From Lat. interest, it interests, is of interest.*] 1. Concern; sympathy. 2. Excitement of feeling, especially, of gratified feeling. 3. Share; part. 4. Advantage. 5. Premium paid for the use of money.

IN-TÉR-ÉST-ÉD, p. a. Having an interest; liable to be affected.

IN-TÉR-ÉST-ING (110), p. a. Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions.

IN-TÉR'ÉRE', v. i. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. inter, between, and ferre, to strike.*] 1. To come in collision; to clash. 2. To take a part in the concerns of others. 3. To strike one foot against its opposite.

SYN.— To interpose; intermeddle. See **INTERPOSE**.

IN-TÉR'ÉR'ÉNCÉ, n. 1. Act or state of interposition. 2. Collision; clashing.

IN-TÉR'FLU-ÉNT, a. [*Lat. interfutens.*] Flowing between.

IN-TÉR-FŪL'GÉNT, a. [*Lat. interfutgens.*] Shining between.

IN-TÉR-FŪ'SION (-fū'zhun), n. A pouring or spreading out between.

IN-TÉR-ÍM, n. [*Lat.*] The mean time.

IN-TÉ'RI-OR (89), a. [*Lat.*] 1. Being within any limits; internal; inner. 2. Remote from the frontier or shore; inland. — *n.* 1. Internal part; the inside. 2. Inland country.

IN-TÉR-JÁ'ÇEN-CY, n. A region between some other places.

IN-TÉR-JÁ'ÇÉNT, a. [*Lat. interjacentis.*] Lying between.

IN-TÉR-JÉCT', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. interjicere, -jectum; inter, between, and jacere, to throw.*] To throw in between; to insert.

IN-TÉR-JÉ'C'TION, n. 1. Act of throwing between. 2. A word thrown in to express some emotion or passion.

IN-TÉR-JÉ'C'TION-AL, a. Thrown in between other words or phrases.

IN-TÉR-LÁÇE', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. [*Lat. interlaccere, -lactum; inter, between, and lacere, to throw.*] To unite, as by lacing together; to insert one thing with another.

IN-TÉR-LÁRD', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture.

IN-TÉR-LÁV', v. t. [-**LAID**; -**LAY-ING**-]. To lay or place among or between. [*serted.*]

IN-TÉR-LEÁF', n. A blank leaf in

IN-TÉR-LEÁVE', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To insert a blank leaf or leaves into.

IN-TÉR-LÍNE', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To write between lines already written or printed.

IN-TÉR-LÍN'E-AL, } a. Written or in-
IN-TÉR-LÍN'E-AR, } serted between other lines.

IN-TÉR-LÍNE-Á'TION, n. 1. Act of interlining. 2. A passage, word, or line inserted between lines.

IN-TÉR-LÍNK', v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To connect by uniting links. [*twain.*]

IN-TÉR-LO-CÁ'TION, n. A placing be-

IN-TÉR-LŌCK', v. i. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another.

IN-TÉR-LO-CŪ'TION, n. [*Lat. interlocutio.*] 1. Dialogue. 2. An intermediate act or decree.

IN-TÉR-LŌC'U-TOR, n. One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist.

IN-TÉR-LŌC'U-TŌ-RY (50), a. 1. Consisting of dialogue. 2. Not final or definitive.

IN-TÉR LŌPE', v. i. [-**ED**; -**ING**-]. To traffic without a proper license; to prevent right.

IN-TÉR-LŌP'ER, n. One who interlopes; one who interferences wrongfully or officiously.

IN-TÉR-LŪDE (53), n. [*Lat. inter, between, and ludus, play.*] 1. Theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play or between the play and the afterpiece. 2. A short piece of music between the parts of a hymn.

IN-TÉR-LŪ'NAR, } a. Belonging to
IN-TÉR-LŪ'NAR-Y, } the time when the moon is invisible.

IN-TÉR-MÁR'RÍAGE, n. Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

IN-TÉR-MÁR'RY, v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**, -**142**-]. To become connected by a marriage between two of their members.

IN-TÉR-MÉD'DLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To meddle in the affairs of others.

SYN. — To interpose; interfere. See INTERPOSE.

IN-TÉR-MÉD'DLER, *n.* One who intermeddles.

IN-TÉR-MÉ'DI-AL, } {*a.* [Lat. *inter-*
IN-TÉR-MÉ'DI-A-RY, } *medius*.] Lying between; intervening; intermediate.

IN-TÉR-MÉ'DI-ATE, *a.* Lying or being in the middle between two extremes; intervening.

IN-TÉR-MÉ'DI-ATE, *v. i.* To intervene; to interpose.

IN-TÉR-MÉ'DI-ATE-LY, *adv.* By way of intervention.

IN-TÉR-MÉ'DI-ÁTION, *n.* Intervention.

IN-TÉR-MÉ'DI-ŪM, *n.* An intervening agent or instrument.

IN-TÉR'MENT, *n.* Act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture. [limit.]

IN-TÉR'MI-NA-BLE, *a.* Admitting no SYN. — Boundless; endless; limitless; illimitable; immeasurable; infinite; unbounded; unlimited.

IN-TÉR'MI-NA-BLY, *adv.* Without end or limit.

IN-TÉR-MĪN'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mingle or mix together. — *v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated.

IN-TÉR-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [Lat. *intermissio*.] See INTERMIT.] Cessation for a time.

SYN. — Interruption; interval; pause; stop; rest.

IN-TÉR-MĪS'SIVE, *a.* Coming by fits, or after temporary cessations.

IN-TÉR-MĪT', *v. t.* [-ED; -TING.] [Lat. *intermittere*; *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to send.] To cause to cease for a time. — *v. i.* To cease for a time.

IN-TÉR-MĪT'TENT, *a.* Ceasing at intervals. — *n.* A disease which ceases at certain intervals.

IN-TÉR-MĪX', *v. t.* To mix together. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To be mixed together.

IN-TÉR-MĪXT'ŪRE (ĕž), *n.* A mass formed by mixture.

IN-TÉR-MŌN'TANE, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *montanus*, relating to a mountain.] Between mountains.

IN-TÉR-MŪN'DANE, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *mundanus*, mundane.] Being between worlds.

IN-TÉR-MŪ'RAL, *a.* [Lat. *intermuralis*.] Lying between walls.

IN-TÉR'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *internus*.] 1. Inward; interior; not external. 2. Pertaining to its own interests; domestic.

IN-TÉR'NAL-LY, *adv.* Inwardly.

IN-TÉR'NÁTION-AL (-nāsh'un-), *a.* Pertaining to the relations of two or more nations.

IN-TÉR-NĒ'CĪNE, *a.* [Lat. *inter-necare*, to kill.] Mutually destructive; deadly. [ing to kill.]

IN-TÉR-NĒ'CĪVE, *a.* Killing; tending.

IN-TÉR-NŪN'CĪ-O (-nūn'shĕ-o), *n.* [Lat. *internuncius*; *inter*, between, and *nuncius*, messenger.] The pope's

representative at republics and small courts. [tween oceans.]

IN-TÉR-Ō'CE-ĀN'IC (-ō'shĕ-), *a.* Belonging to the ocean.

IN-TÉR-PĒL-LĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *interpellatio*.] 1. Interruption. 2. Interposition; intercession.

IN-TÉR-PLĒAD', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To discuss first a point incidentally happening.

IN-TÉR-PLĒAD'ER, *n.* 1. One who interpleads. 2. A proceeding to enable a person, of whom the same debt, duty, or thing is claimed adversely by two or more parties, to compel them to litigate the right or title between themselves.

IN-TÉR-PLĒDGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give and take as a mutual pledge.

IN-TÉR-PO-LATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *interpolarē*, -*latum*; *inter*, between, and *polare*, to polish.] To insert, as spurious matter in a writing; to foist in.

IN-TÉR-PO-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book. 2. A spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author.

IN-TÉR-PO-SĀL, *n.* Act of interposing; interposition.

IN-TÉR-POSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *interponere*, -*positum*; *inter*, between, and *ponere*, to place.] 1. To place between. 2. To intrude, as an interruption or inconvenience. 3. To offer, as aid or services.

SYN. — To interfere; intermeddle. — A man may often *interpose* with propriety in the concerns of others; he can never *intermeddle* without being impertinent or officious; nor can he *interfere* without being liable to the same charge, unless he has rights which are *interfered* with.

IN-TÉR-POSE', *v. i.* To step in between parties at variance. [poses.]

IN-TÉR-POSE'ER, *n.* One who interposes.

IN-TÉR-PO-SĪ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. A being, placing, or coming between. 2. Intervent agency. 3. Mediation. 4. Anything interposed.

IN-TÉR-PRET, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *interpretari*.] To explain the meaning of; to expound.

IN-TÉR-PRE-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of interpreting; explanation of what is not obvious. 2. Meaning; sense.

SYN. — Exposition; elucidation; translation; version; construction.

IN-TÉR-PRE-TĀ'TIVE, *a.* 1. Fitted to explain. 2. Known by interpretation. [prets.]

IN-TÉR-PRET'ER, *n.* One who interprets.

IN-TÉR-PŪN'C'TION, *n.* [Lat. *interpunctio*.] Punctuation.

IN-TÉR-RĒG'NUM, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, reign.] Time during which the executive branch of a government is for any cause suspended or interrupted.

IN-TÉR-RĒX, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *rex*, king.] A regent.

IN-TÉR-RO-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *interrogare*, -*gatum*; *inter*, between, and *rogare*, to ask.] To examine by asking questions.

SYN. — To question; inquire; ask. See QUESTION.

— *v. i.* To ask questions.

IN-TÉR-RO-GĀTION, *n.* 1. Examination by questions. 2. A question put; an inquiry. 3. A mark [?] indicating a question. — *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question. — *n.* A word used in asking questions.

IN-TÉR-RŌG'A-TĪVE-LY, *adv.* In the form of a question.

IN-TÉR-RO-GĀTOR, *n.* One who asks questions; a questioner.

IN-TÉR-RŌG'A-TO-RY (ŏ), *n.* A question. — *a.* Containing or expressing a question.

IN-TÉR-RŪPT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *interrumpere*, -*ruptum*; *inter*, between, and *rumpere*, to break.] 1. To interfere with the current or motion of. 2. To break the continuity or order of.

IN-TÉR-RŪPT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of interrupting. 2. Obstruction caused by breaking in upon; hindrance. 3. Stop; cessation; intermission.

IN-TÉR-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *interscribere*; *inter*, between, and *scribere*, to write.] To write between.

IN-TÉR-SĒ'CANT, *a.* [Lat. *intersecans*.] Dividing into parts; crossing.

IN-TÉR-SĒCT', *v. t.* [Lat. *intersecare*, -*sectum*; *inter*, between, and *secare*, to cut.] To divide into parts. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To meet and cross each other.

IN-TÉR-SĒCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of intersecting. 2. Point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other. [space.]

IN-TÉR-SPĀCE, *n.* An intervening space.

IN-TÉR-SPĒRSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *interspersere*, -*spersum*; *inter*, between, and *spargere*, to scatter.] To scatter, or set here and there.

IN-TÉR-SPĒR'SION, *n.* Act of interspersing.

IN-TÉR-STĒLLAR, } {*a.* Situated among the stars.

IN-TÉR-STĒLLAR-Y, } among the stars.

IN-TÉR-STĪCE, or IN-TÉR-STĪCE, *n.* [Lat. *interstitium*.] An empty space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body.

IN-TÉR-STĪTIAL (-stish'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, interstices.

IN-TÉR-TĒX'ŪRE, *n.* Act of interweaving, or state of things interwoven.

IN-TÉR-TWĪNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To unite by twining one with another.

IN-TÉR-TWĪST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To twist one with another.

IN-TÉR-VAL, *n.* [Lat. *intervallum*.] 1. A space between things. 2. Space of time between any two events. 3. Difference in pitch between any two tones.

IN-TÉR-VĒNE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *intervenire*; *inter*, between, and *venire*, to come.] 1. To come or be between persons or things. 2. To

come between events. 3. To happen in a way to disturb or interrupt.

IN-TER-VEN-TION, *n.* 1. Act of intervening; interposition. 2. Any interference that may affect the interests of others. [a conference.]

IN-TER-VIEW, *n.* A mutual view;

IN-TER-VOLVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *inter*, between, among, and *volvere*, to roll.] To involve one within another.

IN-TER-WEAVE, *v. t.* [INTERWOVE; INTERWOVEN; INTERWEAVING.] To weave together; to unite in texture or construction.

IN-TÉS-TA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *intestabilis*.] Not legally qualified to make a will.

IN-TÉS-TA-CY, *n.* State of one dying without having made a valid will.

IN-TÉS-TATE, *a.* [Lat. *intestatus*; *in*, not, and *testari*, to make a will.] 1. Dying without a valid will. 2. Not disposed of by will. — *n.* One who dies without making a valid will.

IN-TÉS-TI-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body.

IN-TÉS-TINE, *a.* [Lat. *intestinus*; *intus*, within.] 1. Internal; inward. 2. Subjective. 3. Domestic, not foreign. — *n. pl.* The canal extending from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

IN-THRALL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reduce to bondage; to enslave.

IN-THRALL-MENT, *n.* Servitude; slavery.

IN-THRALL-MENT, *v. t.* To reduce to bondage.

IN-TI-MA-CY, *n.* Close familiarity.

IN-TI-MATE (43), *a.* 1. Innermost; inward. 2. Near; close. 3. Close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar. — *n.* A familiar friend.

IN-TI-MATE (45), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *intimare*, -*matum*; *intimus*, inmost.] To suggest obscurely or indirectly; to give slight notice of; to hint. [manner.]

IN-TI-MATE-LY, *adv.* In an intimate manner.

IN-TI-MAT-ION, *n.* Act of intimating; that which is intimated; a hint.

IN-TI-MÍ-DÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *intimidare*, -*datum*; Lat. *in* and *timidus*, timid.] To make timid; to inspire with fear.

SYN. — To dishearten; dispirit; abash.

IN-TÍM-I-DÁ-TION, *n.* Act of making timid; state of being abashed.

IN-TIT-ULE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To entitle.

IN-TO, *prep.* To the inside of; within; — used in a variety of applications.

IN-TOL-ER-A-BLE, *a.* Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; insufferable.

IN-TOL-ER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being not tolerable.

IN-TOL-ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In an intolerable manner.

IN-TOL-ER-ANCE, *n.* State of being intolerant; illiberality; bigotry.

IN-TOL-ER-ANT, *a.* Not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, especially in relation to religion.

IN-TOL-ER-Á-TION, *n.* Want of toleration; intolerance.

IN-TOMB ('-tóm'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bury.

IN-TO-NÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *intonare*, -*natum*; *in* and *tonare*, to thunder.] 1. To sound the tones of the musical scale. 2. To read in a musical manner.

IN-TÓN-Á-TION, *n.* 1. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) Act of sounding the tones of the musical scale. (*b.*) Peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument. 2. Act or manner of modulating the voice musically.

IN-TÓNE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To give forth a deep, protracted sound. — *v. t.* To chant.

IN-TÓX-I-CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *intoxicare*, -*catum*, to drug or poison.] 1. To make drunk; to inebriate. 2. To excite to a kind of delirium.

IN-TÓX-I-CÁ-TION, *n.* 1. State of being intoxicated; act of making drunk. 2. Extreme elation.

SYN. — Drunkenness; inebriety; infatuation; delirium.

IN-TRÁCT/A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being intractable.

IN-TRÁCT/A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not tractable, easily governed or managed. 2. Indisposed to be taught or disciplined.

SYN. — Stubborn; perverse; obstinate; cross; unmanageable; unruly; headstrong; ungovernable; unteachable.

IN-TRÁCT/A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being not tractable. [able manner.]

IN-TRÁCT/A-BLY, *adv.* In an intractable manner.

IN-TRÁNS-I-TÍVE, *a.* Expressing an action that is limited to the agent, or that does not pass over to, or operate on, an object.

IN-TRÁNS-I-TÍVE-LY, *adv.* Without an object following.

IN-TRANS-MÍ-S-I-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being transmitted.

IN-TRANS-MÚT/A-BÍL'I-TY, *a.* Quality of not being transmutable.

IN-TRANS-MÚT/A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being changed into another substance.

IN-TRÉNC'H (66), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To surround with a trench, as in fortification. 2. To make hollows in or upon. — *v. i.* To encroach.

IN-TRÉNC'H-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of trenching. 2. (*Mil.*) A trench or ditch dug out for a defense; also, a slight fortification. 3. Any defense or protection.

IN-TRÉPID, *a.* [Lat. *intrepidus*.] Fearless; bold; brave; undaunted.

IN-TRE-PÍD'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being intrepid.

SYN. — Courage; heroism; bravery; fortitude; gallantry; valor.

IN-TRÉPID-LY, *adv.* In an intrepid manner; fearlessly.

IN-TRI-CÁ-CY, *n.* State of being intricate; complication; complexity.

IN-TRI-CÁTE, *a.* [Lat. *intricatus*, *p. p.* of *intricare*, *fr. in* and *tricare*, hindrances.] Involved; perplexed.

SYN. — Complex; complicated. — A thing is *complex* when it is made up in parts; it is *complicated* when those parts

are so many or so arranged as to make it difficult to grasp them; it is *intricate* (*lit.*, having many folds) when it has numerous windings and confused involutions which it is hard to follow out. *Complexity* puzzles; *complication* confounds; *intricacy* bewilders.

IN-TRI-CÁTE-LY, *adv.* In an intricate manner.

IN-TRÍGUE, *n.* 1. A secret and complicated plot to effect some purpose. 2. Plot of a play or romance. 3. Secret commerce of forbidden love; amour. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Fr. intriguier*. See **INTRICATE**.] 1. To form a secret plot or scheme. 2. To carry on a commerce of forbidden love. [intrigues.]

IN-TRÍGUE'R (in-tríg'ger), *n.* One who intrigues.

IN-TRÍN'SIC, *a.* [Lat. *intrinsecus*; *intra*, within, and *secus*, side.] Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent.

IN-TRÍN'SIC-Á-L-LY, *adv.* Internally; really; truly.

IN-TRO-CÉS'SION (-sêsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *introcedere*, to go in; *intro*, within, and *cedere*, to go.] A depression, or sinking of parts inward.

IN-TRO-DUCE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *introducere*; *intro*, within, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To lead or bring in. 2. To bring to be acquainted. 3. To bring into notice. 4. To cause to exist; to begin. [duces.]

IN-TRO-DUCE'R, *n.* One who introduces.

IN-TRO-DÚC-TION, *n.* 1. Act of bringing to notice. 2. Act of making persons known to each other. 3. Preliminary matter. 4. A formal and elaborate preliminary treatise.

IN-TRO-DÚC-TÓ-RY, *a.* Serving to introduce; preliminary; prefatory.

IN-TRO-ÍT, *n.* [Lat. *introitus*, from *introire*, to go into.] A vocal composition appropriate to the opening of church services, or to church service in general.

IN-TRO-MÍ-S-ION (-mish'un), *n.* Action of sending or conveying in.

IN-TRO-MÍT, *v. t.* [-TED; -TING, 136.] [Lat. *intromittere*; *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. To send or let in. 2. To allow to enter.

IN-TRO-SPE-CT, *v. t.* [Lat. *introspicere*, -*spectrum*; *intro*, inward, and *spicere*, to look.] To look into or within. [interior.]

IN-TRO-SPE-CT-ION, *n.* A view of the **IN-TRO-SPE-CT-IVE**, *a.* Inspecting within; seeing inwardly.

IN-TRO-VÉR'SION, *n.* Act of intruding, or state of being intruded.

IN-TRO-VÉRT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *intro*, within, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn inward.

IN-TRUDE, *v. i.* [Lat. *intrudere*; *in* and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To thrust in without right or welcome. 2. To force or cast in.

SYN. — To encroach; infringe; intrude; trespass.

IN-TRUD-ER, *n.* One who intrudes.

IN-TRÚ'SION (-trú'zhun), *n.* Act of

IN-VIS-I-BLY, adv. In a manner to escape the sight.

IN-VI-TÁ'TION, n. Act of inviting; request of a person's company.

IN-VÍ'TA-TO-RY (50), a. Using or containing invitations.

IN-VÍ'TE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *invitare*.] 1. To ask; especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit. 2. To allure; to tempt to come.

Syn.—To solicit; bid; call; summon; attract; entice.
—*v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

IN-VO-CÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *invocare, -atum*; in and *vocare*, to call.] To invoke.

IN-VO-CÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of addressing in prayer. 2. Form or act of calling upon some divinity. 3. (*Law*.) A judicial call or order.

IN-VOÍCE, n. [Fr. *vois*, things sent. See **ENVOY**.] (*Com.*) A written account or bill of the particulars of merchandise sent to a purchaser, consignee, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list.

IN-VÓKE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To call for or ask earnestly. 2. To address in prayer.

IN-VO-LÚ'ERE, n. [Lat., fr. *involvere*, to wrap up.] A whorl or set of bracts around a flower, umbel, or head.

IN-VÓLUN-TÁ-RÍ-LY, adv. Not by choice; not spontaneously.

IN-VÓLUN-TÁ-RY, a. 1. Independent of will or choice. 2. Not proceeding from choice.

IN-VO-LÚTE, n. A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it.

**IN-VO-LÚTE, } a. [Lat. *involutus*.
IN-VO-LÚTED, } See **INVOLVE**.]**

Rolled inward from the edges.

IN-VO-LÚ'TION, n. [Lat. *involutio*.] 1. Act of involving. 2. State of being involved. 3. Envelope. 4. Act of raising a quantity to any power assigned.

IN-VÓLVE', v. t. [*Imp.* & *p. p.* **INVOLVE**; *p. p.* & *v. n.* **INVOLVING**.] [Lat. *involvere, involutum*, to roll about, wrap up.] 1. To roll up; to wind round. 2. To envelop. 3. To complicate. 4. To connect by way of natural consequence or effect. 5. To comprise; to contain. 6. To raise to any assigned power.

Syn.—To imply.—*Imply* is opposed to *express*, or set forth; thus, an *implied* engagement is one fairly to be understood from the words used or the circumstances of the case, though not set forth in form. *Involve* goes beyond the mere interpretation of things into their necessary relations; and hence, if one thing *involves* another, it so contains it that the two must go together by an indissoluble connection.

IN-VÓLV'ED-NESS, n. State of being involving.

IN-VÓLV'EMENT, n. Act of involving.

IN-VÚL'NER-A-BÍL'I-TY, n. Quality or state of being invulnerable.

IN-VÚL'NER-A-BLE, a. Incapable of

being wounded, or of receiving injury.

IN-VÚL'NER-A-BLE-NESS, n. Invulnerability.

IN-WÁLL', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To inclose with a wall.

IN'WARD, a. Placed or being within; interior.—*n.* That which is within; especially in the pl., the intestines; the entrails.

**IN'WARD, } adv. 1. Toward the in-
IN'WARDS, } side or interior. 2. Into the mind or thoughts.**

IN'WARD-LY, adv. 1. In the inner parts; internally. 2. In the heart; secretly.

IN-WÉAVE', v. t. [*Imp.* **INVOVE**; *p. p.* **INWOVEN**, **INWOVE**; *p. pr.* & *v. n.* **INWEAVING**.] To weave together; to intermix by weaving.

IN-WRÁP'(-ráp'), v. t. [-PED; -PING.] 1. To cover by wrapping. 2. To involve in difficulty or perplexity.

IN-WRÉATHE' (-reeth), v. t. To surround as with a wreath.

IN-WRÓUGHT' (-rawt), a. Wrought or worked in among other things.

I'O, n.; pl. V'OS. [Lat., oh! huzza!] An exclamation of joy or triumph;—often used interjectionally.

I'O-DÍDE (49), n. A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

I'O-DÍNE, n. [Gr. *íōdēs*, violet-like, fr. *íō*, a violet, and *éidos*, form.] A grayish or bluish-black solid from the ashes of sea-weed. At 347° Fahrenheit, it becomes a beautiful violet vapor.

I-ÓN'IC, a. Pertaining to Ionia, in Greece, or to a dialect of the Greek language, used in Ionia, or to an order of architecture.



I-ÓTÁ, n. [Gr. *íōtra*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet (ι).] A Ionic Order; a tittle; a very small quantity; a jot.

**I'P'E-CÁE, } n. [Braz.] A
I'P'E-CÁE'U-ÁN'HÁ, } plant, the root of which is used as an emetic.**

I-RÁS'CI-BÍL'I-TY, n. Irritability of temper.

I-RÁS'CI-BLE, a. [Lat. *irascibilis*; *ira*, anger.] Easily provoked; irritable.

I-RÁS'CI-BLE-NESS, n. Irascibility.

I-RÁTE', a. [Lat. *iratus*.] Angry; enraged. [*Recent*.]

ÍRE, n. [Lat. *ira*.] Anger; wrath.

ÍRE'FUL, a. Angry; wroth.

ÍRE'Í-DES'CENTE, n. Exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

ÍRE'Í-DES'CENT, a. [Lat. *iris*, the rainbow.] Having colors like the rainbow.

I-RÍD'T-ŪM, n. [Lat. *iris, iridis*, the rainbow, in allusion to the iridescence of some of its solutions.] A metallic element, the heaviest of known substances.

ÍRIS (89), n. [Lat. *iris*, Gr. *ἶρις*, the rainbow.] 1. The rainbow. 2. A colored membrane at the anterior part of the eye. 3. A genus of plants.

ÍRISH (89), a. Pertaining to Ireland.

—*n.* 1. *pl.* The natives of Ireland 2. The language of the Irish.

ÍRISH-ÍSM, n. An Irish idiom.

ÍRK, v. t. [A.-S. *carg*, lazy, timid, evil.] To weary;—used impersonally.

ÍRK'SÓME (18), a. Wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness.

Syn.—Tedious.—A task is *irksome* from the kind or severity of the labor it involves; it is rendered *tedious* by the length of time occupied in its performance.

ÍRK'SÓME-LY, adv. In a wearisome manner.

ÍRK'SÓME-NESS, n. Wearisomeness.

ÍRON (Vurn), n. [A.-S. *íren, ísen*.] 1. One of the most common and the most useful of all the metals. 2. An instrument made of iron. 3. *pl.* Fetters; manacles.—*a.* Made of or like iron.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To smooth with a heated flat-iron. 2. To fetter or handcuff. 3. To furnish or arm with iron.

ÍRON-BÓUND (Vurn), a. 1. Bound with iron. 2. Surrounded with rocks.

ÍRON-CLÁD (Vurn), a. Protected or covered with iron, as a vessel.—*n.* A war-vessel having the parts above water plated with iron.

ÍRÓN'IC-AL, a. 1. Pertaining to, or containing, irony. 2. Expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.

ÍRÓN'IC-AL-LY, adv. By way of irony.

ÍRON-MÓNG'ER (Vurn), n. A dealer in iron wares, or hardware.

ÍRON-WÓOD (Vurn), n. A tree of species belonging to different genera.

ÍRON-WÓRK (Vurn-würk), n. 1. Any thing made of iron. 2. *pl.* A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundery.

ÍRON-Y (Vurn-Y), a. 1. Consisting or partaking of iron. 2. Resembling iron.

ÍRON-Y (Vurn-Y), n. [Gr. *είρωνεία*, dissimulation.] A kind of ridicule which exposes the faults of others by seeming to adopt or approve them.

**ÍR-RÁ'DI-ÁN'CE, } n. 1. Emission of
ÍR-RÁ'DI-AN-Y, } rays of light. 2. Luster; splendor.**

ÍR-RÁ'DI-ÁTE (77), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *irradiare, -atum*; in, and *radicare*, to shine.] 1. To illuminate. 2. To enlighten intellectually. 3. To animate by heat or light.

ÍR-RÁ'DI-ÁTE, a. Adorned with brightness, or any thing shining.

ÍR-RÁ'DI-Á'TION, n. 1. Act of emitting beams of light. 2. That which is irradiated; illumination.

ÍR-RÁ'TION-AL (-rîsh'un-), a. 1. Void of reason. 2. Contrary to reason. 3. Not capable of being exactly expressed by an integral number, or by a vulgar fraction.

Syn.—Absurd; foolish; preposterous; unreasonable.

ÍR-RÁ'TION-ÁL'I-TY (-rîsh'un-), n. Want of reason or understanding.

ÍR-RÁ'TION-ÁL-LY (-rîsh'un-), adv. Without reason; absurdly.

ÍR'RE-CLÁM'A-BLE, a. Incapable of being reclaimed.

IR'RE-CLAIM'A-BLY, *adv.* In an ir-reclaimable manner.

IR'RE-CON-QU'LA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being reconquered, appeased, or made to harmonize.

SYN. — Incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent.

IR-RĒC'ON-Ū'LA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being irreconcilable.

IR-RĒC'ON-Ū'LA-BLY, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

IR'RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLE (-kū'v'er-), *a.* Not capable of being recovered, restored, or remedied.

SYN. — Irreparable; irretreivable; ir-remediable; incurable.

IR'RE-CŌV'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond recovery.

IR'RE-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* Not redeem-able.

IR'RE-DŪ'Ū'LA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being reduced.

IR-RĒP'RA-GA-BLE, *a.* Not refraga-ble; not to be refuted.

IR-RĒP'U-TA-BLE, or IR'RE-FŪT'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being refuted.

IR-RĒP'U-TA-BLY, or IR'RE-FŪT'A-BLY, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

IR-RĒG'U-LAR, *a.* 1. Not regular; not according to common form or rules, or established principles. 2. Not straight. 3. Not uniform.

SYN. — Unsystematic; eccentric; un-settled; changeable; wild.

IR-RĒG'U-LAR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Deviation from established form, custom, or rule. 2. An act of vice.

IR-RĒG'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

IR-RĒLA-TIVE, *a.* Not relative; without mutual relations.

IR-RĒL'E-VAN-CY, *n.* Quality of not being applicable.

IR-RĒL'E-VANT, *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent.

IR-RĒL'E-VANT-LY, *adv.* In an ir-relevant manner.

IR'RE-LĪG'ION, *n.* Want of religion, or contempt of it.

SYN. — Ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

IR'RE-LĪG'IOŪ'S (Hj'ūs), *a.* 1. Impious; ungodly. 2. Profane; wicked.

IR'RE-LĪG'IOŪ'S-LY, *adv.* With im-piety; wickedly.

IR'RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be remedied, cured, or corrected.

IR'RE-MĒ'DI-A-BLY, *adv.* In a man-ner or degree that precludes remedy.

IR'RE-MIS'SI-BLE, *a.* Not remissible; unparadonable.

[be remitted.]

IR'RE-MIS'SI-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be remitted.

IR'RE-MŌV'A-BLE, *a.* Not remova-ble; immovable.

IR-RĒP'RA-BLE, *a.* Not reparable; not capable of being recovered or re-gained.

IR-RĒP'RA-BLY, *adv.* In an ir-reparable manner.

IR'RE-PĒAL'A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

IR-RĒP'RE-HĒN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not re-prehensible; not to be blamed.

IR'RE-PĒSS'I-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being repressed.

IR'RE-PRŌACH'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame; upright.

IR'RE-PRŌACH'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.

IR'RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being justly reproved; blameless.

IR'RE-PROV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproach or blame.

IR'RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to resist; passive submission.

IR'RE-SIST'I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.

IR'RE-SIST'I-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being successfully resisted.

IR'RE-SIST'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being irresistible.

IR'RE-SIST'I-BLY, *adv.* In a man-ner not to be successfully resisted.

IR-RĒS'Ō-LU-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being dissolved.

IR-RĒS'Ō-LŪTE, *a.* Not resolute; not decided; given to doubt.

SYN. — Wavering; vacillating; unde-cided; undecided; unsettled; un-stable; unsteady.

IR-RĒS'Ō-LŪTE-LY, *adv.* Without resolution.

IR-RĒS'Ō-LŪTE-NESS, *n.* Want of resolution; irresolution.

IR-RĒS'Ō-LŪTION, *n.* Want of resolu-tion; fluctuation of mind.

IR'RE-SŌLV'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being resolved.

IR'RE-SPECT'IVE, *a.* Not having re-spect or regard.

IR'RE-SPECT'IVE-LY, *adv.* Without regard to circumstances. [piration.]

IR-RĒSPI-RA-BLE, *a.* Unfit for res-ponsibility.

IR'RE-SPŌN'SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Want of responsibility.

IR'RE-SPŌN'SI-BLE, *a.* Not respon-sible; not liable or able to answer for con-sequences. [apt to retain.]

IR'RE-TĒNTIVE, *n.* Not retentive or

IR'RE-TRĒV'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair.

SYN. — Irremediable; incurable; ir-reparable; irrecoverable.

IR'RE-TRĒV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as not to be retrieved; irreparably.

IR-RĒV'ER-ENŒE, *n.* Absence or de-fect of reverence.

IR-RĒV'ER-ENT, *a.* 1. Not reverent; wanting in a due regard to the Su-preme Being or in respect to superi-ors. 2. Proceeding from irreverence.

IR-RĒV'ER-ENT-LY, *adv.* In an ir-reverent manner. [ing reversed.]

IR'RE-VĒRS'I-BLE, *a.* Incapable of be-ing reversed.

SYN. — Irrevocable; irrepalable; un-changeable.

IR'RE-VĒRS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being irreversible.

IR'RE-VĒRS'I-BLY, *adv.* In a man-ner to preclude reversal.

IR-RĒV'Ō-CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being irrevocable.

IR-RĒV'Ō-CA-BLE, *a.* Incapable of being revoked.

IR-RĒV'Ō-CA-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being irrevocable.

IR-RĒV'Ō-CA-BLY, *adv.* Beyond re-call; in a manner precluding recall or reversion.

IR'RI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *irrigare, -atum*; in and *rigare*, to water.] 1. To water; to wet. 2. To water, as land, by causing a stream to flow over it.

IR'RI-GĀTION, *n.* Act of watering, especially, of watering lands by artificial means.

IR-RĪG'U-ŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *irriguus*.] Wa-tered; watery.

IR'RI-TA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of be-ing easily irritated; susceptibility to excitement.

IR'RI-TA-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of be-ing irritated. 2. Easily inflamed or exasperated.

IR'RI-TANT, *a.* Irritating. — *n.* That which irritates, or in any way causes pain, heat, or tension.

IR'RI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *irritare, -atum*.] 1. To excite heat and redness in, as the skin; to fret. 2. To increase the action or violence of. 3. To excite anger in.

SYN. — To provoke; exasperate. — Whatever comes across our feelings *irri-tates*; whatever excites anger *provokes*; whatever raises anger to a high point *exasperates*.

IR'RI-TĀTION, *n.* Act of irritat-ing; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger.

IR'RI-TĀTIVE, *a.* Serving to excite or irritate.

IR-RŪPT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *irruptio; ir-rumpere*, to break in.] 1. A sudden, violent rushing into a place. 2. A sudden invasion.

ĪS, *v. i.* [-A-S; Lat. *esse*, to be.] The third person singular of the verb *To be*, indicative mode, present tense.

ĪSA-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and *γωνία*, angle.] A figure whose angles are equal.

ĪSIN-GLĀSS, *n.* [That is, *iceglass*, fr. *icing*, ice, and *glass*.] 1. A kind of gelatine prepared from the air-bla-ders of sturgeons. 2. Sheets of mica; — popularly so called.

ĪS'LAM, *n.* [Ar. *islām*, obedience to the will of God.] The religion of Mohammed; also, the whole body of its professors.

ĪS'LAM-ĪSM, *n.* Mohammedanism.

ĪS'LAM-ĪTIC, *a.* Pertaining to Islam.

ĪS'LĀND (Ī'land), *n.* [-S, *equal*; *ēd*, *ed*, water, and *land*.] The s is cor-ruptly inserted. 1. Land wholly sur-rounded by water. 2. Any large, floating mass.

ĪS'LĀND-ER (Ī'land-er), *n.* An in-habitant of an island.

ĪSLE (Ī'l), *n.* [O. Fr. *isle*, Lat. *insula*.] An island. [Little isle.]

ĪSLET (Ī'let), *n.* [Dim. of *isle*.] A

Ī-SŌCH'RO-NĀL, } *a.* [Gr. *ισοχρονος*;

Ī-SŌCH'RO-NOŪS, } *isos*, equal, and

χρονος, time.] Uniform in time; performed in equal times.

ĪS'Ō-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [It. *isolare*, fr. Lat. *insula*, island.] To place by itself; to insulate.

ĪS'Ō-LĀTION, *n.* State of being iso-lated.

ĪS'Ō-MĒR'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ισος*, equal, and

μῆρος, part.] Having the quality of isomerism.

ISOM'ER-ISM, 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.

ISO-MÉTR'IC, } a. [Gr. ἴσος, equal,
ISO-MÉTR'IC-AL, } and μέτρον, meas-
 ure.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

ISÓS'OP-E-LĒS, a. [Gr. ἴσοςκαλός; ἴσος, equal, and σκέλος, leg.] Having only two sides that are equal; — said of a triangle.

ISO-THERM, n. [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and θερμῆν, heat.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.

ISO-THERM'AL, a. Having the nature of an isotherm; illustrating the distribution of temperature by means of isotherms.

IS'RA-EL-ITE (44), n. A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

IS'RA-EL-IT'IC, } a. Pertaining to
IS'RA-EL-IT'ISH, } Israel; Jewish; Hebrew.

IS'SU-A-BLE (ish'shū-). a. Leading to, producing, or relating to, an issue.

IS'SUE (ish'shū), n. [Fr., from O. Fr. *issir*, to go out, from Lat. *exire*.] 1. Act of passing or flowing out; egress. 2. Act of sending out; delivery. 3. That which passes, flows, or is sent out; ultimate result or end; offspring; produce; profit. 4. A flux

or running. 5. An artificial ulcer. 6. (*Law.*) A single material point presented for determination. 7. Any point made in debate or controversy. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pass, flow, or rush out. 2. To proceed, as from a source; to spring. 3. To end; to result; to terminate. — *v. t. 1.* To put into circulation. 2. To deliver for use.

ISTH'MUS (is'mus or ist'mus, 100), n. [Lat. *isthmus*, Gr. ἰσθμός.] A narrow strip of land by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

IT, pron. [O. Eng. *hit*, A.-S. *hit*, Skr. *hi*.] An impersonal or neuter demonstrative pronoun, corresponding to the masculine *he* and the feminine *she*, and having the same plural.

IT-AL'IAN (-tā'yan), a. Pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or their language. — *n.* 1. A native of Italy. 2. The language used by the Italians.

IT-AL'IAN-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To make Italian.

IT-AL'IC (110), a. Relating to Italy, or to a kind of type in which the letters do not stand upright but *slope from right to left*. — *n.* A letter or character such as the letters in which *this clause is printed*.

IT-AL'IC-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To write or print in Italic characters.

ITCH, n. [A.-S. *githra*.] 1. A cutaneous disease attended with severe itching. 2. The sensation occasioned by the disease. 3. A constant irritating desire. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To feel uneasiness in the skin,

which inclines one to scratch the part. 2. To have a constant desire.

IT'EM, adv. [Lat.] Also; at the same time. — *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a memorandum of.

IT'ER-ATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *iterare, -atum; iterum*, again.] To do a second time; to repeat.

IT'ER-ATION, n. Repetition.

IT'ER-A-TIVE, a. Repeating; [ating.]

IT'IN'ER-AN-CY, n. Practice of itiner-

IT'IN'ER-ANT, a. [L. Lat. *itinerans*, p. pr. of *itinere*, to make a journey.] Traveling about a country; wandering. — *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

IT'IN'ER-ARY, n. An account of travels, or a register of places and distances. — *a.* Traveling.

IT'IN'ER-ATE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [See ITINERANT.] To travel from place to place, for the purpose of preaching, lecturing &c.

IT-SELF, pron. The neuter reciprocal pronoun.

IV'ORY, n. [Lat. *ebur, eboris*, ivory, Skr. *ibha*, elephant.] 1. The substance constituting the tusks of the elephant. 2. The tusks themselves. 3. Any substance resembling ivory.

IV'ORY-BLACK, n. A black powder, made by charring bones.

IV'ORY-TYPE, n. A photographic picture taken upon a surface like that of ivory.

IVY, n. [A.-S. *ifig*.] A climbing plant.

J.

J (j) is the tenth letter, and seventh consonant of the English alphabet. The letter *j* was formerly in words where *i* is now used. See *Prin. of Pron.* § 71.

JAB'BER, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *gibber* and *gabble*.] To talk rapidly or indistinctly. — *n.* Rapid and indistinct talk.

JAB'BER-ER, n. One who jabbars.

JAC'INTH, n. Same as HYACINTH.

JACK, n. [Of Fr. *Jacques*, James.] 1. A nickname of John. 2. A playing-card bearing the figure of a servant. 3. A seafaring man. 4. An instrument that supplies the place of a boy. 5. A portable machine, variously constructed, for raising great weights through a small space. 6. Any appendage to a machine, rendering convenient service. 7. The male of certain animals. 8. A small flag containing only the union.

Jack-at-all-trades, one who can turn his hand to any kind of business. — *Jack-at-a-pinch*, one who receives unexpected calls to do any thing. — *Jack-with-a-lantern*, a meteor that appears in low, moist lands.

JACK-A-DAN'DY, n. A foppish, impertinent fellow.

JACK'AL, n. [Per. *shagāl, shigāl*.] A nocturnal carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf.

JACK-A-LÉNT, n. [For *Jack of Lent*.] 1. A sort of puppet, formerly thrown at in Lent. 2. Hence, a boy, in ridicule.

JACK-A-NÄPES, n. [Eng. *jack* and



American Jack.



English Jack.



Lifting Jack (j).



Jackdaw.



Jackal.

ape.] 1. A monkey; an ape. 2. A cockcomb. 3. [2.] A blockhead.

JACK'ASS, n. 1. The male of the ass.

JACK'-BOOTS, n. pl. Large boots reaching above the knee.

JACK'DAW, n. A small bird allied to the crows.

JACK'ET, n. [Fr. *jaquette*.] A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips.

JACK'KNIFE (-nif), n. A large clasp-knife for the pocket. [work.]

JACK'-PLANE, n. A plane for coarse work.

JACK'-SCREW (-skry), n. A machine for raising heavy weights through a small distance.

JAC'O-BIN, n. [From the place of meeting, a monastery of the monks called *Jacobines*.] One of a society of violent revolutionists in France, during the revolution of 1789. Hence, a factious demagogue.

JAC'O-BIN'IC, } a. Relating to, or
JAC'O-BIN'IC-AL, } like, the Jacobins; holding revolutionary principles.

JÆ'O-BYN-ISM, *n.* Violent and factious opposition to legitimate government.

JÆ'O-BÏTE, *n.* [Lat. *Jacobus*, James.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A partisan or adherent of James the Second.

JÆ'O-BIT-ISM, *n.* The principles of the adherents of James the Second.

JÆ'O-NËT, *n.* A thin cotton fabric.

JÆ'O-LÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *jaculari*, -latus; *jaculum*, dart, javelin.] To throw out; to dart.

JÆ'U-LÄ'TION, *n.* Action of darting.

JÆ'U-LÄ-TO-RY, *a.* Throwing out suddenly; suddenly thrown out.

JÄDE, *n.* 1. A mean or poor horse. 2. A mean woman; a wench. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To tire out; to exhaust by excessive labor.

SYN. — To fatigue; tire; weary. — *Fatigue* is the generic term; *tire*, denotes fatigue which wastes the strength; *weary* implies that a person is worn out by exertion; *jade* refers to the weariness created by a long and steady repetition of the same act or effort.

JÄD'ISH, *a.* 1. Vicious. 2. Unchaste.

JÄG, *n.* 1. A small load, as of hay. 2. [W. *gag*, cleft, chink.] A notch; a ragged protuberance. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 136.] To cut into notches; to notch. [or teeth.]

JÄG'GED (60), *p. a.* Having notches

JÄG'GED-NESS, *n.* State of being jagged; unevenness.

JÄG'U-ÄR', *n.* [Braz. *jagôara*.] A carnivorous animal often called the American tiger.



Jaguar.

JÄIL, *n.* [Fr. *gêlle*.] A prison; a place for the confinement of debtors and criminals.

JÄIL-BIRD, *n.* A prisoner; one who has been confined in prison.

JÄIL-FE', *n.* The keeper of a jail.

JÄIL-FË'VER, *n.* A dangerous fever of the typhoid character, generated in jails.

JÄL'AP, *n.* [From *Jalapa*, in Mexico.] The root of a certain plant, used in powder as a cathartic.

JÄM, *n.* [Cf. Ar. *jamad*, ice, jelly.] 1. A crowd, or the pressure from a crowd. 2. A conserve of fruit boiled with sugar and water. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] To press; to crowd.

JÄMB (jäm), *n.* [O. Fr. *gambe*, from Celt. *cam*, bent, crooked.] Side-piece of a door, a fire-place, &c.

JÄN'GLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Ger. & D. *jangleln*, *jancken*, to whimper, chide, quarrel.] 1. To sound harshly or discordantly. 2. To wrangle. — *v. t.* To cause to sound harshly.

— *n.* Discordant sound; contention.

JÄN'I-TOR, *n.* [Lat., from *janua*, a door.] A door-keeper; a porter.

JÄN'I-ZA-RY, *n.* [Turk. *jeni-shëri*, new troops.] A soldier of a privileged military class in Turkey. [senists.]

JÄN'SËN-ISM, *n.* Doctrine of the Jan-

JÄN'SËN-ÏST, *n.* A follower of Jansen, a Roman Catholic bishop who re-

ceived certain views of grace similar to those taught by Calvin.

JÄN'U-A-RY, *n.* [Lat. *Januarius*, fr. *Janus*, an old Italian deity.] The first month of the year.

JÄ-PÄN', *n.* 1. Work varnished and figured in the manner of the natives of Japan. 2. The peculiar varnish used in japanning. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] To cover with a hard brilliant varnish.

JÄPA-NËSE' (91), *a.* Pertaining to Japan. — *n.*; *pl.* **JÄP'A-NËSE'** 1. A native, or the people, of Japan. 2. The language of the people.

JÄR, *v. i.* [-RED; -RING.] [Allied to O. H. Ger. *kerran*, to chatter, croak.] 1. To vibrate harshly or discordantly. 2. To clash; to interfere. — *v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake. — *n.* 1. A vibration or shaking. 2. Clash of interest or opinion; discord. 3. [Ar. *jarrak*, *jar*, ewer.] A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth.

JÄR'GON, *n.* [Fr.] 1. Confused talk; gibberish. 2. Slang.

JÄS'MINE, or **JÄS'MÏNE**, *n.* [Fr. Ar. *jâsman*, *jâsmîn*.] A climbing plant, bearing fragrant flowers.

JÄS'PER, *n.* [Gr. *ιάσπις*, from Heb. *yâshphek*.] An impure variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other dull colors.

JÄUN'DÏCE (jün'dis), *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, fr. *jaune*, yellow.] A disease, characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine.

JÄUN'DÏCED (jün'dist), *n. i.* Affected with the jaundice. 2. Prejudiced.

JÄUNT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To ramble here and there; to stroll. — *n.* An excursion; a short journey

JÄUNT'LY, *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

JÄUNT'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 147.] Airy; showy; finical; fantastical.

JÄVE'LIN (jäv'lin), *n.* [M. H. Ger. *gäbilc*, Ir. *gabhlá*, spear, lance.] A sort of spear.

JÄW, *n.* [A modif. of *claw*.] 1. The bone in which the teeth are fixed. 2. Scolding. [*Low*.] — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To scold; to clamor. — *v. t.* To abuse by scolding.

JÄY, *n.* [O. Fr. *gai*, *jaie*.] 1. A European bird, of red-brown color above, and a faint yellow below. 2. A common American bird, having the feathers of a brilliant sky-blue.

JÄL'OUS, *a.* [Gr. *ζήλος*, zeal, jealousy.] 1. Filled with anxious apprehension. 2. Suspiciously vigilant. 3. Pained by suspicions of preference given to another.

SYN. — 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* when we suspect him of aiming to deprive us of what is our own, and what we dearly prize. Iago began by awakening the suspicions of Othello, and converted them at last into the deadliest jealousy.

JÄAL'OUS-LY, *adv.* With jealousy.

JÄAL'OUS-Y, *n.* Quality of being jeal-

ous; painful apprehension of rivalry.

JEAN (jän), *n.* A twilled cotton cloth.

JEER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Perh. a modif. of *cheer*, in an ironical sense.] To make a mock of some thing or person.

SYN. — To sneer; scoff; gibe; mock.

— *v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision; to deride; to flout. — *n.* A scoff; taunt; gibe; mockery.

JE-HÖ'VAH, *n.* [Heb. *häväh*, to be.] A Scripture name of God.

JE-JÛNE', *a.* [Lat. *jejunus*.] 1. Hungry; starving. 2. Empty; void of interest; barren. [ren manner.]

JE-JÛNE'LY, *adv.* In a jeune, barren manner.

JE-JÛNE'NESS (109), *n.* Quality of being jeune; want of interest.

JËL'LËD (jël'lid), *a.* Brought to the consistency of jelly.

JËL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *geler*, from *geler*, to freeze.] 1. A stiffened solution of gelatine or gum, &c. 2. Insipidated juice of fruits.

JËN'NET, *n.* A small Spanish horse. See **GENDT**.

JËN'NY, *n.* [A corruption of *gin*, from *engine*.] A machine for spinning.

JËOP'ARD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put in danger.

SYN. — To hazard; risk; peril; endanger.

JËOP'ARD-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To jeopard. [*Illegitimate*.]

JËOP'ARD-ÖS, *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

JËOP'ARD-Y, *n.* [Fr. *jeu parti*, an even game; afterward confounded with *jeu perdu*, a lost game.] Exposure to death, loss, or injury.

SYN. — Danger; peril; hazard; risk. See **DANGER**.

JËR'BO-Ä, or **JËR-BÖ'Ä**, *n.* A small jumping, rodent animal.



Jerboa.

JËR'E-MÏAD, } **JËR'E-MÏADE**, } *n.* [From *Jeremias*, author of the book of "Lamentations."] A doleful story or complaint.

JËRK (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push. 2. To cut into thin slices, and dry in the sun. — *n.* 1. A short, sudden thrust, or twitch. 2. Unsteady motion.

JËR'KIN, *n.* [Dim. of D. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a kind of short coat.

JËR'SEV, *n.* [From the island of the same name.] Finest part of wool.

JËR'ÏSA-LEM ÄRTI-CHÖRE. [*Jerusalem* is here a corruption of It. *grasdale*, sunflower.] A plant, the roots of which are used as food, and the leaves given to cattle.

JËSS, *n.* [L. Lat. *jaculus*, a jess.] A short strap tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

JËS'SA-MÏNE, *n.* A plant; jasmine.

JËST, *n.* [O. Eng. *jest* and *gest*, deed, tale.] 1. Something done or said in

—, Æ, I, Ö, Ü, Y, *long*; Ä, E, I, Ö, Ü, Y, *short*; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL, TËRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÖN,

order to amuse. 2. Object of sport; a laughing-stock.

SYN.—Joke; fun; sport; raillery. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make merry; by word or actions.

SYN.—To joke; sport; rally.—One *jests* in order to make others laugh; one *jokes* to please himself. A *jest* is always at the expense of another, and is often ill-natured; a *joke* is a sportive sally designed to promote good humor without wounding the feelings of its object.

JESTER, *n.* One given to jesting. **JĒS'U-IT**, *n.* 1. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) One of a religious order founded by Loyola, under the title of The Society of Jesus. 2. A crafty person; — an opprobrious use of the word.

Jesuits' bark, Peruvian bark; — so called because its medicinal properties were first made known by Jesuit missionaries.

JĒS'U-IT'IC, } *a. a* 1 Pertaining to **JĒS'U-IT'IC-AL**, } the Jesuits. 2. Designing; cunning; — *an offensive sense.* [ical manner.]

JĒS'U-IT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a Jesuit-**JĒS'U-IT-ĪSM**, *n.* 1. Principles and practices of the Jesuits. 2. Cunning; deceit; *an offensive use of the word.*

JĒT, *n.* 1. [*Gr. πέτρα γαγγήρις*, fr. *Γάγα*, or *Γάγαι*, a town and river in Lycia.] A variety of lignite, of a black color. 2. [*Lat. jactus*, a throwing.] A sudden rush, as of water from a pipe; that which issues in a jet. — *v. i.* [-TED; -TING.] To shoot or stand out; to project; to jut.

JĒT-D'EAU' (*zhá'dó'*). *n.* [*Fr.*, a throw of water.] A stream of water spouting from a fountain.

JĒT'SAM, } *n.* [*Fr. jeter, jettier*, to **JĒT'SON**, } throw.] 1. A throwing of goods overboard, in order to lighten a ship and preserve her. 2. The goods thus thrown away, which remain under water.

JĒT'TY, *n.* [*O. Fr. jetté*, from *jeter, jettier*, to throw.] A kind of pier, mostly constructed of timber. — *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

JEW (*jū* or *jī*), *n.* [*From Judea.*] A Hebrew, or Israelite.

JEW'EL (*jū'el* or *jī'el*), *n.* [*L. Lat. jocale, for gaudiale*, as if from *Lat. jocare*, to jest, play.] 1. A precious stone; a gem. 2. Any precious thing. — *v. i.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To adorn with jewels. 2. To provide with a jewel.

JEW'EL-ER, } *n.* One who deals in **JEW'EL-ER, }** jewels.

JEW'EL-LER-Y, *n.* See **JEWELRY**.

JEW'EL-RY, *n.* Jewels in general.

JEW'ESS, *n.* A Hebrew woman.

JEW'ISH (*jū'ish* or *jī'ish*), *a. a* Pertaining to the Jews.

JEW'RY (*jū'rī* or *jī'rī*), *n.* Judea; also a district inhabited by Jews.

JEW'S-HÄRP (*jūz/-* or *jīz/-*), *n.* A small musical instrument, held between the teeth.

JĒZ'E-BEL, *n.* [*From Jezebel*, wife of Ahab.] An impudent, vicious woman.

JIB, *n.* 1. Foremost sail of a ship. 2. Projecting beam of a crane.

JĪB'-BŌŌM, *n.* A spar run out from the end of the bowsprit, and serving as a continuation of it.

JĪBE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail. — *v. i.* To agree; to harmonize. [*Low.*]

JĪB'FY, *n.* A moment; an instant.

JĪG, *n.* [*O. Fr. gigue, gige*, a string-instrument. See **GĪG**.] 1. A light, brisk musical movement. 2. A frolicsome, quick dance. 3. A trick.

JĪG'ĜER, *n.* 1. A troublesome insect. 2. A small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall.

JĪLL, *n.* [*Equiv. to Gill.*] A young woman; — in contempt.

JĪLT, *n.* [*Contr. from Scot. jillett*, a giddy girl, dim. of *jill*.] A coquette; a flirt. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To encourage, and then frustrate the hopes of, as of a lover. [glars.]

JĪM'MY, *n.* A short bar used by bur-**JĪMP**, *n.* A Neat; elegant of shape.

JĪM'GLE (*jing'gl*), *v. i.* [*See CHINK*.] To sound with a fine, sharp rattle; to clink — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to give a sharp sound, as pieces of metal. — *n.* 1. A rattling or clinking sound. 2. Correspondence of sound in rhymes.

JŌB, *n.* [*A modif. of chop*, to cut into small pieces.] 1. Any piece of work. 2. An undertaking with a view to profit. — *v. i.* [-BED; -BING.] 1. To hire by the job. 2. To do by separate portions. 3. To buy and sell as a broker.

JŌB'BER, *n.* 1. A worker by the job. 2. One who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers. 3. One who turns official actions to private advantage.

JŌB'BEING-HOUSE, *n.* A mercantile establishment which purchases from importers and sells to retailers.

JŌCK'EY, *n.* [*Dim. of Jock*, *Scot. dim. of John*.] 1. A man who rides horses in a race. 2. A dealer in horses. 3. One who cheats in trade. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To trick.

JŌCK'EY-ĪSM, *n.* Practice of jockeys.

JŌ-ĊŌSE', *a.* [*Lat. jocosus*, fr. *jocus*, joke.] 1. Given to jokes and jestings. 2. Containing a joke.

SYN.—Jocular; facetious; witty; merry; pleasant; waggish; sportive.

JŌ-ĊŌSE'LY, *adv.* In jest; for sport.

JŌ'U-LAR, *a.* [*Lat. jocularis*; from *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, joke.] 1. Given to jesting; jocular. 2. Containing jokes; sportive. [ing.]

JŌ'U-LÄR'I-TY, *n.* Merriment; jest-**JŌ'U-LÄR-LY**, *adv.* In jest; for sport.

JŌ'UND, *a.* [*Lat. jocundus*; *jocus*, a jest.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

JŌ-ĊUNDI-TY, *n.* State of being merry; gaiety.

JŌ'UND-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

JŌ'UND-NESS, *n.* Jocundity.

JŌ'G, *v. i.* [-GED; -GING.] [*Allied to shock*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand. — *v. i.* 1. To move by jogs, as on a slow trot. 2. To

travel heavily or slowly. — *n.* A shake; a push to awaken attention. *Jog-trot*, a slow, regular pace.

JŌG'GLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Dim. of jog*.] To shake slightly; to jostle. — *v. i.* To shake or totter.

JŌ-HÄN'NĒS, *n.* A Portuguese gold coin worth eight dollars.

JŌHN DŌ'RY. [*From Fr. jaune dorée*, golden yellow.] A small golden-colored sea-fish.

JŌHN'NY-CÄKE, *n.* A cake made of the meal of Indian corn, mixed with water. [*Amer.*]

JOIN (38), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. jungere*, to yoke.] 1. To bring together literally or figuratively. 2. To be or become connected with.

SYN.—To add; annex; unite; connect; combine; consociate.

— *v. i.* To be contiguous, close, or in contact; to unite. [junction.]

JOIN'DER, *n.* Act of joining; con-**JOIN'ER**, *n.* A mechanic who does the nicer wood-work in buildings.

JOIN'ER-Y, *n.* Art or work of a joiner.

JOINT, *n.* 1. Place or part in which two things are joined; junction. 2. Space between two joints. — *a.* 1. Joined; united. 2. Shared among more than one. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To unite by a joint or joints. 2. To provide with a joint or joints. 3. To separate the joints of to disjoint. [by a joiner.]

JOINT'ER, *n.* The longest plane used **JOINT'LY**, *adv.* Together; unitedly.

JOINT'RESS, *n.* A woman who has a jointure. [pany.]

JOINT-STŌCK, *n.* Stock held in con-**JOINT-STŌOL**, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted in each other.

JOINT'ÜRE (53), *n.* [*Lat. junctura*.] An estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease, and in satisfaction of dower. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To settle a jointure on.

JOIST, *n.* [*L. Lat. gistum*, equiv. to *Lat. jacitum*, p. p. of *jacere*, to lie.] A small piece of timber used in building. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To fit or furnish with joists.

JŌKE, *n.* [*Lat. jocus*.] 1. A jest; a witicism. 2. What is not actually meant. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make merry with; to banter. — *v. i.* To do something for sport.

JŌK'ER, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

JŌL'LI-FI-ĊÄ'TION, *n.* [*Eng. jolly*, and *Lat. facere*, to make.] Noisy festivity and merriment.

JŌL'LI-LY, *adv.* With noisy mirth.

JŌL'LI-NESS, } *n.* Noisy mirth; fes-**JŌL'LI-TY**, } tivity; hilarity.

JŌL'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [*O. Fr. jolt, jolif*, joyful, merry, from *Goth. juleis*, *Eng. yule*. See **YÜLE**.] 1. Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry. 2. Expressing mirth, or inspiring it. 3. Handsome; plump.

JŌL'LY-BŌAT, *n.* [*A corruption of yawl boat*.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

JŌLT (20), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Cf. O.*

Eng. *jolle*, to beat.] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings. — *v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks. — *n.* A shake by a sudden jerk.

JOLT'-HEAD, *n.* A great head; a dunce; a blockhead.

JÓN'QUIL, [*n.* Lat. *juncus*, a **JÓN'QUILLE**, } rusk, because it has rush-like leaves.] A bulbous plant, allied to the daffodil.

JÖSS'-STÖCK (109), *n.* [Chinese *joss*, deity.] A small cylinder of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods.

JÖS'TLE (jos'tl), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To run against and shake.

JÖT, *n.* [Gr. *iōta*, the letter *i*, Heb. *yod*.] An iota; least quantity assignable. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To set down; to make a memorandum of.

JOUNCE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To jolt; to shake; especially, by rough riding. — *n.* A jolt; a shake.

JOUR'NAL, *n.* [L. Lat. *journal*, from Lat. *diurnalis*, diurnal, from *dies*, a day.] 1. An account of daily transactions and events; *specifically*, (a) An account book for daily entries. (b) A paper published daily; also, a periodical publication giving the proceedings of societies, &c. 2. Portion of a shaft which turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box.

JOUR'NAL-BÖX, *n.* Part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft or axle bears and moves.

JOUR'NAL-ISM, *n.* 1. The keeping of a journal. 2. The profession of editing, or writing for, journals.

JOUR'NAL-IST, *n.* 1. Writer of a diary. 2. Conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.

JOUR'NAL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To enter in a journal an account of.

JOUR'NEY, *n.* [Fr. *journee*, a day, a day's work or journey.] Travel from one place to another; passage; voyage.

SYN. — Tour; excursion; pilgrimage. — The word *journey* suggests the idea of a somewhat prolonged traveling for a specific object, 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 on business. An *excursion* is never on business, but always for pleasure, health, &c. In a *pilgrimage*, we travel to a place hallowed by our religious affections, or by some train of sacred or tender associations. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To travel from place to place.

JOUR'NEY-MAN (150), *n.* A mechanic hired to work for another.

JOUR'NEY-WORK (-wörk), *n.* Work done for hire by a mechanic.

JÖUST, *n.* A mock fight on horseback.

JÖVI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *Jovialis*, because the planet Jupiter was thought to make those who were born under it joyful.] Gay; merry; joyous; jolly.

JÖVI-AL-TY, *n.* Quality of being jovial; jovialness.

JÖVI-AL-LY, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

JÖVI-AL-NESS, *n.* Noisy mirth; gaiety.

JÖVI-AL-TY, *n.* Merriment; joviality.

JÖWL, *n.* [Fr. *gueule*, mouth, jaws; Lat. *gula*, throat.] The cheek.

Check by *jowl*, with the cheeks close together.

JÖWL'ER, or **JÖWLER**, *n.* A hunting-dog, or other dog.

JOY, *n.* [O. Fr. *joye*, fr. Lat. *gaudium*.] 1. Emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good. 2. Cause of happiness.

SYN. — Gladness; pleasure; delight; happiness; exultation; transport; felicity; ecstasy; rapture; bliss; gaiety. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

JOY'FUL, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; gay; exulting; joyous.

JOY'FUL-LY, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

JOY'FUL-NESS, *n.* Great gladness.

JOY'LESS, *a.* 1. Wanting joy. 2. Giving no joy.

JOY'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without joy.

JOY'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyless.

JOY'ÖUS, *a.* Full of joy; joyful.

SYN. — Merry; lively; blithe; gleeful; gay; glad; mirthful; sportive; festive; happy; blissful; charming; delightful.

JOY'ÖUS-LY, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

JOY'ÖUS-NESS, *n.* State of being joyous.

JÖBI-LANT, *a.* [Lat. *jubilans*.] Rejoicing; shouting with joy.

JÖBI-LÄ'TION, *n.* Act of declaring triumph.

JÖBI-LEE, *n.* [Heb. *yôbël*, blast of a trumpet, and the grand sabbatical year, announced by sound of trumpet.] 1. A church solemnity celebrated at stated intervals. 2. A season of great public festivity and joy.

JU-LÄ'IC, [*a.* See **JEW**.] Pertaining to the Jews.

JÖDA-ISM (44), *n.* 1. Religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. 2. Conformity to Jewish rites and ceremonies.

JÖDA-IZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JÖDGE, *n.* [Lat. *judex*, fr. *jus*, law, right.] 1. A civil officer authorized to hear and determine causes. 2. The Supreme Being. 3. One who has skill to decide on the merits of a question. 4. [Jewish Hist.] A chief magistrate.

Judge-Advocate (Mil.), a person appointed to act as public prosecutor at a court-martial.

SYN. — Umpire; arbitrator; referee. — A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a magistrate appointed to determine questions of law. An *umpire* is a person selected to decide between two or more who contend for a prize. An *arbitrator* is one chosen to allot to two contestants their portion of a claim, usually on grounds of equity and common sense. A *referee* is one to whom a case is referred for final adjustment. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 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.

v. t. 1. To hear and determine, as a case before a court. 2. To examine and pass sentence on. 3. To think; to reckon.

JÖDGE'SHIP, *n.* The office of a judge.

JÖDGE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of judging. 2. Opinion; notion. 3. Facility in judging; taste. 4. Faculty of comparing objects of any kind, and discerning their relations, &c.; result of the act thus performed. 5. Sentence of the law, pronounced by a court or judge. 6. A calamity regarded as sent by God. 7. Final punishment of the wicked.

JÖDGE'MENT-SËAT, *n.* Seat on which judges sit in court. [Judge.]

JÖDI-CÄ'TIVE, *a.* Having power to

JÖDI-CÄ-TO-RY (50), *a.* Dispensing justice. — *n.* A court of justice; a tribunal.

JÖDI-CÄ-TÜRE (53), *n.* 1. Power of distributing justice. 2. A court of justice.

JU-DI'CIAL (-dîsh'al), *a.* [Lat. *judicialis*.] 1. Pertaining to courts of justice. 2. Proceeding from a court of justice. 3. Established by statute.

JU-DI'CIAL-LY (-dîsh'al-), *adv.* 1. In the forms of legal justice. 2. By way of penalty.

JU-DI'CIA-RY (-dîsh'ä-, 44, 95), *a.* Pertaining to the courts of justice. — *n.* Judges taken collectively.

JU-DI'CIOUS (-dîsh'us), *a.* Possessed of, or according to, sound judgment.

SYN. — Prudent; rational; wise; skillful; discerning; sagacious.

JU-DI'CIOUS-LY (-dîsh'us-), *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment.

JU-DI'CIOUS-NESS (-dîsh'us-), *n.* Quality of being judicious.

JÜG, *n.* [A.-S. *ceac*, basin, cup, pitcher.] 1. A large earthen or stone bottle. 2. A pitcher; a ewer. [Eng.] — *v. t.* To commit to jail; to imprison. [Low.]

JÜG'GLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *joculari*, to jest.] 1. To play tricks by sleight of hand. 2. To practice artifice. — *v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice. — *n.* 1. A trick of legerdemain. 2. An imposture.

JÜG'GLER, *n.* One who practices or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; a cheat; a deceiver. [ery.]

JÜG'GLER-Y, *n.* Legerdemain; trick.

JÜGU-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *jugular*, collarbone, throat.] Pertaining to the neck or throat. — *n.* One of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart.

JÜICE, *n.* [Lat. *jus*.] Watery part of vegetables; also, the fluid part of animal substances. [dry.]

JÜICE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of juice;

JÜI'CI-NESS, *n.* State of being juicy; succulence.

JÜI'CY, [**-ER; -EST**, 142.] Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

JÜJUBE, *n.* [Gr. *ζύζυβον*, Ar. *ziz'zûf*, *zuf'ayzaf*.] Fruit of a plant, having a sweet, granular pulp.

Jujube paste, gum arabic sweetened.

JŪLEP, *n.* [Per. *julāb*, *jullāb*, fr. *gulāb*, rose-water and julep.] 1. A sweet drink. 2. A spirituous beverage, with sugar, ice, and sprigs of mint.

JŪLIAN (jū'lyan), *a.* Belonging to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar.

Julian year, the year of 365 days, 6 hours.

JU-LĪ-YĪ, *n.* The seventh month of the year; — named from Julius Cæsar.

JŪMBLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. fr. Lat. *convulare*, to heap.] To mix in a confused mass. — *v. t.* To mix or unite in a confused manner. — *n.* 1. Confused mixture; or dress mass or collection. 2. A small, sweet cake.

JŪMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To skip; to spring; to a skip over. — *n.* Act of jumping; a leap; a spring.

JŪMP'ER, *n.* 1. One who jumps. 2. A rude kind of sleigh.

JŪMP'SEAT, *n.* A carriage with a movable seat.

JŪNC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *junctio*.] 1. Act of joining, or state of being joined; union. 2. Place or point of union, especially of two lines of railway.

JŪNCT'URE (jŭn'), *n.* [Lat. *junctura*.] 1. Joint or articulation. 2. A point of time; an exigency; an emergency.

JŪNE, *n.* [Lat. *Junius*, fr. *Juno*.] The sixth month of the year.

JŪNG'LE (jŭng'gl), *n.* [Hind. *jāngal*.] Land mostly covered with forest-trees, brush-wood, &c.

JŪNI'OR, *a.* [Lat., fr. *juvenis*, young.] 1. Younger. 2. Belonging to a younger person, or to a junior. — *n.* 1. A younger person. 2. One of a lower standing; esp., one in the third year of his course in an American college.

JŪNI'PER, *n.* [Lat. *juniper*.] See **GENEVA**. An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

JŪNK, *n.* [Lat. *junco*, a bulrush, of which ropes were made in early ages.] 1. Pieces of old cable or cordage. 2. A Junk.

ship used in China. 3. A thick piece. [See **CHUNK**.] 4. Hard salted beef supplied to ships.

JŪN'KET, *n.* [Lat. *juncata*, cream-cheese.] 1. A sweetmeat. 2. A stolen entertainment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]



Junk.

1. To make a private entertainment. 2. To feast; to banquet.

JŪNK'ET-ING, *n.* A private feast.

JŪN'CA, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *junctus*, joined.] A grand council of state in Spain.

JŪN'TO, *n.*; *pl.* JŪN'TŌZ. [See *supra*.] A faction; a cabal.

JŪPI'TER, *n.* [Lat.] 1. (*Rom. Myth.*) The supreme deity. 2. The largest of the planets.

JU-RĪD'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *juridicus*, fr. *JU-RĪD'IC-AL*, } *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicere*, to pronounce.] 1. Pertaining to a judge. 2. Used in courts of law.

JU-RĪD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to forms of law.

JŪ'RIS-CŌNSULT (iŭ), *n.* [Lat. *jurisconsultus*.] A man learned in the law; a jurist; a counselor.

JŪ'RIS-DĪCT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *jurisdictio*; *jus*, right, law, and *dicere*, to pronounce.] 1. Legal power or authority. 2. Power of governing or legislating. 3. Limit within which power may be exercised.

JŪ'RIS-PRŪ'DEN'CE, *n.* [Lat. *jurisprudētia*; *jus*, right, law, and *prudētia*, a foreseeing, knowledge.] Science of law; knowledge of the laws, customs, &c. [law.]

JŪ'RIS-PRŪ'DENT, *n.* One skilled in **JŪ'RIS-PRŪ'DEN'TIAL**, *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

JŪ'RIST (jŭr'), *n.* One versed in the law.

JŪ'ROR, *n.* [Lat. *jurator*, a sworn witness or magistrate.] One who serves on a jury.

JŪ'RY (jŭr'), *n.* 1. (*Law*.) A body of men, selected and sworn to inquire into any matter of fact, and to declare the truth of it on the evidence given them. 2. A committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition.

JŪ'RY-MAN (iŭ), *n.* One who serves as a juror.

JŪ'RY-MĀST, *n.* [Probably for *in-jury-mast*.] A temporary mast.

JŪST, *a.* [Lat. *justus*; *jus*, right, law.] 1. Rendering to each one his due. 2. Conformed to fact, to a proper standard, to reasonable expectations, &c.

SYN. — Equitable; upright; honest; true; fair; impartial; proper; exact; normal; orderly; regular; tasteful.

— *adv.* Precisely; exactly; nearly.

— *n.* A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt. — *v. t.* [O. Fr. *juster*, *jouster*, fr. Lat. *justa*, near to, L. Lat. *juxtare*, to approach.] To engage in a mock fight on horseback.

JŪS'TICE, *n.* [Lat. *justitia*.] 1. Quality of being just; the rendering to

every one his due. 2. Conformity to truth and reality. 3. Just treatment. 4. Equity; justness. 5. A person commissioned to hold courts.

SYN. — Equity; law. — *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.

JŪS'TICE-SHIP, *n.* Office or dignity of a justice. [or justice.]

JŪS-TĪ-CI-Ā-RY (-tish'ī-), *n.* A judge

JŪS'TI-FĪ-Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being proved to be just.

JŪS'TI-FĪ-Ā-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being justifiable. [justified.]

JŪS'TI-FĪ-Ā-BLY, *adv.* So as to be

JŪS'TI-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of justifying; vindication; defense. 2. State of being justified. 3. (*Theol.*) The treating of sinful man as though he were just. [defensory.]

JŪS'TI-FI-CĀ'TO-RY, *a.* Vindictory;

JŪS'TI-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who justifies.

JŪS'TI-FĪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *justificare*; *justus*, just, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To prove or show to be just. 2. To pronounce free from guilt or blame. 3. (*Theol.*) To treat as just, though guilty and deserving punishment.

SYN. — To defend; maintain; vindicate; excuse; exculpate; absolve.

JŪS'TLE (jŭs'tl), *v. i.* [Dim. of *just*, v. i.] To run or strike against; to encounter. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To push; to force by rushing against.

JŪST'LY, *adv.* Fairly; exactly.

JŪST'NESS, *n.* Quality of being just; justice; reasonableness; equity.

JŪT, *v. i.* [-TED; -TING.] [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body. — *n.* A shooting forward; a projection.

JŪTE, *n.* A substance resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, &c.

JŪ'tRY, *n.* [See **JETTEE**.] A pier or mole. [young.]

JŪ'VE-NĒS'CENT, *n.* A growing

JŪ'VE-NĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *juvenescens*; *juvenis*, young.] Becoming young.

JŪ'VE-NĪLE, *a.* [Lat. *juvenilis*.] 1. Young; youthful. 2. Pertaining or suited to youth. — *n.* A young person or youth.

JŪ'VE-NĪLE-NESS, } *n.* Youthfulness;

JŪ'VE-NĪL-IT-Y, } youthful age.

JŪX'TA-PŌS'IT, *v. t.* [Lat. *juxta*, near, and Eng. *posit*.] [-ED; -ING.] To place in close connection.

JŪX'TA-PO-SĪ'TION (-zish'un'), *n.* A placing or being placed in nearness.

K.

K (kā) is the eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the English alphabet. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 78.

KĀLE, *n.* [A.-S. *cal*. See **COLE**.] A kind of cabbage.

KĀ-LEI'DO-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, *εἶδος*, form, and *σκοπεῖν*, to look carefully.] An optical instrument which exhibits an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.

KĀL'ENDS, *n.* See **CALENDS**.

KĀ'LI, *n.* [Ar. *gali*.] A plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

KĀL'MI-A, *n.* [Named in honor of Peter *Kalm*.] An evergreen shrub, having showy flowers;—sometimes called *laurel*.

KĀM'SIN, *n.* [Ar. *khamṣin*; *khamṣin*, fifty, because it blows for about fifty days.] A hot southerly wind in Egypt.

KĀN'GA-ROO', *n.* An animal found in Australia and the neighboring islands. The long hind legs enable it to make enormous bounds.



Kangaroo.

KĀ'O-LIN, } *n.* [Chin.] A kind of
KĀ'O-LINE, } clay for making porcelain.

KĀ'TY-DĪD, *n.* [From the noise it makes.] An insect of a pale-green color, allied to the grasshoppers.

KĒB'LAH, *n.* [Ar. *kiblah*, any thing opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

KĒCK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To heave the stomach; to retch.—*n.* A heaving of the stomach.

KĒCK'LE (kĕk'l), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface.

KĒCK'SY, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *cicutā*.] Dry stalk of the hemlock, &c.

KĒDGE, *n.* A small anchor to keep a ship steady.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Scot. *kedje*, *caige*, to toss about, to move quickly.] To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedje.

KEEL, *n.* [A.-S. *ceol*.] 1. Principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom. 2. The two lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower inclosing the stamens and pistil.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To plow with a keel; to navigate. 2. To turn up the keel; to show the bottom.



Keel (2).

KEEL'-BOAT, *n.* A large, covered boat, with a keel, but no sails.

KEEL'ER, *n.* A shallow tub for various uses.

KEEL'HAUL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment.

KĒEL'SON (kĕl'sun), *n.* [From *keel*.] A piece of timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel.

KEEN, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *cēne*, *cēn*.] 1. Eager; vehement. 2. Sharp; having a fine edge. 3. Piercing; penetrating. 4. Bitter; acrimonious. 5. Acute of mind.

KEEN'LY, *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; eagerly.

KEEN'NESS (iθ), *n.* Quality of being keen; eagerness; sharpness.

KEEP, *v. t.* [KEPT; KEEPING.] [A.-S. *cepan*, to intercept.] 1. To cause to remain within one's control. 2. To maintain unchanged. 3. To take care of. 4. To conduct; to manage. 5. To entertain. 6. To have and maintain, as an assistant or a servant. 7. To adhere to; to practice or perform. 8. To remain in; hence, to haunt; to frequent. 9. To celebrate.

SYN.—To retain; preserve.—*Keep* is the generic term, and is often used where *retain* or *preserve* would too much restrict the meaning; as, to *keep* silence, &c. *Retain* denotes that we *keep* or *hold* things, as against influences which might deprive us of them, or reasons which might lead us to give them up; as, to *retain* vivacity in old age; to *retain* counsel in a lawsuit; to *retain* one's servant 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.

—*v. i.* 1. To remain in any state; 2. To last; to endure. 3. To dwell.—*n.* The strongest and securest part of a castle; the donjon.

KEEP'ER, *n.* One who keeps, preserves, or guards; one who remains.

KEEP'ING, *n.* 1. A holding; restraint; custody. 2. Maintenance; support. 3. Just proportion; congruity.

KEEP'ING-ROOM, *n.* A common parlor or sitting-room.

KEEP'SAKE, *a.* A token of friendship.

KEEVE, *n.* [A.-S. *cyf*, fr. Lat. *cupa*, tub, cask.] A large vessel for fermenting liquors.—*v. t.* To set in a keeve for fermentation.

KĒG, *n.* [See **CAG**.] A small cask.

KĒLP, *n.* The calcined ashes of seaweed, or the sea-weed itself.

KĒLP'IE, } *n.* An imaginary spirit of
KĒLP'Y, } the waters, in the form of a horse. [Scot.]

KĒLT, *n.* Same as **CELT**.

KĒL'TER, *n.* [Written also *kiltter*.] [Gael. *cealtair*, clothes, cause or matter.] Regular order or condition.

KĒN, *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] [A.-S. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, *kannjan*.] 1. To know; to understand. 2. To

recognize; to descry.—*n.* View; especially, reach of sight or knowledge.

KĒN'NEL, *n.* [Fr. *chien*, fr. Lat. *canis*, dog.] 1. A house for dogs. 2. A pack of hounds. 3. Hole of a fox or other beast.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To lodge; to lie;—as a dog or a fox.—*v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

KĒN'TLE, *n.* [Eng. *quintal*.] A hundred pounds; a quintal.

KĒN'TLEDGE, *n.* [D. *kant*, edge, corner, and the termination *ledge*.] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

KEPT, *imp. & p. p.* of *Keep*.

KĒR'CHIEF, *n.* [O. Fr. *couvrechef*, *couvrechef*; *couvrir*, to cover, and *chief*, *chef*, the head.] A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head.

KĒRF (14), *n.* [A.-S. *cyrf*, a cutting off.] The notch or slit made in wood by cutting or sawing.

KĒR'MĒS, *n.* [Ar., fr. Skr. *krimidja*, engendered by a worm.] The dried bodies of a species of insect; a red coloring matter.

Kermes mineral, a brilliant red sulphuret of mercury, in the state of fine powder.

KĒRN, *n.* 1. [Ir. *cearn*, a man.] An idle person or vagabond. 2. [A.-S. *cveorn*.] A hand-mill. 3. That part of a type which hangs over the body.

KĒR'NEL, *n.* [A.-S. *cyrnæl*, a little corn, allied to Eng. *corn*.] 1. Any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument. 2. A nucleus; central part of any thing.

KĒR'O-SĒNE, *n.* [Gr. *κνός*, wax, with termination *ene*, as in *camphene*.] An oil from bituminous coal, used for illumination.

KĒR'SEY, *n.* [D. *karsai*.] A coarse, woolen cloth, usually ribbed.

KĒR'SEY-MĒRE, *n.* A thin woolen cloth, woven from the finest wool; cassimere.

KĒTCH, *n.* [Fr. *caiche*, *quaiche*, D. *kits*.] A two-masted vessel from one hundred to two hundred and fifty tons burden. [UP.]

KĒTCH'UP, *n.* A sauce. See **CATCH-KĒT'LE**.

KĒT'LE, *n.* [A.-S. *cefel*, *cytel*; Lat. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, bowl.] A metallic vessel for heating water, &c.

KĒT'LE-DRUM, *n.* A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical, covered with parchment.

KEY, *n.* [A.-S. *cæg*, *cæge*.] 1. That which fastens, as a piece of wood in the frame of a building. 2. An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock. 3. An instrument used by being inserted



Kettle-drum.

and turned. 4. That which serves to unlock a secret; a solution; an explanation. 5. That which serves to lock up and make fast. 6. (*Mus.*) (a.) A lever in an instrument struck or pressed by the fingers in playing. (b.) Key-note. 7. [*Fr. quay, qua,* of Celtic origin.] An island rising little above the surface. 8. A quay. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten with keys.

KEY'AGE (45), *n.* Money paid for the use of a key or quay.

KEY'-BOARD, *n.* The whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.

KEYED (keed), *a.* 1. Furnished with keys. 2. Set to a key, as a tune.

KEY'-HOLE, *n.* A hole in a door or lock, for receiving a key.

KEY'-NOTE, *n.* The first tone of the scale in which a piece is written.

KEY'-STONE, *n.* The wedge-shaped stone on the top of an arch which binds the work.

KHAN (kawn or kân), *n.* [*Turk. khân.*] A prince or king; — so called among the Tartars, &c.

KHAN, *n.* [*Per., house, tent, inn.*] An Eastern inn or caravansary.

KIBE, *n.* [*W. cib, a vessel, shell, husk.*] An ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels.

KICK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*W. cicaw, fr. cic, foot.*] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot. — *v. i.* 1. To practice striking with the foot. 2. To thrust out the foot with violence; to manifest opposition. 3. To recoil. — *n.* A blow with the foot or feet.

KID, *n.* [*Ice. kidh, O. H. Ger. kiz, kizzi.*] 1. A young goat. 2. A bundle of furze.

KID'NAP, *v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -PED, -PING, 137.] [*Prov. Eng. k'ed, child, and nap, to seize.*] To steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being.

KID'NAP-ER, *n.* One who steals a human being.

KID'NEY, *n.* [*Prob. from A.-S. quidh, Goth. quithus, belly, womb, and Eng. nigh.*] 1. One of two oblong, flattened glands, constituting the secretory organs of the urine. 2. Habit; disposition; sort; kind.

KIL'DER-KIN, *n.* A small barrel.

KILL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. cwellen, cwelian. See QUELL.*] To deprive of life, in any manner; to put to death.

SYN. — To murder; assassinate; slay. — *To kill* does not necessarily mean any more than to deprive of life. A man may kill another by accident or in self-defense, without the imputation of guilt. *To murder* is to kill with malicious forethought and intention. *To assassinate* is to murder suddenly and by stealth.

KILL'ER, *v. t.* One who kills.

KIL'LI-KI-NICK, *n.* See KINN-KINC.

KILN (kil), *n.* [*A.-S. cylvn, W. cylv.*] 1. A large stove or oven, for hardening, burning, or drying any thing. 2. A pile of brick for burning.

KILN'-DRY (kîl'), *v. t.* [-DRIED; -DRYING.] To dry in a kiln.

KILT, *n.* [*Ir. cealt, clothes, kilt.*] A kind of short petticoat. [*Scotland.*]

KIM'BO, *a.* [*Celt. cam, crooked, and Eng. bow, to bend.*] Crooked.

KIN, *n.* [*A.-S. cyn, cynd.*] 1. Relationship; consanguinity. 2. Relatives; kindred. — *a.* Of the same nature; kindred; akin.

KIND (72), *n.* 1. Race; genus; generic class. 2. Sort; manner; character. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [*A.-S. cynde, geycunde, natural. See KIND and KIN, n.*] Disposed to do good to others.

SYN. — Obliging; benevolent; benign; gracious; generous; indulgent; humane.

KIN'DER-GÄR'TEN, *n.* [*Ger. kinder, children, and garten, garden; — children's garden.*] A school for young children, in which play or active exercise is combined with study, and especial attention is paid to object-teaching.

KIN'DLE (kînd'l), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Ice. kinda, to kindle.*] 1. To set on fire; to light. 2. To exasperate; to rouse; to provoke. — *v. i.* 1. To take fire. 2. To begin to be excited.

KINDLER, *n.* One that kindles.

KINDLI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being kindly; benignity.

KIND'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Sympathetic; congenial; hence, benevolent; gracious. 2. Favorable; gentle. — *adv.* With good will.

KIND'NESS, *n.* 1. Good will; benevolence. 2. A kind act.

KIN'DRED, *n.* [*O. Eng. kinrede, from A.-S. cynn, offspring, and term, ræden, orig. a state or condition.*] 1. Consanguinity; kin. 2. Relatives by blood. — *a.* Related; congenial.

KINE, *n.*; *pl.* of Cow.

KING, *n.* [*A.-S. cyng, cynig.*] 1. A sovereign. 2. Chief piece in chess.

KING'DOM, *n.* [*Eng. king, and the termination dom.*] 1. Royal authority. 2. Territory or dominion of a king. 3. An extensive scientific division; a department.

KING'FISH-ER, *n.* A bird that lives on fish, which it takes by darting down on its prey in the water.

KING'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Monarchical; royal. 2. Relating to, or becoming, a king.

SYN. — Regal. — *Kingly* is Saxon, and refers especially to the character of a king; *regal* is Latin, and now relates more to his office.

KING'-PÖST, *n.* A beam in a roof, rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.

KING'S' E'VIL (E'vil), *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, which was formerly thought to be healed by the touch of a king.

KINK, *n.* [*D. kink, a bend.*] A self-formed twist in a rope or thread. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To twist spontaneously.

KIN'NI-KI-NIC', *n.* [*Indian.*] Bark and leaves of red sumac or the red willow, prepared for smoking.

KIN'NO, *n.* An astringent vegetable extract.

KINS'FOLK (-fölk), *n.* Kindred; persons of the same family.

KIN'SHIP, *n.* Relationship; consanguinity.

KINS'MAN (150), *n.* A man of the same race or family.

KINS'WOM-AN (150), *n.* A woman of the same race or family; a female relation.

KIP'PER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cure, as fish, by means of salt and pepper, and by hanging up. — *n.* 1. A salmon in the state of spawning. 2. A salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked.

KIP'-SKIN, *n.* Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle.

KIRK (18), *n.* [*A.-S. circe.*] 1. A church. [*Scot.*] 2. The established church in Scotland.

KIR'TLE, *n.* [*A.-S. cyrtel.*] An upper garment; a short jacket.

KISS, *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. cyssan.*] To salute with the lips. — *n.* 1. A salute with the lips. 2. A small piece of confectionery.

KIT, *n.* [*D. kit, a large bottle.*] 1. A vessel of various kinds and uses. 2. That which contains a necessary outfit; hence, a whole outfit. 3. A small violin.

KITCH'EN (53), *n.* [*Lat. coquina, fr. coquere, to cook.*] A room or place for cooking.

KITCH'EN-GÄR'DEN (-gär'dn), *n.* A garden for raising vegetables for the table.

KITE, *n.* [*A.-S. citta, cyta.*] 1. A rapacious bird of the hawk kind. 2. A light wooden frame covered with paper, for flying. — *v. t.* To raise money, or sustain one's credit, by the use of mercantile paper which is fictitious.



Kite.

KITH, *n.* [*A.-S. cydh.*] Acquaintance.

SYN. — *Kith and kin*, intimate acquaintance and relationship.

KIT'TEN, *n.* [*Dim. of cat.*] A young cat; the young of the cat. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bring forth young, as a cat.

KNÄB (näb), *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] To seize with the teeth; to lay hold of; to nab. [*Vulgar.*]

KNÄCK (näk), *n.* 1. A toy. 2. Dexterity; adroitness.

KNÄG (näg), *n.* [*Fr. cnag, peg, knob.*] 1. A knot in wood. 2. A peg. 3. A shoot of a deer's horn.

KNÄG'GY (näg'gy), *a.* Knotty; rough with knots.

KNÄP (näp), *n.* [*A.-S. cnäp.*] A protuberance; a knob or button. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To bite off. 2. To snap.

KNÄP'SÄCK (näp'säk), *n.*

[D. *knapsak*, fr. *knappen*, to eat.] A leather bag, for food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, &c.



KNÄR (när), } *n.* [O. D. Knapsack.

KNÄRL (närl), } *n.* [*knorre*; Ger. *knorre*, *knorren*.] A knot in wood.

KNÄRLED (närléd), *a.* See GNARLED.

KNÄVE (näv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnafa*, a boy, young man, servant, rogue.] 1. A dishonest person; a rascal; a villain. 2. A playing-card with the figure of a servant or soldier.

KNÄV'ER-Y (näv'er-ý), *n.* Petty villainy; fraud; trickery.

KNÄV'ISH (näv'ish), *a.* Like a knave; villainous. [honestly.]

KNÄV'ISH-LY (näv'ish-lý), *adv.* Dishonestly. [honestly.]

KNÄV'ISH-NESS (näv'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

KNÉAD (need), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[A.-S. *cnedan*.] To work and press into a mass, as bread or paste.

KNEE (nee), *n.* [A.-S. *knēō*, *knēōw*.]

1. Joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg. 2. A piece of timber somewhat in the shape of the knee when bent.

KNEE'-DEEP (nee/deep), *a.* Rising or sunk to the knees.

KNEE'-HIGH (nee/hī), *a.* Reaching upward to the knees.

KNEEL (neel), *v. i.* [KNELT or KNEELED; KNEELING.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees.

KNEE'-PÄN (nee'-), *n.* A flattened round bone on the front of the knee-joint.

KNELL (nell), *n.* [A.-S. *cnyll*.] Stroke of a bell, rung at a funeral, &c.; hence, a death-signal. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To sound as a knell.

KNEW (nū), *imp.* of *Know*.

KNICK'KNÄCK (nik/näk), *n.* A trifle or toy; a gewgaw.

KNIFE (nif), *n.* [A.-S. *cnif*.] An edged instrument for cutting.

KNIGHT (nit), *n.* [A.-S. *cnicht*, *cnecht*.]

1. A military attendant. 2. One admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank. 3. One on whom knighthood is conferred, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*. 4. A piece used in chess. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To dub or create a knight.

KNIGHT'-ERRANT (nit-), *n.* A knight who traveled in search of adventure.

KNIGHT'-ERRANT-RY (nit-), *n.* Practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

KNIGHT'HOOD (nit'-), *n.* Character, dignity, or condition of a knight.

KNIGHT'LY (nit'lý), *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a knight — *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

KNIT (nit), *v. t.* [KNIT or KNITTED; KNITTING.] [A.-S. *cnytan*, *cnytan*.]

1. To form, by continued interlooping of yarn or thread, by means of needles. 2. To join; to unite; to connect. 3. To draw together; to contract. — *v. i.* 1. To unite any thing by making knots. 2. To be united closely. [knits.]

KNIT'TER (nit'ter), *n.* One who knits.

KNIT'TING (nit'ting), *n.* The work of a knitter.

KNIT'TING-NEE'DLE (nit'ting-), *n.* A long needle used for knitting.

KNIVES (nivz), *n.*; *pl.* of *Knife*.

KNÖB (nöß), *n.* [A modif. of *knop*.] A hard protuberance; a bunch; a round ball at the end of any thing.

KNÖB'BI-NESS (nöß/bi-), *n.* Quality of having knobs or protuberances.

KNÖB'BY (nöß/bý), *a.* Full of knobs.

KNÖCK (nök), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cnocian*.] 1. To strike with something hard or heavy. 2. To clash. — *v. t.* 1. To strike; to drive against.

2. To strike for admittance, as a door. — *n.* A stroke with something thick or heavy; a rap.

KNÖCK'ER (nök'er), *n.* One who knocks; specifically, a kind of hammer to rap on a door.

KNÖCK'-KNEED (nök/need), *a.* Having the legs bent inward, so that the knees touch.

KNÖLL (nöll), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cnellan*, *cnellan*. See *KNELL*.] To ring, as a bell; to knell. — *v. i.* To sound, as a bell; to knell. — *n.* [A.-S. *cnöll*.] A little round hill or elevation of earth.

KNÖP (nöp), *n.* [A.-S. *cnæp*, *cnæpp*.] 1. A knob; a button. 2. (Arch.) A bunch of flowers or leaves.

KNÖT (nöt), *n.* [A.-S. *cnot*, allied to Lat. *nodus*.] 1. A complication of cords, formed by tying or knitting. 2. Bond of union. 3. A difficulty; a perplexity. 4. Joint of a plant. 5. (Naut.) A division of the log-line, serving to measure the rate of the vessel's motion. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To form a knot. 2. To unite closely. 3. To entangle; to perplex. — *v. i.* To form knots or joints.

KNÖT'TED (nöt'ted), *a.* Full of knots

KNÖT'TI-NESS (nöt'ti-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being knotty. 2. Difficulty of solution; intricacy.

KNÖT'TY (nöt'tý), *a.* [-ER; EST, 142.]

1. Having many knots. 2. Hard; rugged. 3. Difficult; intricate.

KNOUT (nowt or nõut), *n.* [Russ. *knut*.] An instrument of punishment in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back. — *v. t.* To punish with the knout.

KNÖW (nō), *v. t.* [KNEW; KNOWN; KNOWING.] [A.-S. *cnāwan*, allied to Lat. *gnoscere*, *noscere*.] 1. To perceive or apprehend clearly. 2. To possess experience of. 3. To recognize. 4. To countenance; to approve. 5. To have sexual commerce with. — *v. i.* To have knowledge; to possess information.

KNÖW'A-BLE (nō'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being known.

KNÖW'ING (nō'ing), *p. a.* Skillful; well-informed; intelligent.

KNÖW'ING-LY (nō'ing-lý), *adv.* Intelligently.

KNÖWL'EDGE (nōl'vej, 39), *n.* [Know and the termination *ledge*.] 1. Act of knowing. 2. That which is known; a cognition. 3. Learning; scholarship. 4. Practical skill. 5. Information; cognizance. 6. Sexual intercourse.

KNÖWN (nōn), *p. p.* from *Know*.

KNÜCK'LE (nük'l), *a.* [A.-S. *cnucil*.] 1. Joint of a finger. 2. Knee-joint of a calf. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To submit in contest.

☞ This use is derived from the old custom of striking the under side of a table when defeated in argument.

KNÜRL (nür'l), *n.* A knot; a hard substance.

KNÜRL'Y (nür'lý), *a.* [-ER; EST, 142.] [Cf. GNARLY.] Full of knots; hard.

KÖ'RAN (89), *n.* [See *ALCORAN*.] The sacred writings of the Mohammedans.

KRÄAL, or KRÄAL (kräl or krawl), *n.* [D.] A collection of huts; sometimes a single hut. [South Africa.]

KRÄ'KEN, *n.* [O. Sw. *krake*, trunk or stem of a tree.] A fabled sea animal of enormous size.

KRĒ'O-SÖTE, *n.* See *CREOSOTE*.

KŪ'AN-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] To render proof against decay, as wood, by the use of corrosive sublimate, &c.

KŪ'YI-O-LÖG'IC, } {a. [Gr. *κρυπτικός*, *κρυπτικός*, speaking or describing literally or properly.] Denoting objects by means of conventional signs or alphabetical characters.

brum, lip, margin.] A slip of paper, &c., affixed to any thing, denoting its contents, ownership, &c. — *v. t.* (137). To affix a label to.

L.

L (el), the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, has only one sound, as in *loll*. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 79.

L of a house, a wing, or part attached

to the main building, giving the building the shape of the letter *L*.

L_A, *interj.* [See *L. O.*] Look; behold.

LABEL, *n.* [Lat. *labelum*, dim. of *la-*

brum, lip, margin.] A slip of paper, &c., affixed to any thing, denoting its contents, ownership, &c. — *v. t.*

(137). To affix a label to.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ŏ, Ū, Ȫ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PȪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

LĀ'BI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *labium*, lip.] Pertaining to, or uttered with, the lips. — *n.* A letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips.

LĀ'BI-O-DENT'AL, *a.* [Lat. *labium*, lip, and *dens*, tooth.] Pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

LĀ'BOR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. Physical toil; bodily exertion. 2. Intellectual exertion. 3. That which requires hard work for its accomplishment. 4. Pangs and efforts of childbirth.

SYN. — Work; toil; task; exertion; pains; travail.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To work; to toil. 2. To exert one's powers of mind. 3. To be in travail. 4. To pitch and roll heavily, as a ship. — *v. t.* To work at; to form with toil, exertion, or care.

LĀB'O-RA-TO-RY (50), *n.* [Lat. *laborare*, to labor.] 1. A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pyrotechny, &c. 2. A workshop.

LĀ'BORED, *a.* Bearing marks of constraint in execution.

LĀ'BOR-ER, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation.

LĀ-BŌ'RIO-ŪS (89), *a.* 1. Requiring or employing labor; toilsome; tiresome. 2. Diligent; industrious.

LĀ-BŌ'RIO-ŪS-LY, *adv.* With labor or difficulty.

LĀ-BŌ'RIO-ŪS-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being laborious; toilsomeness. 2. Diligence; assiduity.

LĀBY-RINTH, *n.* [Gr. *λαβύρινθος*.] 1. A place full of winding passages. 2. Any thing extremely intricate.

SYN. — Maze. — A *labyrinth* among the ancients was a building constructed with a multitude of winding passages, so that a person could hardly avoid being lost. Hence, figuratively, the word denotes any thing extremely intricate, as the *labyrinth* of the human heart. *Maze* (*lit.*, whirlpool) denotes the perplexity and confusion in which the mind is thrown by unexpected or inexplicable events; as, a *maze* of thought.

LĀBY-RINTH-I-AN, *a.* Winding; intricate.

LĀBY-RINTH-INE, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a labyrinth.

LĀC, *n.* 1. [Per. *lak*, Skr. *lākschā*.] A resinous substance produced by an insect, mainly upon the banyan tree. 2. [Hind. *lak*, *lakh*, *laksh*, Skr. *lakshā*.] One hundred thousand; — as, a *lac* of rupees. [East Indies.]

LĀCE, *n.* [Lat. *laqueus*, noose.] 1. A string or cord. 2. A fabric of fine threads interwoven in a net. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fasten with a lace or string. 2. To adorn or deck with lace.

LĀC'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *lacerare*, -*ratum*; *lacer*, mangled.] To tear; to rend; to injure.

LĀC'ER-ATION, *n.* 1. Act of tearing. 2. Breach made by tearing. [erate.]

LĀC'ER-ATIVE, *a.* Tending to lacerate.

LĀCH'ES, *n.* [O. & Norm. Fr. *lachesse*, fr. Lat. *laxus*, loose.] (*Law*) Negligence; remissness.

LĀCH'RY-MAL, *a.* 1. Secreting tears. 2. Pertaining to, or conveying, tears.

LĀCH'RY-MA-TO-RY, *n.* [Lat. *lacryma*, a tear.] A vessel found in sepulchers of the ancients, supposed to have held the tears of a deceased person's friends.

LĀCH'RY-MŌSE', *a.* Generating or shedding tears.

LĀ'GING, *n.* 1. A fastening with a string or chord through eyelet-holes. 2. A chord used in drawing tight or fastening.

LĀCK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Sw. *lacksa*, to fail, lack.] To be destitute of; to be in need of; to want. — *v. i.* 1. To be in want. 2. To be wanting. — *n.* Want; failure. — *n.* See LAC.

LĀCK/A-DĀI'SIC-AL, } *a.* Affectedly
LĀCK/A-DĀI'SY, } } pensive.

LĀCK/A-DĀY', *interj.* [Abbrev. from *alack-a-day*.] Alas! — an expression of sorrow and regret.

LĀCK'ER, *n.* See LACQUER.

LĀCK'EY, *n.* [Goth. *laikan*, to run, jump.] An attending servant; a footman. — *v. t.* To attend as a lackey. [or brightness.]

LĀCK'LŪS-TER, *a.* Wanting luster

LĀ-CŌN'IC, *a.* Expressing much in few words.

SYN. — Concise. — The term *laconic* is derived from the *Lacones*, or Spartans, who affected to give short, pithy answers. *Laconic*, then, implies few words; *concise*, only the necessary words. A work may be a long one, and yet the language be *concise*; a reply can not be long, and yet *laconic*. *Laconic* carries with it the idea of incivility or affectation; *concise* is a term of unmixed praise.

— *n.* 1. A concise, sententious method of speaking; laconicism. 2. A concise phrase or expression. [cisely.]

LĀ-CŌN'I-CAL-LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely.

LĀ-CŌN'I-CISM, } *n.* 1. A laconic
LĀ-CŌN'IC-ISM, } style. 2. A brief, sententious phrase.

LĀC'QUER (LĀK'er), *n.* [See LAC.] A yellowish varnish, made of shell-lac and alcohol. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To varnish with lacquer.

LĀC-TĀTION, *n.* Act of giving suck, or time of suckling.

LĀC'TE-AL, *a.* [See *infra*.] 1. Pertaining to milk; milky. 2. Conveying chyle. — *n.* An absorbent vessel, that conveys chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

LĀC'TE-AN, } *a.* [Lat. *lacteus*, from
LĀC'TE-ŪS, } *lac*, milk.] 1. Milky; consisting of milk. 2. Conveying chyle.

LĀC-TĒS'CENTE, *n.* 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness. 2. Milky juice of a plant.

LĀC-TĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *lactescens*, turning to milk.] 1. Producing milk or white juice. 2. Abounding with a thick, colored juice.

LĀC'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to milk; procured from sour milk.

LĀC-TŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Lat. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk. 2. A

kind of hydrometer for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

LĀ-CŪS'TRAL, } *a.* [Lat. *lacus*, lake.]
LĀ-CŪS'TRINE, } Pertaining to lakes or swamps.

LĀD, *n.* [A.-S. *leod*.] A young man, or boy; a stripling.

LĀD'DER, *n.* [A.-S. *hlædder*.] A frame of wood, rope, &c. with rounds forming steps.

LĀDE, *v. t.* [*imp.* LADED; *p. p.* LADED or LADEN; *p. pr. & vb. n.* LADING.] [A.-S. *hladan*. Cf. LOAD.] 1. To load; to freight. 2. To throw in or out with a ladle.

LĀD'ING, *n.* That which lades; a load or cargo; freight; burden.

LĀ'DLE, *n.* [A.-S. *hlædle*, fr. *hladan*, to load.] 1. A cup with a long handle. 2. Float of a mill-wheel. 3. An instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

LĀ-DRONE', *n.* [Sp., fr. Lat. *latro*, servant, robber.] A pirate; hence, a rascal.

LĀ'DY, *n.* [A.-S. *hlæfdige*; i. e. *hlæf-weardige*, bread-keeper.] 1. A woman of social distinction or position, or of gentle or refined manners. 2. A wife.

Our Lady, the Virgin Mary.

LĀ'DY-DĀY, *n.* Day of the announcement to the Virgin Mary, March 25.

LĀ'DY-LŌVE, *n.* A sweetheart.

LĀ'DY-SHĪP, *n.* Rank or position of a lady; — given as a title.

LĀG, *a.* [Ir. *lag*, weak, feeble, faint. Cf. LOW.] Slow; tardy. — *n.* 1. One who lags. 2. Lag-end; rump; lowest class. — *v. i.* [-GED; -GING.] To walk or move slowly; to stay behind.

SYN. — To loiter; linger; saunter; delay. See LOITER.

LĀ'GER-BEER, *n.* [Ger. *lager*, bed, storehouse, and *bier*, beer.] A German beer; — stored for some months before use.

LĀG'GARD, *a.* [Eng. *lag*.] Sluggish; backward. — *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

LĀ'GERER, *n.* A loiterer; an idler.

LĀ-GŌON', *n.* [Lat. *laguna*, from Gr. *λάκος*, hole, pit.] A marsh, shallow pond, or lake; especially, a lake in a coral island.

LĀ'IC, *a.* [Gr. *λαϊκός*, from *λαός*, the people.] Belonging to a layman or the laity. — *n.* A layman.

LĀ'IC-AL, *n.* Same as *laic*. See LAIC.

LĀID, *imp. & p. p.* of Lay.

Laid paper, writing paper having a ribbed surface, as if *inlaid* with lines.

LĀIN, *p. p.* of Lie.

LĀIR, *n.* [Ger. *lager*, couch, lair.] 1. Bed or couch of a wild beast. 2. Any resting-place.

LĀIRD, *a.* [Contr. from A.-S. *hlāford*. See LORD.] 1. A lord. [Scott.] 2. A landholder under the degree of a knight or squire. [Scott.]

LĀ'I-TY, *n.* [See LAY, *a.*] The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

LĀKE, *n.* 1. [Lat. *lacus*, A.-S. *lāc*.] A

large collection of water contained in a cavity or hollow. 2. [See LAC.] A deep-red coloring matter.

LÄKE'LET, *n.* A little lake.

LÄ'MÄ, *n.* [Thibetan *lama*, chief, high priest.] A superior; the name of a Buddhist priest in Thibet, &c.

LÄMB (läm), *n.* [A.-S.] The young of the sheep kind.

Lamb of God (*Script.*), Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

LÄMB'E'NT, *a.* [Lat. *lambens*, licking.] 1. Playing on the surface. 2. Twinkling or gleaming.

LÄMB'KIN (läm'kin), *n.* A small lamb. LÄMB'S'-WOOL (lämz'-), *n.* 1. Wool of lambs. 2. [From the resemblance of the pulp to the wool of a lamb.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

LÄME, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *lam*.] 1. Disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured. 2. Imperfect. 3. Hobbling; not smooth. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make lame; to cripple; to render imperfect and unsound.

LÄMB'EL-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *lamella*, dim. of *lamina*, plate, layer.] Composed of, or disposed in, thin plates, layers, or scales.

LÄMB'EL-LATE, } *a.* Composed of,
LÄMB'EL-LÄ'TED, } or covered with,
thin plates or scales.

LÄMB'ELY, *adv.* 1. In a lame or disabled manner. 2. Weakly; unsteadily. [lame.]

LÄMB'NESS, *n.* Condition of being LA-MÉN'T', *v. i.* [Lat. *lamentari*.] 1. To weep; to mourn. 2. To feel deep sorrow. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mourn for; to deplore; to bewail. — *n.* Grief expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation.

LÄMB'ENT-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Fitted to awaken lament; pitiable. 2. Miserable; pitiful; low.

LÄMB'ENT-A-BLY, *adv.* 1. With sorrow. 2. Pitifully; despicably.

LÄMB'EN-TÄ'TION, *n.* Act of bewailing; expression of sorrow.

LA-MÉN'T'ER, *n.* One who laments. LÄM'I-NÄ, *n.*; *pl.* LÄM'I-NÄE. [Lat.] 1. A thin plate or scale. 2. (*Anat.*) A bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate. 3. (*Bot.*) The blade of a leaf.

LÄM'I-NA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being formed into laminae. [layers.]

LÄM'I-NAR, *a.* Consisting of thin LÄM'I-NATE, } *a.* Consisting of
LÄM'I-NÄ'TED, } plates, scales, or
layers, one over another.

LÄM'MAS, *n.* [A.-S. *hlammesse*, *hlaf-messe*, loaf-mass, bread-feast.] First day of August.

LÄM'MER-GEIR, } *n.* [Ger. *läm-*
LÄM'MER-GEY'ER, } *mergeier*; *lam-*
mer, lambs, and *geier*, vulture.] A vulture of the Eastern hemisphere, having the neck covered with feathers.

LÄMP, *n.* [Gr. *λαμπάς*, torch, from *λαμπειν*, to shine.] A vessel for the combustion of inflammable liquids, for producing artificial light.

LÄMP'-BLÄCK, *n.* A fine soot from the smoke of resinous substances.

LÄM'PER-EEL, *n.* Same as LAMPREY.

LAM-PÖÖN', *n.* [O. Fr. *lampon*, a drinking song, fr. *lampons*, let us drink.] A personal satire in writing.

SYN. — Satire. — The appropriate object of *satire* is found in the vices and follies of the times. It is usually general, and designed to expose and reform. A *lampoon* is a bitter personal satire, dictated by malignant feelings, and intended only to distress and degrade. Most of the pieces published by Pope under the name of *satires* were a string of *lampoons*. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To abuse in written satire.

SYN. — To libel; defame; slander.

LAM-PÖÖN'ER, *n.* Writer of a lampoon.

LÄM'PREY, *n.* [Lat. *lampetra*; *lam-bere*, to lick, and *petra*, rock.] An eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth.

LÄ'NA-RY, *n.* [Lat. *lanaria*; *lana*, wool.] A store-place for wool.

LÄ'NATE, } *a.* 1. Woolly. 2. Cov-
LÄ'NÄ-TED, } ered with a substance
like curled hairs.

LÄNÇE, *n.* [Lat. *lancea*, of Celtic origin.] 1. A spear. 2. A soldier armed with a spear; a lancer. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pierce with a lance. 2. To open with a lancet. 3. To throw, as a lance.

LÄNÇE-O-LATE, } *a.* [Lat.
LÄNÇE-O-LÄ'TED, } *lan-*
ceolatus; *lancea*, a little
lance.] Oblong and gradu-
ally tapering toward the outer ex-
tremity.

LÄNÇ'ER, *n.* One who carries a lance. LÄNÇ'ET, *n.* [Dim. of *lança*.] 1. A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged. 2. A high and narrow window.

LÄNCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *lan-
ceare*, to wield the lance.] 1. To
throw, as a lance; to dart. 2. To
pierce with, or as with, a lance.

LÄNÇI-NÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *lancinare*, -*natum*.] To tear; to lacerate.

LÄND, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the globe. 2. Any portion of the solid surface of the globe. 3. Ground; soil. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To set on shore; to disembark. — *v. i.* To go on shore; to disembark.

LÄND'AM-MÄN, *n.* [Ger. *landami-*
damm, land-bailiff.] A chief magis-
trate in some of the Swiss cantons.

LÄND'AU, *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be thrown back; — from *Landau*, in Germany.

LÄND'ED, *a.* 1. Having an estate in land. 2. Consisting in real estate.

LÄND'FÄLL, *n.* 1. A sudden transference of property in land by the death of its owner. 2. First land discovered after a voyage.

LÄND'-FÖRÇE, *n.* A military force serving on land.

LÄND'GRÄVE, *n.* [Ger. *landgraf*, *land*, land, and *graf*, earl.] A German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England

LÄND'-HÖLD'ER, *a.* A holder or owner of land.

LÄND'ING, *n.* 1. Act of, or place for, going or setting on shore. 2. Broad, level part of a staircase.

LÄND'LÄ-DY, *n.* 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. 2. Mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

LÄND'LÖCK, *v. t.* To inclose by land. LÄND'LÖRD, *n.* 1. An owner of land or houses having tenants under him. 2. Master of an inn or lodging-house.

LÄND'LÜB-BER, *n.* One who passes his life on land; — so called by seamen in contempt.

LÄND'MAN (150), *n.* A man who lives or serves on land.

LÄND'MÄRK, *n.* 1. A mark to designate the boundary of land. 2. Any elevated object on land serving as a guide to seamen.

LÄND'-ÖF'FICE, *n.* A government office in which business respecting the public land is transacted.

LÄND'SÇÄPE, *n.* [A.-S. *landscipe*; *land*, land, and *scipe*, equiv. to Eng. *ship*.] 1. A portion of land which the eye can take in at once. 2. A picture exhibiting such a view.

LÄND'-SLIDE, } *n.* A portion of land
LÄND'-SLIP, } sliding down from
a mountain.

LÄNDS'MAN (150), *n.* One who lives on the land; — opposed to *seaman*.

LÄND'-TÄX, *n.* A tax on land and buildings.

LÄND'WARD, *adv.* Toward the land.

LÄNE, *n.* [D. *laan*.] 1. A narrow or private passage. 2. A passage between lines of people on each side.

LÄN'GRÄGE, } *n.* Shot used at sea for
LÄN'GREL, } rigging sailing and rig-
ging. It consists of pieces of old iron fastened together.

LÄN'GUAGE (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *langa-gium*, fr. Lat. *lingua*, tongue.] 1. Human speech. 2. Expression of ideas by signs, writing, &c. 3. Forms of speech peculiar to a nation. 4. Ideas associated with inanimate objects.

SYN. — Speech; tongue; idiom; dialect. — *Language* is generic, denoting any mode of conveying ideas, 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 expression which spring up in different parts of a country, or in different professions, &c.

LÄN'GUID, *a.* [Lat. *languidus*.] 1. Indisposed to exertion. 2. Promoting or indicating weakness.

SYN. — Feeble; weak; faint; weary.

LÄN'GUID-LY, *adv.* Weakly; feebly. LÄN'GUID-NESS, *n.* 1. Weakness from exhaustion of strength. 2. Sluggishness; languor.

LÂN'GUISH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To become languid or weak. 2. To suffer, as from heat or drought. 3. To grow dull. 4. To look with softness or tenderness.

SYN.—To pine; wither; fade; droop.

LÂN'GUISH-MENT, *n.* 1. State of languishing. 2. Softness of mien.

LÂN'GUOR (lân'gwur), *n.* [Lat.] 1. Lassitude of body. 2. Dullness of the intellectual faculty.

SYN.—Feebleness; weakness; faintness; weariness; heaviness; lassitude.

LÂN'YARD (lân'yard), *n.* See **LAN-YARD**.

LÂN'I-A-RY, *a.* [Lat. *lanarius; lanius*, butcher.] Lacerating or tearing.

LÂN'IF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *lanifer; lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing wool.

LÂN-IG'ER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *laniger; lana*, wool, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing wool.

LÂN'K, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *hlanc*.] 1. Loose, and easily yielding to pressure. 2. Weak and slender; slim.

LÂN'KNES, *n.* Condition of being lank; flabbiness. [slim.]

LÂN'K'Y, *a.* Somewhat lank; slender; **LÂN'TERN**, *n.* [Lat. *lanterna*.] 1. Something inclosing and protecting a light. 2. A little dome over the roof of a building to give light.

Dark lantern, a lantern which may be closed so as to conceal the light.

LÂN'Ū'G-I-NŌSE', } *a.* [Lat. *lanvigi-*
LÂN'Ū'G-I-NOÛS, } *nosus*, fr. *lana*, wool.] Covered with fine, soft hair; downy.

LÂN'YARD, *n.* [Fr. *lanière*, thong.] A short piece of rope or line for fastening something to ships.

LÂP, *n.* [A.-S. *lappa*, *lappa*.] 1. The loose part of a coat. 2. Part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down; that part of the body thus covered. 3. That part of one body which lies upon another; an edge; a border or hem.—*v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To bend and lay over or on. 2. To lick up.—*v. i.* 1. To be spread or laid on or over. 2. [A.-S. *lappian*, *lappian*.] To drink by lapping. [the lap.]

LÂP'DŌG, *n.* A small dog fondled in **LÂ-PĒLT**, *n.* [Eng. *lap*.] That part of a coat which laps over the facing.

LÂP'FUL, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.

LÂP'I-TA-RY (44), *n.* [Lat. *lapidarius*, fr. *lapis*, stone.] 1. An artificer who cuts and polishes precious stones. 2. A dealer in precious stones.—*a.* Relating to the art of cutting stones.

LÂP'I-DES'CENTE, *n.* 1. A hardening into a stony substance. 2. A stony concretion.

LÂP'I-DES'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *lapidescens*, becoming stone.] Growing or turning to stone.

LÂP'I-DIF'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *lapis*, *la-*
LÂP'I-DIF'IC-AL, } *pids*, stone, and *facere*, to make.] Converting into stone.

LÂ-PID'I-FI-CÂ'TION, *n.* Operation of converting into a stony substance.

LÂ-PID'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To form into stone.—*v. i.* To become stone or stony.

LÂP'IDIST, *n.* A lapidary.

LÂP'ER, *n.* 1. One who wraps or folds. 2. One who takes up with his tongue.

LÂP'PET, *n.* [Dim. of *lap*.] Part of a garment that hangs loose. [falling.]

LÂPSA-BLE, *a.* Capable of lapsing or **LÂPSE**, *n.* [Lat. *lapsus*.] 1. A gliding, slipping, or gradual falling. 2. An error; a failing in duty. 3. Omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pass slowly or silently. 2. To commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake. 3. To pass from one proprietor to another, by the negligence or failure of some one.

LÂP'SID-ED (lôp'sid-ed), *a.* Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship.

LÂP'STONE, *n.* A stone on which shoemakers beat leather.

LÂP'STREAK, *a.* Made with boards whose edges lap one over another.

LÂRB, *n.*, *pl.* **LÂR'REY**. [Lat.] A household deity among the ancient Romans.

LÂRBOARD (-burd), *n.* [Lar seems to be contracted from *laver*, i. e., humbler in rank.] Left-hand side of a ship facing the head; port.

LÂR'E-NY, *n.* [From *oc. latrocinij*, from Lat. *latro*, a robber.] Unlawful taking of things with intent to deprive the owner of the same; theft.

LÂRCH, *n.* [Gr. *λάρος*.] A coniferous tree, having deciduous leaves.

LÂRD, *n.* [Lat. *lardum*.] The fat of swine.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To smear or mix with lard; to grease. 2. To fatten; to enrich. 3. To interlard.

LÂR'DER, *n.* A room where meat, &c., is kept; a pantry.

LÂR'REY, *n. pl.* See **LAR**.

LÂRGE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *largus*.] Having great size; *specifically*, (*a.*) Wide, extensive, broad. (*b.*) Abundant; plentiful; numerous; populous. (*c.*) Bulky; huge (*d.*) Diffuse. (*e.*) Liberal; comprehensive. (*f.*) Generous; noble.

SYN.—Big; capacious; ample; copious; diffusive.

LÂRGE'LY, *adv.* In a large, abundant, or copious manner; simply.

LÂRGE'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being large.

SYN.—Bigness; magnitude; bulk; greatness; extent; generosity; liberality.

LÂR'GESS, *n.* [Fr. *largesse*, fr. *large*.] A present; a gift.

LÂRGETTO (lar-žët'to), *a.* [It., dim. of *argo*, large.] (*Mus.*) Somewhat slowly.

LÂR'GO, *a.* [It., broad, large.] (*Mus.*) Slowly.

LÂR'I-AT, *n.* [Sp. *larvata*.] The lasso.

LÂRK, *n.* [A.-S. *lawerce*, *lawerc*.] 1. A small singing-bird. 2. A frolic; a jolly time. [*Collog.*]—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To catch larks. 2. To make sport; to frolic. [*Collog.*]

LÂRK'SPÛR, *n.* A plant with showy flowers.

LÂR'RUP, *v. t.* To beat or flog.

LÂR'UM, *n.* [Abbrev. of *alarum*.] Any thing used for giving an alarm.

LÂR'VÂ, *n.*; *pl.* **LÂR'VÆ**. [Lat. ghost, mask.] An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot. [LARVA.]

LÂRVE, *n.*; *pl.* **LÂRVES**. Same as **LÂR'VÆ**.

LÂR'Y-N-Ū'G-E-AL, or **LÂ-RÛ'N-Ū'G-E-AL**, } *a.* Pertaining to the larynx.

LÂR'YNX, *n.* [Gr. *λάρυγξ*.] Upper part of the windpipe, constituting the organ of voice.

LÂS'ÇÂR, or **LÂS-ÇÂR'**, *n.* [Hind. *laskar*.] A native sailor, employed in European vessels. [Lat. *ascivia*.]

LÂS'ÇIV'I-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *lascivus*, wantonness.] 1. Loose; lewd; lustful. 2. Tending to produce lewd emotions.

LÂS'ÇIV'I-OÛS-LY, *adv.* In a lascivious manner.

LÂS'ÇIV'I-OÛS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being lascivious.

LÂSH, *n.* [Ger. *lache*, latchet; Icel. *laska*, to tear.] 1. Thong of a whip; a cord. 2. A stroke with a whip or any thing similar. 3. A stroke of satire.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strike with a lash; to scourge. 2. To satirize. 3. To tie or bind with a cord.—*v. i.* To ply the whip; to make a severe attack.

LÂSS, *n.* [Contracted for *laddess*, f. of *lad*.] A young woman; a girl.

LÂS'SI-TÛDE (53), *n.* [Lat. *lassitudo*, fr. *lassus*, faint.] Languor of body or mind; weakness; weariness.

LÂS'SO, *n.*; *pl.* **LÂS'SŌS**. [Sp. *lazo*, fr. Lat. *laqueus*.] A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

LÂST (6), *a.* [Contr. fr. *latest*.] 1. Following all the rest; final; hindmost. 2. Next before the present. 3. Utmost. 4. Most unlikely.—*adv.* 1. The last time. 2. In conclusion. 3. After all others.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *lastan*, to perform, follow.] 1. To continue; to endure. 2. To remain unimpaired; to hold out.—*n.* 1. [A.-S. *last*, fr. *haldan*, to lade.] A certain weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs. 2. Burden of a ship. 3. [A.-S. *last*, *lest*.] See **LÂST**, *v. i.* A mold made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

LÂST'ING, *p. a.* Of long continuance.

SYN.—Durable; permanent.—*Lasting* is more commonly applied to things abstract, which from their very nature



Larch.

endure; as, a *lasting* remembrance, effect, &c. *Permanent* applies chiefly to things established, and designed to remain unchanged; as, a *permanent* situation, a *permanent* change, &c. *Durable* is applied to material substances or fabrics, so far as they resist agencies which tend to destroy them; as, a *durable* foundation, &c.

— *n.* A species of very durable woollen stuff.

LÁST'ING-LY, adv. Durably.

LÁST'LY, adv. 1. In conclusion. 2. At last; finally.

LÁTCH, n. [Cf. **LATCHET.**] A small catch to fasten a door. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To catch or fasten by means of a latch.

LÁTCH'ET, n. [Dim. of *latch.*] The string that fastens a shoe.

LÁTE, a. [compare. **LATER, or LATTER;** *superl.* **LATTER, or LATEST.**] [A.-S. *lät.*] 1. Coming after others; slow; tardy. 2. Far advanced. 3. Deceased; out of office. 4. Recent. — *adv.* 1. After the usual or appointed time. 2. Not long ago. 3. Far in the night, day, week, &c.

LÁTE'LY, adv. Not long ago; recently.

LÁTE'NESS, n. 1. State of being late or tardy. 2. Time far advanced.

LÁTENT, a. [Lat. *latens*, lying hid.] Not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret.

LÁT'ER-AL, a. [Lat. *lateralis*; *latus*, side.] Proceeding from, attached to, or directed to, the side.

LÁT'ER-AL-LY, adv. 1. By the side; sidewise. 2. In the direction of the side.

LÁTH, n.; pl. LÁTHS (láthz). [A.-S. *lattu.*] A narrow slip of wood to support plastering, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover or line with laths.

LÁTHE, n. [Allied to *lath.*] A machine-tool for turning or shaping articles.

LÁTHE' (99), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To form a foam with water and soap. — *v. t.* To spread over with lather. — *n.* [A.-S. *leathor*, *leathur*, niter.] 1. Foam made by soap and water. 2. Froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse. [slender.]

LÁTH'Y, a. Thin as a lath; long and **LÁT'IN, a.** Pertaining to the Latins, a people in Italy, or to their language; Roman. — *n.* The language of the ancient Romans.

LÁT'IN-ISM, n. A Latin idiom.

LÁT'IN-IST, n. One skilled in Latin.

LA-TÍN'Í-TY, n. The Latin tongue, style, or idiom, or the use thereof.

LÁT'IN-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To turn or translate into Latin.

LÁT'ISH, a. Somewhat late.

LÁT'LE-TÁT, n. [Lat., he lies hid.] A writ by which a person was summoned into the King's Bench, to answer, as supposing he lay concealed.

LÁT'Í-TUDE (53), n. [Lat. *latitudo*; *latus*, broad.] 1. Extent from side to side; breadth; width. 2. Room; space. 3. Extent of signification, application, deviation, &c. 4. Angular

distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. 5. Distance of any place from the equator.

LÁT'Í-TÚD'Í-NÁL, a. In the direction of latitude.

LÁT'Í-TÚD'Í-NÁ'RI-AN, a. Lax in religious principles or views. — *n.* One who indulges freedom in thinking; one who departs from strict orthodoxy.

LÁT'Í-TÚD'Í-NÁ'RI-AN-ÍSM, n. Freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief.

LÁ'TRÍ-Á, or LA-TRÍ'Á, n. [Gr. *λατρεία*, from *λατρεύειν*, to serve.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God.

LÁT'TEN, n. [It. *latta*, tin-plate.] Sheet tin; also, iron plate, covered with tin.

LÁT'TER, a. 1. More late or recent. 2. Mentioned the last of two. 3. Modern. 4. Last; latest; final.

LÁT'TER-LY, adv. In time not long past; lately.

LÁT'TÍCE, n. [Fr. *lattis*, lath-work, fr. *latte*, lath.] Net-work made by crossing laths, rods, or bars. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form into, or furnish with, a lattice.

LAUD, n. [Lat. *laus*, *laudis*.] 1. Praise; commendation. 2. Music or singing in honor of any one. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To praise in words alone, or with words and singing.

LAUD'Á-BLE, a. Praiseworthy; commendable. [ness.]

LAUD'Á-BLE-NESS, n. Praiseworthiness.

LAUD'Á-BLY, adv. In a manner deserving praise.

LAUD'Á-NÚM, n. [Lat. *ladanum*, a certain resinous juice.] Tincture of opium. [dateion.]

LAU-DÁ'TION, n. Praise; commendation.

LAUD'Á-TO-RY, a. Containing or expressing praise. — *n.* That which contains praise.

LÁUGH (läf), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hleahan*.] 1. To express merriment visibly and audibly. 2. To appear gay. — *v. t.* 1. To express by laughing. 2. To ridicule. — *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the human species.

LÁUGH'Á-BLE (läf-a-bl), a. Fitted to excite laughter.

LÁUGH'Á-BLY (läf-), adv. In a manner to excite laughter.

LÁUGH'ER (läf'er), n. One who laughs.

LÁUGH'ING-GÁS (läf'ing-), n. Nitrous oxide; — so called from the laughter it often produces when inhaled.

LÁUGH'ING-STÓCK (läf'ing-), n. An object of ridicule.

LÁUGH'TER (läf'ter), n. A peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air.

LÁUNCH (66), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. **LANCH.**] 1. To cause to slide from the land into the water. 2. To throw, as a spear. — *v. i.* 1. To go forth, as a ship into the water. 2. To expati-

ate in language. — *n.* 1. The sliding of a ship from the land into the water. 2. Largest boat belonging to a ship.

LÁUN'DER-ER (län'der-er), n. A man who follows the business of washing clothes. [woman.]

LÁUN'DRESS (län'dres), n. A washer.

LÁUN'DRY (län'dry), n. [O. Eng. *lawendry*, from Lat. *lavare*, to wash.] A place where clothes are washed.

LÁU'RE-ATE, a. [Lat. *laureatus*; *laurea*, laurel-tree.] Decked or invested with laurel.

Poet laureate, an officer of the king's household; a royal poet. [Eng.]

LÁU'RE-ATE-SHIP, n. Office of a laureate.

LÁU'REL, n. [Lat. *laurus*.] An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves. Academic honors were formerly indicated by a crown of laurel.

LÁ'VÁ, or LÁ'VÁ, n. [It., fr. *lavare*, to wash.] Melted rock ejected by a volcano.

LÁ'VÁ-TO-RY, n. [Lat. *lavatorium*.] 1. A place for washing. 2. A wash or lotion for a diseased part.

LÁVE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *lavare*.] To wash; to bathe. — *v. i.* To wash one's self.

LÁV'EN-DER, n. [L. Lat. *lavendula*.] An aromatic plant.

LÁ'VE-R, n. [Lat. *lavare*, to wash.] A vessel for washing.

LÁ'VISH, n. [Eng. *lave* (*obs.*), to throw out, from Lat. *lavare*, to raise.] 1. Expending or bestowing profusely or excessively. 2. Wild; unrestrained.

SYN. — Profuse; prodigal; wasteful; extravagant.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To expend with profusion. 2. To expend prodigally; to squander. [pense.]

LÁ'VISH-LY, adv. With profuse expenditure.

LÁ'VISH-MENT, n. Profusion; extravagance.

LÁ'VISH-NESS, n. profusion; extravagance.

LÁW, n. [A.-S. *legu*, *lag*, *lah*, fr. the root of *lay*.] 1. A rule of order or conduct. 2. The appointed rules of a community or state. 3. (*Nature.*) The regular method by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes, &c.: hence, any force, tendency, propensity, or instinct. 4. Established usage; a principle or maxim of science or art. 5. The Jewish or Mosaic code; hence, the Old Testament. 6. Litigation. 7. Legal science; jurisprudence.

SYN. — Statute; common law; regulation; edict; decree.

LÁW'FUL, a. 1. Agreeable to law; conformable to law; competent; legal. 2. Constituted by law.

LÁW'FUL-LY, adv. In accordance with law; legally.

LÁW'FUL-NESS, n. Quality of being conformable to law; legality.

LÁW'GÍV-ER, n. One who makes a law; a legislator.

LÁW'LESS, a. 1. Not restrained by law. 2. Contrary to, or unauthorized by, law. [manner.]

LÁW'LESS-LY, adv. In a lawless

LAWLESSNESS, *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.

LAWN, *n.* 1. [W. *lan*, an open, clear place.] An open space covered with grass, generally in front of or around a mansion. 2. [From Fr. *lawn*, lawn.] A sort of fine linen or cambric.

LAWN'Y, *a.* 1. Level, as a plain; like a lawn. 2. Mule of lawn.

LAW'SUIT, *n.* A process in law to recover a supposed right; an action.

LAW'YER, *n.* One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law.

LAX, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lit. *laxus*.] 1. Not tense; flabby; -soft. 2. Of loose texture. 3. Easy or indulgent in principles or disciplines. 4. Having too frequent discharges.

LAX'A-TIVE, *a.* Having the quality of loosening the intestines. — *n.* A gentle purgative.

LAX'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being lax; slackness; looseness; openness.

LAX'NESS, *n.* Same as *Lazity*.

LAY, *imp. of Lie.*

LAY, *v. t.* [LAID; LAYING.] [A.-S. *lægan*.] 1. To cause to lie flat; to put down; to establish. 2. To place in order. 3. To prepare; to make ready. 4. To spread on a surface. 5. To calm; to allay. 6. To wager; to stake; to hazard. 7. To bring forth, as eggs. 8. To apply. 9. To impose, as a burden. — *v. i.* To bring or produce eggs. — *n.* 1. A stratum; a layer. 2. [A.-S. *leg*, fr. W. *lais*, sound, voice.] A song. 3. A species of narrative poetry. — *a.* [See LAIC.] Pertaining to the laity; not clerical.

Lay figure, a figure made of wood or cork, in imitation of the human body, used by artists.

LAY'ER (4), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, lays. 2. That which is laid; as, (a.) A stratum; a course, as of bricks, &c. (b.) A shoot of a plant, laid under ground for growth.

LAY'MAN (139), *n.* One of the people, in distinction from the clergy; sometimes, a man who does not belong to one of the other learned professions.

LAZ'AR, *n.* [From *Lazarus*. See *Luke* xvi.] A person infected with a pestilential disease.

LAZ'A-RÉT', *n.* A pest-house for LAZ'A-RÉT' (1) diseased persons.

LAZ'AR-HOUSE, *n.* A lazaretto; also, a hospital for quarantine.

LAZE, *v. i.* [See LAZY.] To live in idleness.

LAZ'I-LY, *adv.* In a lazy manner.

LAZ'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being lazy; habitual sloth.

LAZ'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [O II Ger. *laz*, weary, lazy, fr. *laxan*, to leave, cease.] 1. Naturally or habitually slothful. 2. Moving slowly; sluggish.

Syn. — idle; indolent; slothful.

LAZ'ZA-RÓN'I, *n. pl.* [It.] [Naples.] The poor who live by begging, or who have no permanent habitation.

LEA, *n.* [A.-S. *leag*, *leah*.] A meadow; a field.

LEACH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See *in-fra*.] To wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them. — *v. i.* To pass through by percolation. — *n.* [A.-S. *lah*. See *LVE*.] Wood-ashes, through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali.

LEAD (léd), *n.* [A.-S.] 1. A well-known metal. 2. An article made of lead; as, (a.) A plummet. (b.) A thin plate of type-metal, to separate lines in printing. (c.) A small cylinder of plumbago in penicils (*d.*) (*pl.*) Sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs; hence, a roof so covered. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING] 1. To cover with lead. 2. To widen, as the space between lines, by inserting leads.

LEAD, *v. t.* [LED; LEADING.] [A.-S. *lædan*.] 1. To show the way to; to conduct or guide. 2. To guide by the hand, as a child or animal. 3. To govern. 4. To precede. 5. To pass; to spend. 6. To cause to spend. — *v. i.* 1. To go before and show the way. 2. To conduct. 3. To put forth, or exercise, an influence. — *n.* Precedence; guidance.

LEAD'ED (léd'ed), *p. a.* 1. Fitted with lead, set in lead. 2. Separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

LEAD'EN (léd'n), *a.* 1. Made of lead. 2. Heavy; dull.

LEAD'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor; a chief; the principal editorial article in a newspaper.

LEAD'ER-SHIP, *n.* Command; guidance; lead.

LEAD'ING, *p. a.* Chief; principal; most influential.

LEAD'ING, *n.* Lead, or sheets or articles of lead collectively.

LEAD'ING-STRINGS, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk.

LEAD'-PÉN'CIL, *n.* An instrument for drawing, made of black lead.

LEAF (149), *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*, Icel. *lauf*, Goth. *laufs*.] 1. One of the principal parts or organs of vegetation. 2. Something which folds, bends over, or otherwise resembles a leaf; as, (a.) A part of a book containing two pages. (b.) A side, or part, as of folding-doors, a table, &c. (c.) A very thin plate, as of gold. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To shoot out leaves. [Iage.]

LEAF'AGE, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

LEAF'-BRIDGE, *n.* A drawbridge having a platform on each side.

LEAF'-BUD, *n.* Rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves. [Iaves.]

LEAF'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being full of leaves.

LEAF'LESS, *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAF'LET, *n.* 1. A little leaf. 2. One of the divisions of a compound leaf. [of leaves.]

LEAF'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Full

LEAGUE, *n.* [Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] 1. A combination of two or more parties for promoting their mutual interest; alliance; coalition. 2. A

national compact. 3. [Low Lat. *lega*, of Celtic origin.] A measure of distance, equal to three geographical miles. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To unite in a confederacy; to confederate. [ate.]

LEAG'UER (leeg'er), *n.* A confederate.

LEAK, *n.* 1. A crack or hole, that permits a fluid to enter or escape. 2. The oozing of a fluid through a crack, or hole. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *læka*, to drop; A.-S. *leccan*, to wet.] To let any liquor in or out through a hole or crevice.

LEAK'AGE, *n.* 1. A leaking; quantity that enters or issues by leaking. 2. Allowance for the leaking of casks.

LEAK'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being leaky.

LEAK'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Permitting a fluid to leak in or out. 2. Apt to disclose secrets; tattling.

LEAN, *v. i.* [LEANED, sometimes LEANT, LEANING.] [A.-S. *hlincian*, *linian*.] 1. To deviate from a perpendicular position. 2. To incline in opinion or desire. 3. To bend. — *v. t.* To cause to lean; to support or rest. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *læne*.] 1. Wanting in flesh. 2. Deficient in good qualities; bare; barren. 3. Barren of thoughts.

Syn. — slender; spare; thin; meager; lank; gaunt; jejune.

— *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle alone.

LEAN'NESS (109), *n.* Condition of being lean; hence, poverty; want.

LEAN'-TO, *n.* A building whose rafters lean against another building, or against a wall.

LEAP, *v. t. i.* [LEAPED, rarely LEAPT; LEAPING.] [A.-S. *hlæpan*.] 1. To spring from the ground; to jump; to vault. 2. To make a sudden jump; to bound. 3. To manifest joy or vivacity. — *v. t.* 1. To pass over by leaping. 2. To copulate with. — *n.* 1. Act of leaping. 2. Space passed by leaping.

LEAP'-FRÖG, *n.* A play among boys.

LEAP'-YEAR, *n.* Bissextile; every fourth year, which gives to February 29 days.

LEARN (14), *v. t.* [LEARNED, or LEARNT; LEARNING.] [A.-S. *leornian*, *lornian*.] 1. To acquire new ideas, or of concerning. 2. To acquire skill in any thing.

Syn. — To teach; instruct; inform. — *Learn* originally had the sense of *teach*. This usage has now passed away. To learn is to receive, and to teach is to give instruction. He who is taught learns, not he who teaches.

— *v. i.* 1. To receive information. 2. To gain or receive knowledge.

LEARN'ED (60), *a.* 1. Versed in literature and science. 2. Well acquainted with arts; skillful. 3. Containing or exhibiting learning.

LEARN'ED-LY, *adv.* With learning.

LEARN'ER, *n.* One who learns, or is disposed to learn.

LEARN'ING (lörn'ing), *n.* 1. Knowledge received by instruction of

study. 2. Knowledge acquired by experience or observation.

SYN.—Literature; erudition; lore; scholarship; science; letters. See LITERATURE.

LEASE, *n.* 1. A letting of lands or tenements to another for hire. 2. Contract for such letting. 3. Any tenement by grant or permission.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *laisser*, to leave, transmit, from Lat. *lavare*, to loose.] To grant temporary possession of to another, for rent; to let.

LEASE'HOLD, *a.* Held by lease.—*n.* A tenure held by lease.

LEASH, *n.* [Lat. *laxa* (sc. *restis*), a rope.] 1. A thong of leather, or long line. 2. (Sporting.) A bridle and a half; three creatures. 3. A band to tie any thing.

LEAST, *a.* [A.-S. *læst*, *læstest*, superl. of *læssa*, compar. of *lætel*, little.] 1. Smallest; little beyond others. 2. Of the smallest worth or importance.—*adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

LEATHER, *n.* [A.-S. *leather*.] 1. Skin of an animal dressed for use. 2. Dressed hides collectively.

LEATHER-DRESSER, *n.* One who dresses leather; one who prepares hides for use. [leather.]

LEATHERN, *a.* Made or consisting of LEATHERY, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

LEAVE, *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*.] 1. Liberty granted; allowance. 2. A formal parting of friends; farewell.

SYN.—Liberty; permission; license.—*Leave* denotes that he who obtains it may decide whether to use it or not; *liberty*, that all obstructions in the way of his using it are removed and set aside. *Permission* implies a formal consent given by one who had the right to refuse it. *License* denotes that this consent extends to a mode of acting for which special permission is required.

—*v. t.* [LEFT; LEAVING.] 1. To depart from. 2. To forsake; to abandon; to relinquish. 3. To suffer to remain. 4. To give by will; to bequeath. 5. To intrust. 6. To refer. 7. To cease from; to forbear.

SYN.—To quit; commit; give; desist.—*v. i.* 1. To cease; to desist. 2. [Eng. *leaf*.] To put forth leaves.

LEAVEN, *n.* [Fr. *levain*, fr. *lever*, to raise.] 1. A mass of sour dough for producing fermentation in a larger quantity. 2. Any thing which makes a general change in the mass.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To excite fermentation in. 2. To taint; to imbue.

LEAVENING, *n.* That which leavens or makes light. [offal.]

LEAVINGS, *n. pl.* Things left; refuse;

LECHER, *n.* [O. Fr. *lecheur*, *lecheur*.] A man given to lewdness.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To practice lewdness; to indulge lust.

LECHEROUS, *a.* Lustful; lewd.
LECHEROUSLY, *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly. [lust.]

LECHERY, *n.* Free indulgence of
LECTION, *n.* [Lat. *lectio*, from *legere*,

to read.] A difference in copies of a manuscript or book.

LECTIONARY, *n.* The Roman Catholic service-book.

LECTURE (lĕkt'yūr, 53), *n.* [L. Lat. *lectura*, from *legere*, to read.] 1. A formal discourse on any subject. 2. A formal reproof.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To instruct by discourses. 2. To instruct authoritatively; to reprove.—*v. i.* 1. To read or deliver a formal discourse. 2. To practice reading lectures for instruction.

LECTURER, *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures. [urer.]

LECTURESHIP, *n.* Office of a lecturer.
LECTURN, *n.* [Lat. *lecturnum*, *lecturnum*, fr. *legere*, to read.] A reading-desk, in churches.

LED, *imp. & p. p.* of *Lead*.

LEDGE, *n.* [A.-S. *biegan*, *liegan*, to lie.] 1. A shelf, or that which resembles one. 2. A ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea. 3. A small molding.

LEDGER, *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, a lying down, a couch.] A book in which a summary of accounts is laid up or preserved. [LINE.]

LEDGER-LINE, *n.* See **LEGER-LEE**, *n.* 1. (*pl.* LEES.) [Lat. *levare*, to lift up, raise.] Sediment, dregs. 2. [A.-S. *hleo*, *hlow*, shelter, refuge.] A place defended from the wind; hence, side toward which the wind blows.—*a.* Pertaining to the side opposite to that against which the wind blows.

LEECH, *n.* [A.-S. *læcc*, *læc*, physician, leech.] 1. A doctor of medicine; a physician. 2. An aquatic sucking worm; a blood-sucker.—*v. t.* 1. To heal. 2. To bleed by the use of leeches.

LEEK, *n.* [A.-S. *læc*.] A plant having succulent and edible leaves.

LEER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To look obliquely.—*n.* [A.-S. *hloer*, *hlear*, cheek, face.] 1. An oblique view. 2. An affected cast of countenance.

LEES, *n.* See **LEE**.
LEEWARD (or *ly'ard*), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows.—*adv.* Toward the lee.

LEEWARD, *n.* Lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.

LEFT, *imp. & p. p.* of *Leave*.—*a.* [Prob. allied to O. Sax. *lef*, weak, infirm.] On the side of the part opposed to the right of the body.—*n.* 1. Side opposite to the right. 2. (*Legislative Bodies*.) Left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sits.

LEFT-HANDED, *a.* Having the left hand more strong and dexterous than the right.

LEG, *n.* [Icel. *leggr*.] 1. Limb of an animal supporting the body. 2. That which resembles a leg in form or use.

LEGACY, *n.* [Lat. *legatum*; *legare*, to bequeath as a legacy.] A gift, by will, of personal property; a bequest.

LEGAL, *a.* [Lat. *legalis*; *lex*, law.]

1. According to, or relating to, law. 2. Lawful, permitted by law. 3. According to the Mosaic dispensation.
LEGALITY, *n.* State of being legal; conformity to law.

LEGALIZE *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make lawful. [lawfully.]

LEGALLY, *adv.* According to law; [lawfully.]

LEGATE, *n.* [Lat. *legatus*, fr. *legare*, to send with a commission.] An ambassador or envoy.

LEGATEE, *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed

LEGATESHIP, *n.* Office of a legate.

LEGATINE, *a.* Pertaining to a legate.

LEGATION, *n.* 1. The sending forth of a legate. 2. An envoy, and the persons associated with him. 3. Official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court. [a legacy.]

LEGATOR, *n.* One who bequeathes

LEG-BAIL, *n.* Flight. [*Colloq.*]

To give *leg-bail*, to escape from custody and run away.

LEGEND, or **LEGEND**, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *legendus*, to be read, fr. *legere*, to read.] 1. A register of the lives of saints. 2. Any remarkable story handed down from early times; or, less exactly, any story. 3. A motto inscribed.

LEGENDARY (110), *a.* Consisting of legends; strange; fabulous.

LEGER-DE-MAIN, *n.* [Fr. *léger*, light, nimble, *de*, of, and *main*, hand.] A trick performed with adroitness; sleight of hand.

LEGER LINE. (*Mus.*) A line added above or below the staff to extend its compass. [in composition.]

LEGGED (60), *a.* Having legs;—used

LEGGING, *n.* A cover for the legs;—used

LEGGING, *leg.* [being legible.]

LEGIBILITY, *n.* Quality or state of being legible.

LEGIBLE, *a.* [Lat. *legibilis*, from *legere*, to read.] Capable of being read, discovered, or understood.

LEGIBLY, *adv.* So as to be read.

LEGION (lĕj'jun), *n.* [Lat. *legio*, fr. *legere*, to collect.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A body of infantry, consisting of from three to five thousand men. 2. A military force. 3. A multitude.

LEGIONARY, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a legion, or legion.

LEGISLATE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lit. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bear, propose.] To enact laws.

LEGISLATION, *n.* Act of legislating, or enacting laws.

LEGISLATIVE, *a.* Pertaining to the enactment of laws.

LEGISLATOR, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state.

LEGISLATURE (lĕj'jūr, 53), *n.* The body of men in a state that make and repeal the laws.

LEGITIMATE (45), *a.* 1. Accordant with law. 2. Lawfully begotten. 3. Genuine; real. 4. Following by logical or natural sequence.

LE-GÍT'I-MÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *legitimare*, -*matum*, fr. Lat. *lex*, law.] 1. To make lawful; to legalize. 2. To render legitimate.

LE-GÍT'I-MATE-LY, *adv.* Lawfully; genuinely.

LE-GÍT'I-MÁ'TION, *n.* Act of rendering legitimate.

LE-GÍT'I-MA-TÍST, *n.* Same as LEGITIMIST.

LE-GÍT'I-MÍST, *n.* An adherent of divine or hereditary rights.

LE-GÚME, or LE-GÚME', *n.* [Lat. *legumen*.] 1. A pod splitting into two valves. 2. *pl.* Fruit of plants of the pea kind; pulse.

LE-GÚMI-NOÚS, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, pulse.

LEÍ'SURE (lé'zúr), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *licere*, to be permitted.] 1. Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time. 2. Convenient opportunity.

LEÍ'SURE-LY (lé'zúr-), *a.* Deliberate; slow. — *adv.* In a deliberate manner; slowly.

LEM'MÁ, *n.*; *Lat. pl. LEM'MA-TÁ*; *Eng. pl. LEM'MÁS* [Gr. *λήμμα*, any thing received, an assumption.] An auxiliary proposition demonstrated for use in the demonstration of some other proposition.

LEM'ON, *n.* [Turk. *limón*, Ar. *laim-ún*.] 1. A roundish acid fruit resembling the orange. 2. The tree that produces lemons.

LEM'ON-ÁDE', *n.* Lemon-juice and water sweetened.

LEND, *v. t.* [LENT; LENDING.] [A.-S. *lænan*.] 1. To grant for temporary use; to loan. 2. To afford; to furnish. 3. To let for hire or compensation.

LENDER, *n.* One who lends; especially, one who makes a business of lending money.

LENGTH, *n.* [A.-S. *length*, fr. *lang*, long.] 1. Longest measure of any object. 2. A superficial measure. 3. A determined portion of time; long continuance. 4. Detail or amplification.

LENGTH'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To extend in length; to make longer. 2. To protract. 3. To draw out in pronunciation. — *v. i.* To grow longer. [of the length.]

LENGTH'WISE, *adv.* In the direction LENGTH'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Having length; very long; prolix.

LE'NI-ENCE, } *n.* Leniity; clemency.
LE'NI-EN-CY, } *cy.*

LE'NI-ENT, *a.* [Lat. *leniens*, softening, fr. *lenis*, soft.] 1. Softening; mitigating. 2. Mild; clement; merciful. — *n.* That which assuages; an emollient.

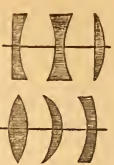
LE'NI-ENT-LY, *adv.* In a lenient manner.

LE'NI-TIVE, *a.* Softening or mitigating pain; emollient. — *n.* A medicine or application that eases pain.

LE'NI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *lenitas*; *lenis*, soft, mild.] Mildness of temper; gentleness of treatment.

SYN. — Gentleness: kindness; tenderness; softness; humanity; clemency.

LÉNS, *n.* [Lat. *lens*, lentil, on account of the resemblance of shape.] A glass with two opposite regular surfaces, used for magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.



Lenses.

LÉNT, *n.* [A.-S. *leng-tén*, *lencen*, perh. fr. *lencgan*, to lengthen, because at this season the days lengthen.] A fast of forty days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing th. Easter.

LÉNT'EN, *a.* Pertaining to Lent; used in Lent; hence, spare, plain.

LEN-TÍE'U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *lenticularis*. See LENS.] 1. Resembling a lentil in size or form. 2. Having the form of a double convex lens.

LÉNT'IL, *n.* [Lat. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, lentil.] A leguminous weed, the seed of which is used for food.

LEÓ'NINE, *a.* [Lat. *leonius*; *leo*, lion.] Belonging to, or like, a lion.

LÉOP'ARD (lép'ard), *n.* [Gr. *λεοπαρδος*, from *λέων*, lion, and *πάρος*, pard.] A carnivorous mammal of a yellow color, with black spots along the back and sides.



Leopard.

LÉP'ER, *n.* [Gr. *λέπρα*, leprosy, fr. *λεπρός*, scaly.] A person affected with leprosy.

LÉP'O-RINE, or LÉP'O-RÍNE, *a.* [Lat. *leporinus*; *lepus*, hare.] Pertaining to, or like, a hare.

LÉP'RO-SY, *n.* [See LEPER.] A cutaneous disease with scaly spots, usually of a white color.

LÉP'RÓUS, *a.* Infected with leprosy.

LÉS'ION, *n.* [Lat. *læsio*, fr. *lædere*, to hurt.] A hurt; an injury; a wound.

LÉSS, *a.* [A.-S. *læssa*, *m.*, *lasse*, *f.* and neut., for *læsra*, *læsre*.] Smaller; not so great. — *adv.* Not so much; in a smaller degree. — *n.* 1. A smaller portion. 2. The inferior or younger.

LES-SEE', *n.* One to whom a lease is given.

LÉSS'EN, *v. t.* 1. To make less or smaller in bulk, size, quantity, number, &c. 2. To diminish in quality or degree. 3. To reduce in dignity.

SYN. — To abate; decrease; lower; impair; degrade. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To become less; to be diminished; to decrease.

LÉSS'ER, *a.* [A.-S. *læssa*, *læsse*, for *læsra*, *læsre*. See LESS, *a.*] Less; smaller.

LÉS'SON (lés'n), *n.* [Fr. *leçon*, Lat. *lectio*.] 1. Any thing read or recited to a teacher. 2. That which is learned. 3. A portion of Scripture read in divine service. 4. Reproof; rebuke.

LÉS'SÖR, *n.* One who leases.

LÉST, *conj.* [A.-S. *læst*, leastly. See LEAST.] That not; for fear that.

LÉT, *v. t.* 1. [LET; LETTING.] [A.-S. *lætan*.] To give leave; to withhold restraint; to permit; to allow; to suffer. 2. To grant use for a compensation; to lease. 3. [A.-S. *lætian*, *lætian*, fr. *lät*, late.] To retard; to hinder. — *n.* A hindrance; impediment; delay.

LÉTCH, *v. t.* See LEACH.

LÉT'HAL, *a.* [Lat. *lethalis*; *lethum*, death.] Deadly; fatal.

LE-THÁR'GIC, } *a.* 1. Given to
LE-THÁR'GIC-AL, } lethargy; drowsy. 2. Pertaining to lethargy.

LÉTH'AR-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ληθαργία*; *λήθαργος*, forgetful.] 1. Morbid drowsiness. 2. Dullness; inaction.

LÉ'THE, *n.* [Gr. *λήθη*, forgetfulness.] 1. (*Gr. Myth.*) One of the rivers of hell, which caused forgetfulness to those who drank of it. 2. Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. [ness.]

LE-THĒ'AN, *a.* Inducing forgetfulness. LE-THĒ'ER-OÚS, *a.* [Lat. *lethifer*; *lethum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear.] Deadly; bringing destruction.

LÉT'TER, *n.* [Lat. *littera*, *littera*.] 1. An alphabetic character. 2. A written message; an epistle. 3. The literal statement. 4. A printing type, or type collectively. 5. *pl.* Learning; erudition. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To impress or form letters on.

LÉT'TER-ED, *a.* 1. Educated. 2. Belonging to learning. 3. Furnished or marked with letters.

LÉT'TER-ING, *n.* 1. Act of impressing letters. 2. The letters impressed.

LÉT'TER-PRESS, *n.* Print; reading matter, in distinction from plates or engravings.

LÉT'TUCE (lét'tis), *n.* [Lat. *lactuca*, fr. *lac*, milk, on account of its milky juice.] A plant, the leaves of which are used as salad.

LÉ'VANT, *a.* Eastern.

LE-VÁNT', *n.* [Fr. *levant*, from *lever*, to raise.] The countries which are washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LE-VÁNTER, *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean.

LE-VÁNT'INE, or LÉV'ANT-ÍNE, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Levant. — *n.* 1. A native of the Levant. 2. A kind of silk cloth.

LÉV'VEE, *n.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*, to raise.] 1. A morning assembly of visitors; also, a miscellaneous gathering of guests, usually in the evening. 2. A bank along a river, to prevent inundation.

LÉVEL, *a.* 1. Even; flat. 2. Horizontal. 3. Even with anything else. 4. Equal in rank or degree. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To make even. 2. To make horizontal. 3. To reduce or bring to the same height with something else; to lay flat. 4. To reduce to equality of condition. 5. To point, in taking aim. — *n.* [A.-S. *læfel*, fr. Lat. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, balance, level.] 1. A line or plane, everywhere parallel to the surface of still water. 2.

A smooth or a horizontal line or surface. 3. Equal elevation with something else. 4. Line of direction in which a weapon is aimed. 5. An instrument by which to find a horizontal line. 6. Rule: plan; scheme. **LÉV'EL-ER**, *n.* 1. One who levels. 2. **LÉV'EL-ER**, *n.* One who would destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality. **LÉV'EL-ING**, *n.* 1. Reduction of **LÉV'EL-LING**, uneven surfaces to a level. 2. Operation of ascertaining the differences of level between different points of the earth's surface included in a survey.

LÉV'ER, or **LÉV'ER**, *n.* [Fr. *levier*, fr. *lever*, to raise.] A bar used to exert a pressure, or sustain a weight, at one point of its length. **LÉV'ER-AGE** (110), *n.* Mechanical advantage gained by the use of a lever.



Lever.

LE-VÍ'A-THAN, *n.* [Heb. *Uv'yáthán*.] A large sea-animal, described in Job xli. and thought to be the whale.

LÉV'I-GÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *levigare*, -gatum; *levis*, smooth.] 1. To grind to a fine powder. 2. To polish. [of levigating.

LÉV'I-GÁTION, *n.* Act or operation **LÉV'ITE**, *n.* [*Jewish Hist.*] One of the tribe of Levi employed in duties connected with the temple. [vites.

LE-VÍT'I-AL, *a.* Relating to the *Levitical degrees*, degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden. **LÉV'I-TY**, *n.* [Lat. *levitas*; *levis*, light in weight.] 1. Want of weight in a body; lightness. 2. Buoyancy; hence, frivolity; vanity. 3. Want of seriousness.

SYN.—Inconstancy; thoughtlessness; unsteadiness; inconsideration; volatility; flightiness.—*Levity, volatility, and flightiness* relate to outward conduct. *Levity* springs from a lightness of mind which produces a disregard of the properties of time and place. *Volatility* is a degree of levity which causes the thoughts to fly from one object to another, without resting on any for a moment. *Flightiness* is volatility carried to an extreme which often betrays its subject into gross impropriety or weakness.

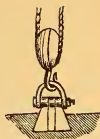
LÉVY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr. *lever*.] 1. To raise; to collect;—said of troops. 2. To raise or collect by assessment.—*n.* 1. Act of levying or taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, &c. 2. That which is levied. 3. A small coin, or its value, being 12½ cents. [*Local. Amer.*

LEWD (15d), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [*A.-S. lewedd, lewd, belonging to the laity.*] 1. Eager for sexual indulgence. 2. Proceeding from unlawful lust.

SYN.—Lustful; libidinous; licentious; profligate; dissolute; sensual; unchaste; lascivious; lecherous.

LEWD'LY (15d/ly), *adv.* Lustfully. **LEWD'NESS** (15d/ness), *n.* Unlawful indulgence of lust; lasciviousness.

LEW'IS (15/í), *n.* An **LEW'IS-SON**, } Iron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by.



Lewis.

LÉX'I-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon, or to lexicography.

LÉX'I-CÓG'RA-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *λεξικογράφος*; *λεξικόν*, dictionary, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Author or compiler of a dictionary.

LÉX'I-CO-GRÁPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon, or to lexicography.

LÉX'I-CÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* Art of composing dictionaries.

LÉX'I-CÓL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *λεξικός*, relating to words, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science of the derivation and signification of words.

LÉX'I-CON, *n.* [Gr. *λεξικόν* (sc. *βιβλίον*), fr. *λέξις*, speech.] A dictionary; a word-book.

LEV'DEN-JÄR } (H/dn- or lã/dn-), **LEV'DEN-PH'IAL** } *n.* A glass jar used to accumulate electricity;—invented in *Levysen*.

LÍ'A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being liable or bound; responsibility. 2. Tendency. 3. *pl.* That which one is under obligation to pay; debts. **LÍ'A-BLE**, *a.* [From Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] 1. Obligated in law or equity; answerable. 2. Exposed;—used with reference to evils.

SYN.—Subject.—*Liable* denotes something external which may befall us; *subject* refers to evils which arise chiefly from internal necessity, and are likely to do so. Hence the former applies more to what is accidental, the latter to things from which we often or inevitably suffer.

LIAISON (lĕ'ã-zōng'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] A secret, illicit, intimacy between a man and woman.

LÍ'AR, *n.* [Eng. *lie*.] One who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

LÍ-BÁTION, *n.* [Lat. *libatio*; *libare*, to pour out as an offering.] An offering of wine in honor of some deity.

LÍBEL, *n.* [Lat. *libellus*; dim. of *liber*, a book; *libellus famosus*, a defamatory book or pamphlet.] 1. A published defamation. 2. A written declaration by a plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 137.] 1. To defame, or expose to public contempt. 2. To proceed against by filing a libel, as against a ship or goods.

LÍBEL-ANT, *n.* One who institutes a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court.

LÍBEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or **LÍBEL-ER**, *n.* One who libels or **LÍBEL-ER**, *n.* One who libels or

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LÍBEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or **LÍBEL-ER**, *n.* One who libels or

LÍBEL-ER, *n.* One who libels or **LÍBEL-ER**, *n.* One who libels or

tenets in politics or religion; evincing, or caused by, such a spirit.

SYN.—Generous.—*Liberal* is free-born, and *generous* is high-born. The former is opposed to the ordinary feelings of a servile state, and implies largeness of spirit in giving, judging, acting, &c. 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 which it manifests.

—*n.* One who advocates greater freedom, especially in politics or religion. **LÍBER-AL-ÍSM**, *n.* Liberal principles or feelings.

LÍBER-AL-I-TY, *n.* 1. Munificence; bounty. 2. A donation; a gratuity. 3. Largeness of mind; candor; impartiality.

LÍBER-AL-ÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render liberal; to free from narrow views or prejudices.

LÍBER-AL-LY, *adv.* In a liberal manner; generously; freely.

LÍBER-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *liberare*, -ratum; *liber*, free.] To release from restraint or bondage.

LÍBER-ÁTION, *n.* Act of delivering, or state of being delivered, from restraint to pay; debts.

LÍBER-ÁTOR, *n.* One who liberates. **LÍBER-TÍNE**, *n.* [Lat. *libertinus*; *liber*, free.] One who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.—*a.* Dissolute; licentious.

LÍBER-TIN-ÍSM, *n.* Conduct of a libertine; debauchery; licentiousness.

LÍBER-TY, *n.* [Lat. *libertas*; *liber*, free.] 1. Ability to do as one pleases; freedom from restraint. 2. Permission granted; leave. 3. Privilege; immunity. 4. Place within which certain privileges are enjoyed. [*Eng.*]

SYN.—Freedom.—*Liberty and freedom*, though often interchanged, are distinct in some of their applications. *Liberty* has reference to previous restraint, *freedom* to the simple, spontaneous exercise of our powers. A slave is set at *liberty*; his master had always been in a state of *freedom*. A prisoner under trial may ask *liberty* (exemption from restraint) to speak his sentiments with *freedom* (the spontaneous and bold utterance of his feelings).

LÍ-ÉD'I-NOÚS, *a.* [Lat. *libidinosis*; *libido*, pleasure, lust.] Eager for sexual indulgence.

SYN.—Lewd; lustful; lascivious; licentious; lecherous.

LÍ'ÉRÁ, *n.* [Lat.] The balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac.

LÍ-BRÁ'R-I-AN, *n.* [Lat. *librarius*, bookseller, *liber*, book.] One who has the care of a library.

LÍ-BRÁ-RY, *n.* [Lat. *librarium*, book-case.] 1. A collection of books. 2. An edifice or an apartment for a collection of books.

LÍ-BRÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *librare*, -bratum; *libra*, a balance.] To poise; to balance.—*v. i.* To oscillate; to be poised.

LÍ-BRÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of balancing;

equipoise. 2. (*Astron.*) A real or apparent libratory motion, like that of a balance.

LIBRA-TOR-Y (50), *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance.

LIBRĒT'Ō, n.; pl. LIBRĒT'ŌS. [*It.*] A book containing the words of an opera, or the words themselves.

LICE, n.; pl. of Louse.

LICĒNSE, n. [*Lat. licentia, fr. licere, to be permitted.*] 1. Authority given to do or forbear any act. 2. Document by which a permission is conferred. 3. Excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom. — *v. t.* [*ED; -ING.*] 1. To permit by grant of authority. 2. To tolerate; to permit.

LICĒNSE-SEE', n. One to whom a license is given. [*Mississ.*]

LICĒNS-ER, n. One who grants permission. **LICĒNTI-TATE** (95), *n.* One who has a license to exercise a profession.

LICĒNTIŌS, a. 1. Using license; indulging excessive freedom. 2. Unconstrained by law or morality; dissolute.

LICĒNTIŌS-LY, adv. In a licentious manner; dissolutely.

LICĒNTIŌS-NESS, n. State of being licentious; dissoluteness.

LICHĒN (lĪ'ken or lĪ'ch'en), *n.* [*Gr. λειχῆν.*] 1. A cellular, flowerless plant. 2. A cutaneous eruption.

LICK, v. t. [*ED; -ING.*] [*A.-S. liccian.*] 1. To draw the tongue over. 2. To llop; to take in by the tongue. 3. To llog; to beat; to whip. — *n.* 1. A blow; a stroke. (*Colloq.*) 2. A place where salt is deposited from springs, resorted to by animals. [*Western States.*]

LICKER-ISH, a. [*Cf. LECHER.*] 1. Dainty. 2. Eager to swallow or taste. 3. Tempting the appetite.

LICK'ING, n. A flogging or castigation. [*Low.*] [*Site.*] [*Lot.*]

LICK'-SPIT'TLE, n. An abject parasite. **LIC'Ō-RICE, n.** [*Gr. λικυόρις; γλυκύς, sweet, and ρίζα, root.*] A plant the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, from which a dark-colored extract is obtained.

LIC'TOR, n. [*Lat.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) An officer who bore an ax and fasces.

LID, n. [*A.-S. lid, hīdan, to cover.*] 1. A cover of a vessel or box. 2. Cover of the eye; eyelid.

LIE, n. 1. An intentional violation of truth. 2. Any thing which misleads or disappoints.

SYN. — Untruth; falsehood. — A man may state what is *untrue* from ignorance or misconception; but to say he *lies* is to charge him with the highest dishonor. Hence, the word *untruth* is sometimes used as a softened expression when we do not wish to make the charge of *lying* in the grossest form.

— *v. t.* 1. [*LIED; LYING.*] [*O. Eng. lee, A.-S. lēgan.*] To utter falsehood with an intention to deceive. 2. [*LAY; LAIN; LYING.*] [*A.-S. ligan, ligan, ligan, Goth. ligan, Icel. liggia.*] To be in a horizontal position, or nearly so. 3. To be situated. 4. To remain. 5. To

belong; to consist. 6. To lodge; to sleep. 7. To be capable of being maintained.

SYN. — To *lay* — *Lay* is a transitive verb, and has for its preterit *laid*; as, he told me to *lay* it down, and I *laid* it down. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its preterit *lay*; as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *lay* down. Some persons blunder by using *laid* for the preterit of *lie*; as, he told me to *lie* down, and I *laid* down. So persons often say, they *laid* up the storm; the book *laid* on the shelf, &c. It is only necessary to remember, in all such cases, that *laid* is the preterit of *lay*, and not of *lie*.

LIEĒ, adv. [*A.-S. lēf, dear.* See **LOVE.**] Gladly; willingly; freely; — used in the phrase, "had as *lief*?"

LIEĒ, a. [*Prob. fr. Ger. ledig, free from bonds.*] 1. Bound by a feudal tenure; subject. 2. Sovereign. — *n.* 1. One who owes allegiance; a vassal. 2. A lord or superior.

LIE'N (lĪ'en or lĪ'en), *n. [*Lat. ligamen; ligare, to bind.*] A legal claim; a charge on property to satisfy some debt.*

LIEŪ (lĪ), *n.* [*Fr., fr. Lat. locus, place.*] Room; stead.

LIEŪ-TĒN'AN-CY (lĪ- or lĪ'), *n.* Office or commission of a lieutenant.

LIEŪ-TĒN'ANT (lĪ- or lĪ'), *n.* [*Fr., fr. lieu, place, and tenant, holding.*]

1. An officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence. 2. (*a.*) A commissioned officer in the army, next below a captain. (*b.*) A commissioned officer in the navy, next below a commander.

LIEŪ-TĒN'ANT-SHIP (lĪ- or lĪ'), *n.* The same as **LIEUTENANCY**.

LIEVE, a. Same as **LIEF**.

LIFE, n.; pl. LIVES. [*A.-S. lif. See LIVE.*] 1. Animate existence; vitality. 2. Present state of existence. 3. Manner of living; conduct. 4. Animation; vivacity. 5. A human being. 6. Biographical narration. 7. Happiness in the favor of God.

LIFE'-BLOOD (-blūd), *n.* 1. The blood necessary to life. 2. That which gives strength and energy.

LIFE'-BŌAT, n. A boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other disaster.

LIFE'-ES-TĀTE, n. An estate during the life of the possessor.

LIFE'-GUĀRD, n. A body-guard.

LIFE'LESS, a. 1. Dead; deprived or destitute of life. 2. Destitute of power, vigor, or spirit.

SYN. — Dead; inanimate; dull. — In a moral sense, *lifeless* denotes a want of vital energy; *inanimate*, a want of expression as to any feeling that may be possessed; *dull* implies a torpor of soul which checks all mental activity; *dead* supposes a destitution of feeling.

LIFE'LESS-LY, adv. In a lifeless manner.

LIFE'-PRE-SĒRVER, n. An apparatus for preserving life in cases of shipwreck.

LIFE'-TIME, n. Duration of life.

LIFT, v. t. [*ED; -ING.*] [*O. II. Ger. luftan, fr. Goth. luftus, air.*] 1.

To raise; to elevate. 2. To exalt; to improve in estimation or rank. 3. To elevate. 4. To remove by stealing. — *v. i. t.* 1. To try to raise something heavy. 2. To rise; to seem to rise. — *n.* 1. Act of lifting. 2. That which is to be lifted. 3. Assistance in lifting. 4. An elevator; a lifter.

LIG'A-MĒNT, n. [*Lat. ligamentum; ligare, to bind.*] 1. Any thing that ties or unites; a bond. 2. A strong substance, serving to bind one bone to another.

LIG'A-MĒNT'AL, a. Of the nature of a ligament.

LIG'A-MĒNT'ŌUS, a. of, or composing, a ligament.

LIG-GĀTION, n. [*Lat. ligatio.*] 1. Act of binding, or state of being bound. 2. Bond; ligature.

LIG'A-TŪRE (53), *n. [*Lat. ligatura; ligare, to bind.*] 1. A band or bandage. 2. Act of binding. 3. State of being bound. 4. A line connecting notes. 5. A type consisting of two or more letters united.*

LIGHT (lit), *n.* [*A.-S. leoht, lyht.*] 1. That agent or force by the action of which objects are rendered visible. 2. That which gives light, or renders objects distinct, as the sun, a candle, &c. 3. Enlightenment; instruction; information. 4. Point of view, or position in which any thing is seen. 5. One who is noteworthy. — *a.* 1. [*FR; -EST.*] Not dark or obscure; bright. 2. White or whitish. 3. [*A.-S. līt, leoht, līht.*] Having little weight; not heavy. 4. Easy to be lifted or performed, &c. 5. Active; nimble. 6. Slight; trifling. 7. Not violent; moderate. 8. Inconsiderate; volatile. 9. Trifling; gay; airy. 10. Wanton; unchaste. — *v. t.* [*ED*

(sometimes, but less properly, **LIT**); *-ING.*] 1. To set fire to; to kindle. 2. To give light to. 3. To attend or conduct with a light. — *v. i.* [*A.-S. līhtan, to raise, lighten, alīhtan, to leap out.*] 1. To happen to find; to fall. 2. To stoop from flight. 3. To alight.

LIGHT'EN (līt'n), *v. i.* [*ED; -ING.*]

1. To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to flash. 2. To grow lighter. — *v. t.* 1. To make light or clear; to illuminate; to enlighten. 2. To free from trouble and fill with joy. 4. [*A.-S. līhtan, to lift, gelīhtan, to alleviate.*] To make lighter, or less heavy. 5. To make less burdensome or afflictive. 6. To cheer; to exhilarate.

LIGHT'ER (līt'er), *n.* 1. One who lights. 2. A large, open boat or barge, used in lightening or unloading ships.

LIGHT'ER-MAN (līt'-l50), *n.* A man who manages a lighter; a boatman.

LIGHT'ER-HEAD'ED (līt'-), *a.* 1. Dizzy; delirious. 2. Thoughtless; volatile.

LIGHT'-HOUSE (līt'-), *n.* A tower with a powerful light at top, to serve as a guide to mariners at night.

LIGHT'-INFANTRY (līt'-), *n.* Troops trained for rapid evolutions.

LIGHTLY (lit/ly), *adv.* 1. With little weight. 2. Without deep impression. 3. Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. 4. Nimbly; with agility. 5. With levity; without heed.

LIGHTNESS (lit/nes), *n.* 1. Want of weight. 2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness. 3. Levity; lewdness. 4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING (lit/ning), *n.* [For *lightening*, fr. *lighten*.] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a flash of light.

LIGHTNING-RÖD (lit/-), *n.* A metallic rod erected to protect buildings from lightning.

LIGHTS (lits), *n. pl.* [From their *lightness*.] Lungs of brute animals.

LIGHTSÖME (lit/sum), *a.* Luminous.

LIGNE-ÖS, *a.* [Lat. *ligneus*, from *lignum*, wood.] Made of, or resembling, wood; woody.

LIGNIFÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *forma*, form.] Resembling wood.

LIGNIFÿ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *facere*, to make.] To change into wood. — *v. i.* To become wood.

LIGNINE, *n.* An essential constituent of the woody fiber in plants.

LIGNITE, *n.* Mineral coal retaining the texture of the original wood.

LIGNUM-VITÆ, *n.* [Lat., wood of life.] A tree and its very hard wood, which is used for various purposes.

LIKE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *lic*, *gelic*, fr. *lic*, body, kind, form.] 1. Equal in quantity, quality, or degree. 2. Nearly equal; similar. — *Had like*, had nearly; came little short of. — *n.* 1. A counterpart; an exact copy. 2. A liking; inclination. — *adv.* 1. In a like manner. 2. In a manner becoming. 3. Likely; probably. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy. — *v. i.* 1. To be pleased; to choose. 2. To come near.

LIKE-LIHOOD, *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; probability.

LIKELY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [That is, *like-like*.] 1. Worthy of belief; probable. 2. Having or giving reason to expect. 3. Of honorable or excellent qualities.

LIKEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To represent as similar; to compare.

LIKENESS, *a.* 1. State of being like; resemblance. 2. A portrait of a person; a copy or counterpart.

LIKEWISE, *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

LIKING, *n.* 1. Inclination; pleasure. 2. Appetency.

LILAC, *n.* [Turk. *leitäk*.] A well-known flowering shrub.

LILIPUTIAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the imaginary island of Liliput described by Swift, or to its pigmy inhabitants. 2. Hence, diminutive; dwarfed. [plant and its flower.]

LILY, *n.* [Lat. *lilium*.] A bulbous

LIMB (lim), *n.* [A.-S. *lim*.] 1. An extremity of the body. 2. Branch of a tree. 3. Any thing regarded as a

part or member of something else. 4. Border or edge of the disk of the sun or moon.

SYN. — Member. — A *member* of the body is any part capable of performing a distinct office, as the *eye*, *ear*, &c.: a *limb* (as shown above) is one of the *extremities*; hence the term is restricted to the legs and arms. So, in reference to public bodies, we speak of their *members*, though an attorney is sometimes sportively called a "*limb* of the law."

— *v. t.* 1. To supply with limbs. 2. To tear off the limbs of.

LIMBER, *a.* [Eng. *limp*, *a.*] Easily bent; flexible; pliant. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attach to a limber. — *n.*

FORWARD part of a gun-carriage, to which the horses are attached.



LIMBO, *n.* [Lat. *limbus*, border, edge.] 1. (*Scholastic Theol.*) A region bordering on hell. 2. Any place of restraint or confinement.

LIME, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *lim*.] A viscous substance for catching birds. 2. The white substance obtained from limestone, &c., by heat. 3. The Linden-tree. [See LINDEN.] 4. [Per. *limü*.] A fruit allied to the lemon. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To smear with a viscous substance. 2. To entangle; to insnare. 3. To manure with lime. 4. To cement.

LIMEKILN (lim/kil), *n.* A kiln in which limestone or shells are burnt to make lime.

LIMESTONE, *n.* A kind of stone from which lime is obtained.

LIMIT, *n.* [Lat. *limēs*, *limitis*.] 1. Bound, border, or edge. 2. A distinguishing characteristic. 3. A determinate quantity, to which a variable one continually approaches, but can never go beyond it.

SYN. — Boundary. — A *limit* is a prescribed termination; a *boundary* is something which *bounds* or *limits* us in. "Providence," says Johnson, "has fixed the *limits* of human enjoyment by immovable boundaries."

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set bounds to. 2. To confine within certain bounds. 3. To define exactly.

LIMITABLE, *a.* Capable of being limited.

LIMITARY, *a.* 1. Placed at the limit or boundary, as a guard. 2. Confined within limits.

LIMITATION, *n.* 1. Act of bounding. 2. Condition of being limited. 3. Hence, restraining conditions; defining circumstances.

LIMITED, *a.* Narrow; circumscribed.

LIMITLESS, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.

LIMN (lim), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *enluminer*, to illuminate.] To draw or paint; especially, to paint in water-colors.

LIMNER, *n.* One who limns; a portrait or miniature painter.

LIMP, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to A.-S. *lam*, lame.] To halt; to walk

lately. — *n.* A halt; act of limping. — *a.* Lacking stiffness; flexible.

LIMPET, *n.* [Gr. *λεπάς*, *λεπάδος*.] A certain univalve shell; also, a certain fresh-water mollusk.

LIMPID, *a.* [Lat. *limpidus*.] Clear and transparent, or nearly so.

LIMPIDITY, *n.* State or quality

LIMPIDNESS, *n.* } of being limpid.

LIMY, *a.* Covered with, containing, or resembling, lime.

LINCHPIN, *n.* [A.-S. *lynis*, axle-tree.] A pin to keep a wheel from sliding off the axle-tree.

LINDEN, *n.* [A.-S. *lind*.] 1. A handsome tree, common in Europe. 2. In America, the bass-wood.

LINE, *n.* [Lat. *linea*, a linen thread, string, line.] 1. A slender cord. 2. An extended stroke. 3. Exterior limit of a figure; contour; outline. 4. A row; a continued series. 5. A short letter; a note. 6. Course of conduct, thought, or occupation. 7. An established arrangement for forwarding merchandise. 8. The equator. 9. Regular infantry of an army. 10. Twelfth of an inch. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To mark out or cover with lines. 2. To cover the inside of.

LINEAGE, *n.* [Lat. *linea*, line.] Race; progeny; descendants.

LINEAL (līn), *a.* [Lat. *linialis*; *linen*, line.] 1. Composed of lines. 2. Descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary.

LINEALLY, *adv.* In a direct line.

LINEAMENT, *n.* [Lat. *lineamentum*; *linea*, line.] The outline; feature; form.

LINEAR, *a.* [Lat. *linearis*.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

LINEN, *n.* [A.-S. *lin*, flax, *linen*, made of flax.] 1. Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp. 2. Under-clothing. — *a.* Made of, or resembling, linen.

LINER, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets.

LING, *n.* [From A.-S. *lang*, long.] A marine fish, something like the cod.

LINGER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *lengra*, compar. of *lang*, long.] 1. To delay; to loiter. 2. To be in suspense; to hesitate. 3. To remain long in any state.

SYN. — To lag; saunter; tarry; stop.

LINGERING, *n.* Tardiness; protraction. — *a.* Protracted.

LINGO, *n.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, speech.] Language; speech.

LINGUAL-DENTAL, *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, tooth.] Formed by the tongue and the teeth or gum.

LINGUAL (ling/gwal), *a.* [Lat. *lingua*, tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue.

LINGUIST (ling/gwist), *n.* One skilled in languages.

LINGUISTIC, *a.* Relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

LINGUISTICS, *n. sing.* The science of languages.

LINIMENT, *n.* [Lat. *linimentum*; *linire*, to besmear.] A species of soft ointment.

LIN'ING, *n.* Inner covering of any thing.

LIN'K, *n.* [Icel. *hleckr*, chain, Ger. *lenken*, to bend.] 1. A single ring of a chain. 2. Any thing like a link. 3. Any constituent part of a connected series. 4. Length of one joint of Gunter's chain, being 7.92 inches. 5. [Allied to Gr. *λύχνος*, light, lamp.] A torch made of tow and pitch. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To complicate. 2. To connect by means of something intervening.

LIN'K-BOY, *n.* A boy who carried a link or torch to light passengers.

LIN-NÆ'AN, } *a.* Relating to Linnæus.
LIN-NÆ'AN, } us, the celebrated naturalist, or to his system of botany.

LIN'NET, *n.* [Lat. *linum*, flax, on the seeds of which it feeds.] A small European singing-bird.

LIN'SEED, *n.* [Eng. *line*, *lint*, flax, and *seed*.] Flax-seed.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY, *n.* 1. Made of linen and wool. 2. Stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

LIN'STOCK, *n.* [Ger. *luntenstock*.] A staff to hold a lighted match in firing cannon.

LIN'T, *n.* [A.-S. *linet*, flax, hemp.] 1. Flax. 2. Linen raveled, or scraped for dressing wounds and sores.

LIN'TEL, *n.* [Lat. *lintellus*, from Lat. *limen*, threshold.] A horizontal piece over a door, window, &c.

LION, *n.* [Gr. *λέων*.] 1. A carnivorous mammal found in Asia, and all over Africa. 2. A sign in the zodiac. 3. An object of interest and curiosity.



Lion.

LION-ESS, *n.* A female lion.

LION-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To treat as a lion, or object of interest.

LIP, *n.* [A.-S. *lippa*, allied to Lat. *labium*.] 1. The exterior of the mouth. 2. The edge of any thing. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] To touch with the lips; hence, to kiss.

LIP'O-GRĀM, *n.* [Gr. *λείπειν*, to omit, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A writing in which a particular letter is wholly omitted.

LIPÓTH'Y-MY, *n.* [Gr. *λιποθυμία*.] A fainting; a swoon.

LIP'PI-TŪDE (53), *n.* [Lat. *lippitudo*.] Soreness of eyes.

LIQ'UĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of melting. 2. Capacity of being melted. 3. Process of separating an easily fusible metal from one less fusible.

LIQ'UE-FĀCTION, *n.* 1. Operation of melting or dissolving, &c. 2. State of being melted.

LIQ'UE-FĪABLE, *a.* Capable of being melted.

LIQ'UE-FŶ (-we-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *liquefacere*; *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] To melt; to dissolve; to melt by heat alone. — *v. i.* To become liquid.

LĪ-QUĒS'CENT-GY, *n.* Aptness to melt.

LĪ-QUĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *liquecens*,

becoming liquid.] Tending to become liquid.

LĪQUĪD (lik'wid), *a.* [Lat. *liquidus*; *liquere*, to be fluid.] 1. Having liquidity. 2. Flowing smoothly or easily. 3. Pronounced without jar or harshness. — *n.* 1. A fluid not æiform. 2. A letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, as *l, m, n, r*.

LĪQUĪ-DĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Low Lat. *liquidare*, -*datum*.] 1. To make liquid. 2. To settle; to pay.

LĪQUĪ-DĀTION, *n.* Act of liquidating, or settling and adjusting debts.

LĪQUĪD'ITY, *n.* State of being liquid; fluidity; agreeableness of sound.

LĪQU'OR (lik'ur), *n.* [Lat.] 1. Any liquid substance. 2. Alcoholic or spirituous fluid.

LĪQU'OR-ĪCE (lik'ur-), *n.* See LICORICE.

LĪSP, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wlisp*,ammering, hisping.] 1. To give the sound of *th*. 2. To speak imperfectly. — *v. t.* To pronounce with a hisp. — *n.* Habit or act of hisping.

LĪST, *n.* [A.-S. *list*, O. H. Ger. *lîstâ*.] 1. Outer edge or selvage of cloth. 2. A limit or boundary. 3. A roll or catalogue, that is, a row or line. 4. [Arch.] A little square molding.

[L. Lat. *licia*, fr. Lat. *licium*, thread.] A line inclosing a field of combat.

LĪST, *n.* [A.-S. *list*, O. H. Ger. *lîstâ*.] 1. An inclination to one side. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with a list. 2. To enroll; to enlist. 3. To listen to. — *v. i.* 1. To enlist. 2. [A.-S. *lystan*, *lustan*. See LUST.] To lean; hence, to desire. 3. [See LISTEN.] To hearken; to listen.

LĪST'EN (lîs'n), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hlystan*.] 1. To attend closely so as to hear; to hearken. 2. To obey. [ens.]

LĪST'EN-ER (lîs'n-), *n.* One who listens.

LĪST'LESS, *a.* Not listening or attending; indifferent to what is passing.

LĪST'LESS-LY, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly. [what is passing.]

LĪST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Indifference to what is passing.

LĪT'Ā-NY, *n.* [Gr. *λατρεία*; *λατρεύειν*, to pray.] A solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance.

LĪT'ER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *lĪteralis*; *lĪtera*, a letter.] 1. According to the letter; not figurative. 2. Following the exact words; not free. 3. Consisting of, or expressed by, letters.

LĪT'ER-AL-ĪSM, *n.* A mode of interpreting literally.

LĪT'ER-AL-ĪST, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word.

LĪT'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to the primary import. 2. Word by word.

LĪT'ER-A-RY (44), *a.* [Lat. *lĪterarius*.] Pertaining to, or acquainted with, literature.

LĪT'ER-ATE, *a.* Learned; lettered.

LĪT'ER-ĀTĪ, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Learned men; men of erudition.

LĪT'ER-ĀTĪM, *adv.* [Low Lat.] Letter for letter.

LĪT'ER-Ā-TŪRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *lĪteratura*; *lĪtera*, a letter.] 1. Learning;

acquaintance with letters or books.

2. Literary productions collectively.

3. Writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, as poetry, essays, or history.

SYN. — Science; learning; erudition; belles-lettres. See SCIENCE. — A man of literature is one who is versed in the

belles-lettres; a man of learning excels in what is taught in the schools, and has a wide extent of knowledge, especially in respect to the past; a man of erudition is one who is skilled in the more rec-

ondite branches of learned inquiry.

LĪTH'ARĜE, *n.* [Gr. *λιθάργυρος*; *λίθος*, stone, and *ἀργυρος*, silver.] Protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air.

LĪTHE, *a.* [A.-S. *lithē*.] Pliant; flexible; limber.

LĪTHE'NESS, *n.* State of being lithel.

LĪTHE'SÔME, *a.* Pliant; limber.

LĪTH'IC, *a.* [Gr. *λίθος*; *λίθος*, stone.] Relating to the stone in the bladder.

LĪTH'IO-GRĀPH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [To *λίθος*, stone, and *γράφειν*, to write] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing. — *n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

LĪTH'IOGRĀ-PHER, *n.* One who practices lithography.

LĪTH'IO-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Relating to
LĪTH'IO-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } lithography.

LĪTH'IOGRĀ-PHY, *n.* Art by which prints are obtained by a chemical process, from designs made on stone.

LĪTH'ĪOL'O-GŶ, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and *λόγος*, discourse.] 1. The science which treats of rocks. 2. A treatise on stones found in the body.

LĪTH'ĪO'T'O-MĪST, *n.* One who cuts for the stone in the bladder.

LĪTH'ĪO'T'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *λιθοτομία*; *λίθος*, stone, and *τομή*, a cutting.] Operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

LĪTH'IO-TRĪP'SY, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, *τριψίς*, a rubbing.] Operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.

LĪTH'ĪO'T'RĪ-TY, *n.* [Gr. *λίθος*, stone, and Lat. *terere*, *tritum*, to grind.] Operation of breaking a stone in the bladder into small pieces.

LĪT'I-GANT, *a.* Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit. — *n.* One engaged in a lawsuit.

LĪT'I-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *litigare*, -*gatum*; *lis*, contest, and *agere*, to carry on.] To contest in law. — *v. i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process.

LĪT'I-GĀTION, *n.* A suit at law.

LĪ-TĪG'ĪOŪS (-tj'us), *a.* Contentious; fond of litigation.

LĪ-TĪG'ĪOŪS-NESS (-tj'us-ness), *n.* Disposition to engage in lawsuits.

LĪT'MUS, *n.* [H. Ger. *lackmus*; *lack*, lacker, and *mus*, pap.] A purple dye, which turns blue with alkalis and red with acids.

LĪT'TER, *n.* [Low Lat. *lectaria*; Lat. *lectus*, couch.] 1. A bed that may be easily carried about. 2. A coarse bed of straw or hay for animals; also, a covering of straw for plants. 3. A confused mass of objects little val-

ued; rubbish. 4. The number of pigs or kittens, &c., born at once. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put into a disordered condition. 2. To give birth to.

LITTERATEUR (lă-tă-ră-tür'), *n.* [Fr.] A literary man.

LIT/TLE, a. [LESS; LEAST.] [A.-S. *lytel, litel*.] 1. Small in size or extent; diminutive. 2. Brief; short. 3. Small in quantity or amount. 4. insignificant; contemptible. 5. Slight; inconsiderable. — *n.* A small quantity, amount, or space. — *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much.

LIT/TLE-NESS, n. State or quality of being little.

LIT/TO-RAL, a. [Lat. *littoralis*, fr. *litus*, the sea-shore.] Belonging to a shore, as of the sea.

LIT-TÜR/GIC, } a. Pertaining to a
LIT-TÜR/GIC-AL, } liturgy.

LIT'UR-GY, n. [Gr. *leitourgia*, public worship; *leitros*, public, and *ergon*, to work.] Established formulas or entire ritual for public worship.

LIVE (liv), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *libban, lifian*.] 1. To have life. 2. To pass one's life or time as to habits or constitution. 3. To abide; to reside. 4. To remain; to last. 5. To feed; to subsist. 6. To acquire a livelihood. — *v. t.* 1. To spend, as one's life. 2. To act habitually in conformity to.

LIVE, a. 1. Having life. 2. Full of earnestness; active; wide awake. 3. Ignited.

LIVE/LI-HOÖD, n. Means of living.

LIVE/LI-NESS, n. State of being lively. 2. Effervescence, as of liquors.

SYN. — Sprightliness; gaiety; animation; vivacity; smartness; briskness; activity. — *Liveliness* is an habitual feeling of life and interest; *gaiety* refers more to a temporary excitement of the animal spirits; *animation* implies a warmth of emotion and a corresponding vividness of expressing it, awakened by the presence of something which strongly affects the mind; *vivacity* is a feeling between liveliness and animation, having the permanency of the one, and, to some extent, the warmth of the other.

LIVE/LÖNG, a. Long in passing.

LIVE/LY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Endowed with or manifesting life; living. 2. Brisk; vivacious; active. 3. Gay; animated. 4. Representing life; life-like. 5. Bright; vivid; glowing. — *adv.* With strong resemblance of life.

LIV'ER, n. 1. One who lives. 2. A resident. 3. An eater or provider of food, &c. 4. [A.-S. *lifer*.] The largest gland of the body. It secretes the bile.

LIV'ER-WORT (-würt), *n.* A plant between the lichens and mosses, found in moist places, on rocks, &c.

LIV'ER-Y, n. [O. Fr. *livrée*, a thing delivered, a gift of clothes: *livrer*, to deliver.] 1. Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements. 2. That which is delivered out stately or formally, as clothing, food, &c.; esp. the peculiar dress of the serv-

ants of a nobleman or gentleman; also, the whole body of those wearing such a dress.

LIV'ER-Y-MAN (livo), *n.* 1. One who wears a livery. 2. A freeman of the city in London.

LIV'ER-Y-STÄ/BLE, n. A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided. See **LIVERY**, No. 2.

LIV'ID, a. [Lat. *lividus*.] Black and blue; discolored, as flesh, by a bruise.

LIV'ING, a. 1. Having life; active; lively. 2. Continually flowing. 3. Solid or unquarried, as rock. 4. Producing action and vigor. — *n.* 1. Means of subsistence; livelihood. 2. Benefice of a clergyman. 3. One who is alive, or those who are alive.

LIV'RE (liv'er or lē'vr), *n.* [Fr.] A French money equal to 183 cents; — not now in use.

LIX-IV'IAL, a. [Lat. *lixivius*; *lix*, ashes, *lye*.] 1. Obtained from, or resembling *lye*. 2. Containing, or having the qualities of, the alkaline salts from the ashes of wood.

LIX-IV'ATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To leach.

LIX-IV'ATE, a. Pertaining to *lye*.

LIX-IV'UM, n. [Lat.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts from wood ashes; *lye*.

LIZ'ARD, n. [Lat. *lacerta*.] A four-footed reptile, having an elongate, round body, a very long, round tail, and a free tongue.

LĀMĀ (lä'mā or lä'mā), *n.* [Peruv.] A ruminating mammal found in South America, and allied to the camel.

LŌ, interj. [A.-S. *llama*.] *Llama*.

LŌ, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay a burden on; to lade; to freight. 2. To encumber; to bestow in abundance. 3. To charge, as a gun.

LŌAD'STÄR, n. [A.-S. *lādu, lād*, course, a leading.] The star that leads; the polestar. [Written also *lodestar*.]

LŌAD'STÖNE, n. A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity. [Written also *lodestone*.]

LŌÄF (lāf), *n. [A.-S. *hlāf, lāf*.] A large regularly-shaped mass, as of bread or sugar. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To spend time in idleness; to loiter. — *v. t.* To waste lazily.*

LŌÄF'ER, n. [Ger. *läufer*, fr. *laufen*,

lofen, to run.] An idle man; a vagrant.

LŌÄM, n. [A.-S. *lām*.] A rich friable soil. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with loam.

LŌÄM'Y, a. Consisting of, or like, loam.

LŌÄN, n. [A.-S. *lān*, fr. *lihen*, to lend.] 1. Act of lending. 2. That which is lent. 3. A permission to use. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lend.

LŌÄTH, a. [A.-S. *lādth*, hostile, odious.] Unwilling; reluctant. See **LŌTH**.

LŌÄTHE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To have a great disgust of the appetite for. 2. To dislike greatly.

SYN. — To abhor; detest; abominate. See **DETEST**.

LŌÄTH'FUL, a. 1. Full of loathing. 2. Exciting loathing; disgusting.

LŌÄTH'ING, n. Extreme disgust.

LŌÄTH'SÖME (lōth'sum), *a.* 1. Exciting great disgust. 2. Exciting hatred or abhorrence; odious.

LŌÄTH'SÖME'NESS, n. Quality of exciting great disgust or abhorrence.

LŌÄVES (lōvz), *n.; pl.* of *Loaf*.

LŌÄ'BY, n. [Low Lat. *lobia, lobbia*, a covered portico; Ger. *laube*, arbor, bower.] 1. An inclosed place communicating with an apartment; also, a small waiting-room. 2. The men who frequent such a place in a hall of legislation for the sake of business with the legislators. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To solicit members of a legislature in the lobby or elsewhere, with a view to influence their votes.

LŌBE, n. [Gr. *λοβός*.] Any division of a somewhat rounded form.

LŌBED, a. Having lobes.

LŌ-BĒ/LĀ, n. [From *Lobel*, botanist to James I.] A plant used in medicine as an emetic, &c.

LŌB'LŌL-LY, n. Water-gruel, or spoon-meat; — so called by seamen.

LŌB'LŌL-LY-BOY, n. A surgeon's attendant on shipboard.

LŌB'STER, n. [Prob. corrupted from Lat. *locusta, locusta marina*, a marine shell-fish.] A large, long-tailed crustacean, used for food.

LŌB'ULE, n. A small lobe.

LŌB'ULÄ, a. [Lat. *localis*; *locus*, place.] Pertaining or confined to a particular spot, place, or district.

LŌ'CAL-ISM, n. State of being local.

LŌ-CÄL'ITY, n. 1. Existence in a place. 2. Position; situation. 3. Limitation to a place.

LŌ'CAL-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To fix in, or assign to, a definite place.

LŌ'CAL-LY, adv. As to place.

LŌ'CÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *locare, -catum*; *locus*, place.] 1. To place; to set in a particular spot. 2. To designate the place of. 3. To select or determine the bounds of.

LŌ-CÄ'TION (lō), *n.* 1. The act of placing. 2. Place where something is located. 3. A tract of land designated in place. 4. Identification of a place or site, according to the description given in a plan, map, &c.



Lizard.



Llama.

LŌ'CA-TĪVE, *a.* (*Gram.*) Indicating place, or the place where, or wherein.
LŌ'CH (lŏk), *n.* [*Gael.* See LAKE.] A lake; a bay. [*Scot.*]
LŌ'CK, *n.* [*A.-S. loc*, inclosure, fastening of a door.] 1. A fastening, as for a door, a lid, &c. 2. A state of being fixed. 3. A place which is locked up. 4. Works which confine the water in a canal. 5. Part of a fire-arm. 6. A tuft of hair; a flock. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fasten with a lock. 2. To fasten so as to impede motion. 3. To shut up or confine. 4. To close fast. 5. To encircle or inclose. 6. To furnish with locks, as a canal. — *v. i.* 1. To become fast. 2. To unite closely by mutual insertion.
LŌ'CK'AGE, *n.* 1. Materials for locks in a canal. 2. Toll for passing locks. 3. Amount of elevation and descent made by locks.
LŌ'CKED'-JAW (lŏk't-), *n.* A violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw, suspending its motion.
LŌ'CK'ER, *n.* A close place, that may be closed with a lock.
LŌ'CK'ET, *n.* [*Dim. of lock.*] 1. A catch to fasten a necklace, &c. 2. A little gold case worn as an ornament.
LŌ'CK'-JAW, *n.* See LOCKED-JAW.
LŌ'CK'-SMITH, *n.* A maker or mender of locks.
LŌ'CK'-ŪP, *n.* A place where arrested persons are temporarily confined.
LŌ'CO-MŌ'TĪON, *n.* [*Lat. locus*, place, and *motio*, motion.] Act or power of moving from place to place.
LŌ'CO-MŌ'TĪVE (lŏ), *a.* 1. Changing place, or able to change place. 2. Occupied in producing motion.
LŌ'CO-MŌ'TĪVE, } *n.* A
LŌ'CO-MŌ'TĪVE-ĒN'GINE, } wheel-
 carriage supporting and driven by a steam-engine.
LŌ'EUST, *n.* [*Lat. locusta.*] A jumping insect, closely resembling the grasshopper.
LŌ'EUST-TREE, } *n.* A large
 North American tree, producing white, fragrant flowers.
LŌDE, *n.* [*A.-S. lād, lātu*, course, *lædan*, to lead.] 1. A metallic vein, or any regular vein or course. 2. A cut or reach of water.
LŌDE'STAR, *n.* See LOADSTAR.
LŌDE'STONE, *n.* See LOADSTONE.
LŌDGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*See infra.*] 1. To lay or deposit for keeping. 2. To throw in; to place. 3. To fix in the memory. 4. To furnish with a temporary habitation; to harbor. — *v. i.* 1. To reside; to dwell. 2. To dwell for a time. — *n.* [*O. H. Ger. lauba*, N. H. Ger. *laube*, arbor, bower.] 1. A place in which one may find shelter. 2. House of the gate-keeper on a gentleman's estate. 3. A secret association; also, the place in which they assemble.



Locust.

LŌDĠ'ER, *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room.
LŌDĠ'ING, *n.* 1. A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time. 2. Harbor; cover.
LŌDĠ'MENT (lŏdġ), *n.* 1. Act of lodging.
LŌDĠ'MENT (lŏdġ), *n.* 1. Act of being lodged. 2. A lodging-place; room. 3. Occupation and intrenchment of a position, by a besieging party.
LŌFT (lŏft), *n.* [*Allied to lift.*] 1. Floor or space under a roof. 2. A gallery in a church, hall, &c. 3. A room placed above another.
LŌFT'Ī-LY, *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.
LŌFT'Ī-NESS, *n.* 1. Elevation; height. 2. Grandeur; sublimity. 3. Haughtiness; arrogance.
LŌFT'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [*A.-S. loftan*, airy, high.] 1. Lifted high up; towering. 2. Elevated in character, rank, or style. 3. Characterized by pride.
LŌG, *n.* [*Cf. clog* and *D. log*, heavy.] 1. A bulky piece or stick of wood. 2. An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion. 3. The record of the rate of a ship's velocity.
LŌG'A-RĪTHM, *n.* [*Gr. λόγος*, word, account, proportion, and *ἀριθμός*, number.] The exponent of a power to which another given invariable number must be raised in order to produce that given number.
LŌG'A-RĪTHMIC, } *a.* Pertaining
LŌG'RĪTHMIC-AL, } to, or consist-
 ing of, logarithms.
LŌG'-BŌOK, *n.* A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather, &c.
LŌG'-CABIN, *n.* A log-house.
LŌG'GER-HEAD, *n.* [*From log* and *head.*] 1. A blockhead; a dunce. 2. A spherical mass of iron used to heat tar. — *To be at loggerheads*, to be at strife.
LŌG'IC, *n.* [*Gr. λογική* (sc. τέχνη); fr. *λόγος*, speech, reason.] Science of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted.
LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to logic; used in logic. 2. According to the rules of logic. 3. Skilled in logic.
LŌG'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a logical manner. [*In logic.*]
LŌ-Ġ'CIAN (-jŏsh'an), *n.* One skilled
LŌĠ'-LINE, *n.* A line about 150 fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.
LŌĠ'MAN (lŏ), *n.* One who cuts and conveys logs to a mill. [*Amer.*]
LŌ-GŌM'A-CHY, *n.* [*Gr. λογομαχία*, fr. *λόγος*, word, and *μάχη*, fight.] A war of words.
LŌĠŌ-TYPE, *n.* [*Gr. λόγος*, word, and *τύπος*, type.] A type, containing two or more letters; as, *x, z, ff*.
LŌĠ'-RŌLL, *v. i.* 1. To assist in rolling and collecting logs for burning.

2. To help another in consideration of help from him in return, especially in matters of legislative action.
LŌĠ'WOOD, *n.* [*From being imported in logs.*] The heart-wood of a South American tree, used in red dyes.
LŌIN, *n.* [*Lat. lumbus*] 1. Part of an animal just above the hip-bone, on either side. 2. *pl.* A corresponding part of the human body; reins.
LŌI'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*O. H. Ger. lotar.*] To be slow in moving; to be dilatory.
 SYN. — To linger; lag; saunter. — *Loter* and *lag* have a bad sense, denoting that a person is *dilatory* through laziness, or *remains behind* while others are advancing. One may *linger* or *lengthen* out his time or stay from a regret to leave scenes which had been dear to him. *To saunter* is the act of a mere idler, who moves about carelessly with no definite end or object.
LŌI'TER-ER, *n.* One who loiters.
LŌLL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Ccel. lolla.*] 1. To act lazily; hence, to lie at ease. 2. To hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue. — *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue.
LŌNE, *a.* [*Abbrev. fr. alone.*] 1. Having no company; solitary; single. 2. Unmarried, or in widowhood.
LŌNE'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Condition of being lonely. 2. Love of retirement.
LŌNE'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Sequestered from company or neighbors. 2. Alone, or in want of company.
 SYN. — Solitary; lone; lonesome; retired; unfrequented; secluded.
LŌNE'SOME, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Secluded from society; solitary. 2. Depressed by solitude; lonely.
LŌNG (lŏng), *a.* [-ER; -EST (82).] [*A.-S.*] 1. Drawn out in a line; protracted. 2. Extended in time. 3. Far away; distant. 4. Dilatory. 5. Continued through a considerable time, or to a great length. — *adv.* 1. To a great extent in space or time. 2. At a point of duration far distant. 3. Through the whole extent. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. langian*, to stretch out the mind after, to crave.] 1. To desire earnestly. 2. To have an eager or craving appetite.
LŌNGE, *n.* [*Abbreviated from al-longe.*] A thrust. See LUNGE.
LŌN-ĠĒVĪ-TY, *n.* Length or duration of life; esp., great length of life.
LŌNG'ING, *n.* Eager desire; craving.
LŌNG'ISH, *a.* Somewhat long.
LŌN'Ġ-TŪDE (58), *n.* [*Lat. longitudo*, fr. *longus*, long.] 1. Length. 2. Portion of the equator between the meridian of a given place, and the meridian of some other given place.
LŌN'Ġ-TŪD'Ī-NAL, *a.* 1. Relating to longitude. 2. Running lengthwise.
LŌN'Ġ-TŪD'Ī-NAL-LY, *adv.* In the direction of length.
LŌNG'-MĒASŪRE (-mĕz'ur), *n.* A measure of length.
LŌNG'-PRĪMER, *n.* A kind of type between small pica and bourgeois.

This type is long-primer.

LÖNG'SHÖRE-MAN, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *along shore man.*] A laborer employed about the wharves of a seaport in loading vessels, &c.

LÖNG'-SIGHT'ED (-sit'), *a.* 1. Able to see to a great distance; hence, sagacious. 2. Able to see objects distinctly at a distance, but not close at hand.

LÖNG'-SUF'FER-ANCE, *n.* Forbearance to punish.

LÖNG'-SUF'FER-ING, *a.* Patient; not easily provoked. — *n.* Long endurance; patience of offense.

LÖNG'-WIND'ED, *a.* Tedious in argument; or narration; prolix.

LÖN, *n.* [Prob. fr. Fr. *lot* (pronounced *lò*), lot, prize.] A game at cards. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beat by winning every trick in the game.

LÖOF, or **LÖÖF**, *n.* [Also written *luff*.] [Allied to A.-S. *lyft*, Goth. *luftus*, the air.] After-part of a ship's bow.

LOOK (27), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *lōcian*.] 1. To direct the eye toward an object. 2. To consider. 3. To wait for expectantly. 4. To penetrate; to solve. 5. To watch; to observe narrowly; to scrutinize. 6. To seem; to appear. 7. To face; to front. — *v. t.* 1. To subdue or influence by looks or presence. 2. To manifest by a look. — *n.* 1. Cast of countenance; aspect. 2. Act of looking. 3. View; watch.

LOOKING-GLASS, *n.* A glass which reflects images; a mirror.

LOOK'OUT, *n.* 1. A careful looking for any object or event. 2. Place from which observation is made. 3. One engaged in watching.

LOOM, *n.* [A.-S. *lōma*.] A frame or machine in which a weaver forms cloth. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *lōmian*, to shine.] To appear above the surface, or to appear indistinctly and larger than the reality, as a distant object.

LÖON, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *lun*, poor, needy.] A sorry fellow; a rascal. 2. [Ceel. *lōmr*, Ger. *lomme*.] A swimming and diving bird, of the arctic regions.

LÖOP, *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *lúb*, *lúba*, loop, noose, fold.] 1. A doubling of a string. 2. A small, narrow opening. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten or ornament, by means of loops.

LÖOP'-HÖLE, *n.* 1. A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulk-head of a ship. 2. A hole that gives the means of escape.

LÖÖSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *lōsan*, *lysian*.] 1. To untie or unbind; to relieve. 2. To release from any thing obligatory; to absolve. 3. To relax; to loosen. 4. To undo; to unlock. — *v. i.* To set sail. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Allied to *lose*.] 1. Unbound; untied. 2. Not tight or close. 3. Not close or compact. 4. Not concise or precise; vague. 5. Not strict or rigid. 6. Having lax bowels. 7. Dissolute; unchaste.

LÖÖSE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a loose manner; not firmly. 2. Wantonly; unchastely; negligently.

LÖÖSEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S.

lōsan, *lysian*. See **LOOSE**, *v. t.*] To make loose; to free from restraint; to relax. — *v. i.* To become loose.

LÖÖSE'NESS, *n.* State of being loose.

LÖÖT, *n.* [Hind.] Act of plundering in a conquered city; also, plunder.

LÖP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [D. *lubben*, to cut, geld.] 1. To cut off, as the top of any thing. 2. To cut partly off and bend down. — *n.* That which is cut off, as from trees.

LÖPP'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. II. Ger. *liberen*, to curdle.] To turn sour and coagulate, as milk.

LÖP'SID-ED, *a.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

LO-QUÁ'CIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *loquax*, *loquacis*, fr. *loqui*, to speak.] 1. Given to continual talking. 2. Speaking; noisy.

SYN. — See **GARRULOUS**.

LO-QUÁC'ITY, *n.* Habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

SYN. — Talkativeness; garrulity.

LÖRD, *n.* [A.-S. *hlāford*, *lāford*, i. e., bread-keeper; *hlāf*, bread, loaf, and *weardian*, to take care of.] 1. A master; a ruler; a governor. 2. A nobleman of any rank above that of a baronet; also a bishop, if a member of Parliament. [Eng.] 3. A title bestowed on the persons above named. 4. A husband. 5. The Supreme Being. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To play the lord; to domineer.

LÖRD'LI-NESS, *a.* 1. Dignity; high station. 2. Pride; haughtiness.

LÖRD'LING, *n.* A little or petty lord.

LÖRD'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Becoming a lord; relating to a lord. 2. Proud; haughty; imperious.

SYN. — Overbearing; tyrannical; despotic; domineering; arrogant; insolent.

LÖRD'SHÍP, *n.* 1. State of being a lord; hence, a title applied to a lord. 2. Territory of a lord; a manor. 3. Dominion; power; authority.

LÖRE, *n.* [A.-S. *lār*; *læran*, to teach.] Knowledge gained from reading or study; learning.

LÖRG'ETZE (lorn-yét'), *n.* [Fr.] An opera-glass.

LÖRT'-ÊTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *loricare*, -atum; *lorica*, a leather cuirass.] 1. To plate over. 2. To cover with a fire-proof coating, as a chemical vessel.

LÖRN, *a.* [A.-S. *loren*, p. p. of *lōsan*, to lose.] Forsaken; lonely.

LÖSE (lōz), *v. t.* [LOST; LOSING.] [A.-S. *lōsan*.] 1. To part with or to be deprived of; to forfeit. 2. To throw away; to waste; to squander. 3. To miss, so as not to be able to find. 4. To perplex or bewilder. 5. To ruin; to destroy. 6. To fail to obtain. — *v. i.* 1. To forfeit any thing in contest. 2. To suffer loss by comparison.

LÖSER, *n.* One who loses.

LÖSS (21), *n.* [A.-S. *los*. See **LOSE**.] 1. Act of losing; failure; destruction; privation. 2. State of having lost. 3. That which is lost; waste.

SYN. — Detriment; injury; damage.

LÖST (21), *a.* 1. Unintentionally rid of; missing. 2. Forfeited. 3. No longer held or possessed. 4. Thrown away; wasted; squandered. 5. Bewildered; perplexed. 6. Ruined or destroyed. 7. Hardened beyond recovery. 8. Not visible.

LÖT, *n.* [A.-S. *hlót*, lot.] 1. Chance; accident; hazard; fortune. 2. A contrivance to determine a question by chance. 3. That which falls to one by chance. 4. A distinct parcel; a separate part. 5. A quantity or large number. [Colloq.] 6. Any distinct portion of land. [Amer.] — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To allot; to assign. 2. To separate; to assort.

LÖTH, *a.* [See **LOATHÉ**.] 1. Hating; detesting. 2. Unwilling; reluctant.

LÖTION, *n.* [Lat. *lotio*, fr. *lavare*, *lotum*, to wash.] 1. A washing, especially of the skin. 2. A liquid preparation for the skin.

LÖT'TER-Y, *n.* [See **LOT**.] A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

LÖTUS, *n.* [Lat. *lotus*, Gr. *Aorós*.] 1. A plant of several genera. 2. An ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily.

LÖUD, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *hlūd*.] 1. Making a great sound. 2. Clamorous; boisterous. 3. Emphatical; impressive. — *adv.* With loudness; loudly.

LÖUD'LY, *adv.* In a loud manner; LOUD'NESS, *n.* Great sound or noise.

LÖUGH (lōk), *n.* [Celt. *loch*, *luch*.] A loch. See **LOCH**.

LÖURS-D'OR (lōv'e-ōsr'), *n.* [Fr., a Louis of gold.] An old French gold coin, equal to about \$4.84.

LÖUNGE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *longe*, for a long time; hence, O. Eng. *lungis*, a slow, heavy fellow.] 1. To spend time lazily. 2. To recline at ease; to loze. — *n.* 1. An idle gait or stroll. 2. Act of reclining at ease. 3. A place for lounging. 4. A sort of couch.

LÖUN'GER, *n.* An idler; one who LOUSE (150), *n.* [A.-S. *lūs*, fr. Goth. *lūsjan*, to devour.] A parasitic insect, having a sucking mouth.

LÖUS'Y, *a.* Swarming with lice; infested with lice.

LÖUT, *n.* A mean, awkward fellow.

LÖU'VER (lōv'er), *n.* [Fr. *l'ouvert*, *l'ouvert*, the opening.] An opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke, &c.

Lower window, an opening in a steeple, crossed by a series of sloping boards.

LÖV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

LÖV'ÁGE, *n.* [From Fr. *livèche*, fr. Lat. *ligusticum*, a plant of Liguria.] A plant, sometimes used in medicine.

LÖVE (lūv), *n.* [A.-S. *lufe*, *lufu*.] 1. Devotion or attachment to another, esp. to one of the opposite sex; affection. 2. Courtship. 3. Object of affection. 4. Benevolence; kindness; charity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *lufian*.] 1. To be pleased or delighted

with; to be fond of; to like. 2. To have benevolence or good-will toward. 3. To delight in with pre-eminent affection.—*v. i.* To delight; to take pleasure; to be in love.

LOVE-FEAST, *n.* A religious festival of the Methodists, &c.

LOVE-KNOT (lŭv'nŏt), *n.* An intricate kind of knot;—emblematical of love. [ing love.]

LOVE-LĒT'TER, *n.* A letter professing love.

LOVE/LI-NESS, *n.* State of being lovely; amiableness. [love.]

LOVE-LÖRN, *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

LOVE/LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love.

SYN.—Amiable; pleasing; charming; delectable; delightful; each in ting.

LÖVER, *n.* 1. One who loves. 2. One in love with a person of the opposite sex. 3. One who likes. [love.]

LÖVE-SICK, *a.* Languishing with love.

LÖV'ING-KIND'NESS, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

LÖW (lö), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Allied to *lie*.] 1. Occupying an inferior position. 2. Not rising to the usual height. 3. Deep. 4. Below the usual rate, amount, or value. 5. Depressed in the scale of sounds; grave. 6. Not very distant from the equator. 7. Depressed; dejected. 8. Humble in rank. 9. Vulgar; base; dishonorable. 10. Feeble; weak. 11. Impoverished. 12. Moderate; reasonable.—*adv.* 1. In a low position or manner. 2. Cheaply. 3. Humbly; meanly. 4. With a depressed voice. 5. In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hlöwan*.] To bellow as an ox or cow.

LÖW'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Eng. *lover*, compar. of *low*.] 1. To cause to descend; to let down. 2. To bring down; to humble. 3. To reduce in value, amount, &c.—*v. i.* To fall; to grow less; to diminish.

LÖW'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [N. H. Ger. *lavern*, to lurk.] 1. To be clouded; to threaten a storm. 2. To look sullen.

LÖW'ER-CÄSE, *a.* (*Print.*) Pertaining to the lower case;—used to denote the small letters in distinction from capitals.

LÖW'ER-MÖST, *a.* Lowest. [gloomy.]

LÖW'ER-Y (lou'er-y), *a.* Cloudy; cloudy.

LÖW'LAND, *n.* A low or level country. [ly; humility.]

LÖW'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being low.

LÖW'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Not high or elevated. 2. Mean; low. 3. Humble. 4. Meek; free from pride.—*adv.* 1. Humbly; meekly. 2. Meanly. [ing low.]

LÖW'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being low.

LÖW-PRĒSS'ÜRE, *a.* Exerting a pressure of less than fifty pounds to the square inch. [pressed.]

LÖW-SPIR'IT-ED, *a.* Dejected; dejected.

LÖX'O-DRÖM'ICES, *n. sing.* [Gr. *λοξός*, slanting, and *δρομος*, course.] Art or method of oblique sailing by the rhumb line.

LÖY'AL, *a.* [Lat. *legalis*; *lex*, legis,

law.] 1. Faithful to the sovereign or the lawful government. 2. Faithful to a lover or friend.

LÖY'AL-IST, *n.* One who is loyal.

LÖY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a loyal manner.

LÖY'AL-TY, *n.* State or quality of being loyal; fidelity to a superior, or to duty, love, &c.

LÖZ'ENG'E, *n.* [Prob. from Gr. *λοζός*, oblique, and Lat. *angulus*.] 1. A rhomb. 2. A small cake of sugar, enge (l.) &c., often medicated.

LÖB'BER, *n.* A heavy, clumsy fellow; a clown. [sy.]

LÖB'BER-LY, *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy.

LÖB'RRI-CANT, *n.* That which lubricates.

LÖB'RRI-CÄTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *lubricare*, -*catum*.] To make smooth or slippery. [catum.]

LÖB'RRI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of lubricating.

LÖB'RRI-CÄ'TY, *n.* 1. Slipperiness. 2. Aptness to glide over any thing. 3. Instability. 4. Lasciviousness.

LÖB'RRI-CÖUS, *a.* 1. Smooth; slippery. 2. Wavering.

LÖC'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *lucens*, shining; *lux*, light.] Shining; bright.

LÖC'ERN, *n.* [Fr. *luzerne*, of Celtic origin.] A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

LÖC'ERN'AL, *a.* [Lat. *lucerna*, lamp.] Of, or pertaining to, a lamp.

LÖC'ID, *a.* [Lat. *lucidus*; *lux*, light.] 1. Shining; bright. 2. Clear; transparent. 3. Easily understood.

SYN.—Luminous; sane; reasonable. See **LUMINOUS**.

LÖC'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being lucid.

LÖC'IFI-ER, *n.* [Lat., light-bringing, the morning star.] 1. The planet Venus, when morning star. 2. Satan. 3. A match tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction.

LÖC'IFÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of light; resembling light.

LÖCK, *n.* [Icel. *lukka*, N. H. Ger. *glöck*.] 1. That which happens to a person; chance; hap; fate; fortune. 2. Good fortune.

LÖCK'LY, *adv.* By good fortune.

LÖCK'LI-NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being fortunate. 2. A favorable issue or event. [fortunate.]

LÖCK'LESS, *a.* Without luck; unlucky.

LÖCK'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Favored by luck; fortunate. 2. Producing good by chance.

SYN.—Successful; fortunate; prosperous; auspicious.

LÖC'ERA-TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *lucraticus*.] Gainful; profitable.

LÖC'ERE (lŭ'ker), *n.* [Lat. *lucrum*.] Gain in money or goods; profit.

LÖC'EU-BRÄTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *lucubrare*, -*bratum*, *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp.

LÖC'EU-BRÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Nocturnal study. 2. That which is composed by night.

LÖC'U-LĒNT, *a.* [Lat. *luculentus*, from *lux*, light.] 1. Clear; transparent. 2. Evident.

LÖDI-CRÖUS, *a.* [Lat. *ludicus*; *ludus*, play, sport.] Adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt.

SYN.—Laughable; ridiculous.—We speak of a thing as *ludicrous* when it tends to produce laughter; as *laughable* when the impression is stronger, resulting in a hearty laugh; as *ridiculous* when contempt is more or less mingled with the merriment created.

LÖDI-CRÖUS-LY, *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

LÖDI-CRÖUS-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being ludicrous.

LÖFF, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *loeven*.] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind.—*n.* [See **LOOF**.] 1. Side of a ship toward the wind. 2. Act of sailing close to the wind.

LÖG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] [A.-S. *lucan*, to pluck out.] 1. To haul; to drag. 2. To convey with labor.—*n.* Any thing drawn with difficulty; also, the effort of drawing or carrying any thing heavy.

LÖG'GÄGE, *n.* [From *lug*.] 1. A traveler's trunks, &c. 2. Something of more weight than value.

LÖG'GER, *n.* A small vessel with three masts and a running bowsprit.

LÖ-GÜ'BRI-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *lugubris*.] Mournful; indicating sorrow.

LÖKE'WÄRM, *a.* [A.-S. *lucan*, warm, remiss.] 1. Moderately warm; tepid. 2. Not zealous; indifferent. [ence.]

LÖKE'WÄRM-LY, *adv.* With indifference.

LÖKE'WÄRM-NESS, *n.* State of being lukewarm; indifference.

LÖLL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *lullen*, to cry like a cat, sing badly.] To soothe to sleep; to quiet.—*v. t.* To become gradually calm; to subside.—*n.* 1. Power of soothing. 2. A season of temporary quiet after a storm.

LÖLL'A-BY, *n.* [From *lull*.] A song to quiet babes. [bago.]

LÖM-BÄG'I-NOÜS, *a.* Relating to lumbar.

LÖM-BÄ'GO, *n.* [O. Lat., from *lumbus*, loin.] Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back.

LÖM'BAR, *a.* [Lat. *lumbus*, loin.] Pertaining to the loins.

LÖM'BER, *n.* [Prob. from *Lombard*, the Lombards being the pawnbrokers of the middle ages.] 1. Any thing useless and cumbersome; things thrown aside as useless. 2. Timber sawed or split for use. [*Amer.*]—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To heap together in disorder. 2. To fill with lumber.—*v. i.* 1. To move heavily. 2. To rumble. 3. To cut lumber in the forest, and prepare it for market. [*Amer.*]

LÖM-BRIC-AL, *a.* [Lat. *lumbicus*, a worm.] Resembling a worm.

LÖMI-NÄ-RY, *n.* [Lat. *luminar*, *luminaris*, a light.] 1. Any orb or body that gives light. 2. One that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

LÖMI-NIF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *lumen*, light, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing light. [luminous.]

LÖMI-NÖS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being

LŪ'MI-NOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *luminosus*.] 1. Shining; emitting light. 2. Bright. 3. Clear, as if illuminated.

SYN.—Lucid.—A thing is lucid when pervaded by light, as a *lucid* stream; it is *luminous* when it sends forth light to surrounding objects, as a *luminous* body. Hence, we speak of an argument as *lucid*, when it is remarkably clear, and as *luminous*, when it pours upon a subject the mingled light of reasoning and illustration.

LŪ'MI-NOŪS-LY, *adv.* In a luminous manner. [clearness.]

LŪ'MI-NOŪS-NESS, *n.* Brightness; LUMP, *n.* [Allied to *clump*.] 1. A small shapeless mass of matter. 2. A mass of things thrown together without order or distinction.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To throw into a mass. 2. To take in the gross.

LŪMPISH, *a.* 1. Bulky; gross. 2. Dull; stupid. [of lumps.]

LŪMPY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Full LŪ'NA-CY, *n.* [See LUNATIC.] A species of insanity, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon.

SYN.—Insanity; derangement; mania.

LŪ'NAR, *a.* [Lat. *lunaris*; *luna*, the moon.] 1. Pertaining to the moon. 2. Resembling the moon; orb'd. 3. Measured by the revolutions of the moon.

Lunar caustic, fused nitrate of silver;—so named because silver was called *luna* by the old chemists.—*Lunar month*, the time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.—*Lunar year*, the period of twelve lunar months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 34.28 seconds.

LŪ'NATE, { *a.* Having a form like LŪ'NĀ-TED, { that of the half-moon.

LŪ'NĀ-TĪE, *a.* [Lat. *lunaticus*; *luna*, the moon.] Affected by lunacy; moon-struck; insane.—*n.* A person affected by lunacy; a madman.

LŪ'NĀ'TION, *n.* Time from one new moon to the next.

LŪNCH (66), *n.* [Prov. Eng., a large lump of bread, *nunc*, a thick lump.] 1. A slight repast between breakfast and dinner. 2. A place for taking a luncheon.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To take a lunch.

LŪNCH'EON (lŭnch'un), *n.* [From *lunch*.] A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

LŪ-NĒTTE', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *luna*, the moon.] 1. A detached bastion. 2. An aperture for admitting light into a concave ceiling.

LŪNG, *n.* [A.-S. *lung*.] One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.

LŪNGE, *n.* A sudden push or thrust. LŪ'NI-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *luna*, moon, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling the moon in shape.

LŪ'NI-SŌLAR, *a.* [Lat. *luna*, moon, and *sol*, sun.] Resulting from the united action of the sun and moon.

LŪ'NU-LAR, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

LŪ'PINE, *n.* [From Lat. *lupus*, wolf, because it eagerly penetrates into the soil.] A leguminous plant.

LŪ'PU-LĪNE, *n.* [L. Lat. *lupulus*, dim. of Lat. *lupus*, hops.] Bitter principle or fine yellow powder of hops.

LŪRCH, *n.* [W. *lurch*, a frisking, a lurking.] A sudden roll of a ship to one side.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lie in ambush; to lurk. 2. To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship.

LŪRE, *n.* [M. H. Ger. *lueder*, lure, decoy.] 1. An object held out to call a hawk. 2. Any enticement.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To entice; to attract.

LŪRID (89), *n.* [Lat. *luridus*.] Ghastly pale; gloomy.

LŪRK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See LURCH, *n.*] 1. To lie hid; to lie in wait. 2. To keep out of sight.

LŪRK'ING-PLĀCE, *n.* A place in which one lurks.

LŪS'CIOUS (lŭsh'us), *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *luxurious*.] 1. Sweet; delicious. 2. So sweet or rich as to cloy.

LŪS'CIOUS-LY (lŭsh'us-), *adv.* In a luscious manner.

LŪSH, *a.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *luscious*.] Full of juice or succulence.

LŪST, *n.* [A.-S. *lŭsta*, to strike, beat.] 1. Longing desire. 2. Carnal appetite; concupiscence.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To desire eagerly; to long, especially for the gratification of carnal appetite. 2. To have irregular desires.

LŪSTER, { *n.* [Lat. *lustrum*, a puri- LŪST'RE, { featory sacrifice, fr. *lucere*, to be light, to shine.] 1. Brilliance; splendor; brightness. 2. Renown; distinction. 3. A candlestick with pendants of cut glass.

LŪST'FUL, *a.* 1. Having lust. 2. Inclining to lust. [ner.]

LŪST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a lustful manner. LŪST'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being lustful.

LŪS'TI-LY, *adv.* In a lusty manner. LŪS'TI-NESS, *n.* State of being lusty. LŪS'TRAL, *a.* [See LUSTER.] Used in, or pertaining to, purification.

LŪS'TRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of purifying. LŪS'TRING, *n.* [Eng. *luster*, *lustre*, *q. v.*] A species of glossy silk cloth.

LŪS'TROUS, *a.* Bright; shining.

LŪS'TRUM, *n.* [Lat., a purification of the whole Roman people once in five years.] The space of five years.

LŪS'TY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *lust*.] 1. Exhibiting vigor; able of body. 2. Bulky; large.

LŪT'AN-ĪST, *n.* One who plays on the lute.

LŪ-TĀ'RI-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *lutarius*; *lutum*, mud.] Pertaining to, or of the color of, mud.

LŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Act or method of luting vessels.

LŪTE, *n.* 1. [Ar. *al'ūd*; *al*, the, and *ūd*, wood, branch, staff, lute.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument formerly much in use. 2. [Lat. *lutum*, mud.] A composition of clay for making



Lute.

the joints air-tight when exposed to heat.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To coat with lute.

LŪTHER-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Luther, the reformer.—*n.* A disciple or follower of Luther.

LŪTHERN, *n.* [From Lat. *lucerna*, lamp.] A kind of window in the roof of a building; a dormer.

LŪTING, *n.* See LUTE.

LŪX'ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *luxare*, -atum; *luxus*, dislocated.] To put out of joint; to dislocate.

LUX'ATION, *n.* 1. Act of luxating or putting out of joint. 2. That which is luxated.

LUX'URI-ANCE (lugz- or luks-), *n.* LUX'URI-AN-CY (lugz- or luks-), *n.* State of being luxuriant; rank growth; exuberance.

LUX'URI-ANT (lugz- or luks-), *a.* 1. Exuberant in growth. 2. Being in great abundance.

LUX'URI-ANT-LY (lugz- or luks-), *adv.* Very abundantly; exuberantly.

LUX'URI-ATE (lugz- or luks-), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To grow exuberantly. 2. To feed or live luxuriously. 3. To indulge to excess.

LUX'URI-OUS (lugz- or luks-), *a.* 1. Given or administering to luxury. 2. Furnished with luxuries. 3. Softening by pleasure.

LUX'URI-OUS-LY (lugz- or luks-), *adv.* In a luxurious manner.

LUX'URI-OUS-NESS (lugz- or luks-), *n.* State of being luxurious.

LŪX'U-RY (lŭk'shŭ-), *n.* [Lat. *luxuria*.] 1. Excess in eating or drinking, or in costly dress and equipage. 2. Any thing delightful to the senses; a dainty.

SYN.—Voluptuousness; epicurism; effeminacy; sensuality; delicacy.

LŪ-ÇĒ'UM (118), *n.* [Lat., fr. Gr. *λύκεον*, so named after the temple of Apollo *Λυκεος*.] 1. A place in Greece, where Aristotle taught philosophy. 2. A house or apartment, appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions. 3. A higher school in Europe. 4. A literary association.

LŪD'I-AN, *a.* Pertaining to one of the ancient Greek modes or keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character.

LŪE, *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, læg.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbued from wood-ashes.

LŪMPH, *n.* [Lat. *lymphā*.] 1. A pure, transparent fluid. 2. A colorless fluid in animal bodies.

LŪM-PHĀ'TIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph. 2. Frantic.—*n.* A vein-like vessel in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid.

LŪNCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inflict punishment on without the forms of law. [Amer.]

LŪNCH'-LAW, *n.* [Said to be derived fr. a Virginia farmer, named *Lynch*.] The practice of punishing men for crimes, by private unauthorized persons, without a legal trial.

LYNX, n. [Lat. *lynx*, Gr. *λύξ*.] An animal of several species, much resembling the common cat, but having longer ears and a shorter tail. It prowls about at night, and is commonly thought to be very sharp-sighted.



Lynx.

LÝRE, n. [Lat. *lyra*, Gr. *λύρα*.] 1. A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients as an accompaniment to poetry. 2. One of the constellations.

LÝRE'-BÍRD, n. An Australian bird. The male is remarkable for hav-



Lyre.

ing his sixteen tail-feathers arranged in the form of a lyre.

LÝRÍC, a. 1. Pertaining to a **LÝRÍC-AL,** lyre. 2. Fitted to be sung to the lyre; hence, also, appropriate for song.

LÝRÍC, n. 1. A lyric poem; a song. 2. A verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry; — chiefly in the plural. [harp or lyre.]

LÝRÍST, n. One who plays on the

M.

M (em), is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and represents a labial articulation. See *Prin. of Pron.*, § 80. — (*Print.*) A square quadrat, taken as the unit of measurement in ascertaining the amount of type in any work. [Written also *em*.]

MAC-ÁD-AM-ÍZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [From *Mac Adam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones.

MÁC-A-RÓNÍ, n. [Prov. It., from Gr. *μακαρία*, bliss, also, a very dainty food.] 1. An edible paste, made into long, slender tubes. 2. A medley. 3. A top; an exquisite.

MÁC-A-RÓNÍC, a. 1. Relating to, or like, a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected. 2. Consisting of a medley of Latin and vernacular words.

MA-CAWÍ, n. [The native name.] A tropical American large and very showy bird, allied to the parrots.



Macaw.

MÁC-CA-BOY, n. [Called after a district in the Island of Martinique.] Rose-flavored snuff.

MÁCE, n. 1. [O. Fr.] A heavy staff or club. 2. A scepter. 3. A rod used in billiards. 4. [Gr. *μάκρ.*] The aromatic second coat covering the nutmeg.

MÁC'ER-ÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *macerare*, -*ratum*, from *macer*, lean.] To soften and separate by steeping, or by digestion, so as almost to dissolve.

MÁC'ER-ÁTION, n. Act of softening and almost dissolving by steeping.

MÁCHÍ-A-VÉL'IAN (-vél'yan), a. Politically cunning, like *Machiavel*, an Italian writer; crafty.

MÁCHÍ-A-VÉL'IAN-ÍSM, n. Politically cunning, like *Machiavel*, an Italian writer; crafty.

MÁCHÍ-A-VEL-ÍSM, n. Political cunning and artifice.

MÁCHÍ-NAL (mák'-), a. [See *MACHINE*.] Pertaining to machines.

MÁCHÍ-NÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See *MACHINE*.] To form, as a plot or a scheme.

MÁCHÍ-NÁTION, n. A hostile or treacherous scheme formed with deliberation and cunning.

MA-CHÍNE' (-sheen'), n. [Lat. *machina*, machine, device.] 1. Any body or assemblage of bodies, esp. a complex construction, used to transmit and modify force and motion; an engine. 2. Supernatural agency in a poem.

MA-CHÍNER-Y (ma-sheen'er-y'), n. 1. Machines collectively. 2. Working parts of a machine. 3. Means and appliances by which any thing is kept in action. 4. Extraordinary or supernatural agency in a poem or fictitious work.

MA-CHÍNÍST (ma-sheen'íst), n. A constructor of machines and engines.

MÁCK'ER-EL, n. [O. Fr. *maquerel*.] A marine fish, spotted with blue, and largely used for food.



Mackerel.

MÁCK'IN-TÖSH, n. [From the inventor.] A water-proof outer garment.

MÁCK-LE (mák'l), n. [Lat. *macula*, a spot, stain.] (*Print.*) A blur causing a part of the impression to appear double.

MÁC'RO-CÖSM, or MÁ'CRO-CÖSM, n. [Gr. *μακρός*, great, and *κόσμος*, the world.] The great world; the universe; — opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man.

MA-CRÖME-TER, n. [Gr. *μακρός*, long, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

MÁC'U-LÁ, n. ; *pl. MÁC'U-LÆ. [Lat.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the sun.*

MÁC'U-LÁTE, v. t. [Lat. *maculare*, maculatam. See *supra*.] To spot; to stain; to blur.

MÁC'U-LÁTION, n. The act of spotting; a spot; a blemish; a stain.

MÁD, a. [-DER; -DEST.] [A.-S. *gemæd*; Goth. *gamáids*, weak, broken.] 1. Disordered in intellect; crazy. 2. Excited with passionate desire or with wrath; enraged. 3. Proceeding from, or indicating, madness. — *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] To make mad.

MÁD-AM, n. The same as *MADAME*.

MADAME (má-dám'), n.; *pl. MES-DAMES (mā-dám')*. [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*, dame.] A form of address to a lady, especially an elderly or a married lady. [son.]

MÁD-CÁP, n. A rash, hot-headed person.

MÁD'DEN, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To make mad; to craze; to enrage. — *v. i.* To become mad.

MÁD'DER, n. [A.-S. *máddre*.] A certain plant, the root of which is much used in dyeing red.

MÁD'E-FÝ, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *moedre*, to be wet, and *facere*, to make.] To make wet; to moisten.

MA-DÉÍRÁ (-dē- or -da-'), n. A rich wine made in *Mateira*.

MADÉMOISELLE (má-dmwa-zél'), n. ; *pl. MESDEMOISELLES (má-dmwa-zél')*. [Fr., from *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, young lady.] Young woman; miss; — used in address.

MÁD'-HOUSE, n. A house where insane persons are confined.

MÁD'LY, adv. 1. In a mad manner; rashly; wildly. 2. With extreme folly. [person.]

MÁD'MAN (150), n. A lunatic or crazy person.

MÁD'NESS, n. Condition of being mad; disorder of intellect.

Syn. — Insanity; distraction; delirium; craziness; lunacy; rage; fury.

MA-DÖNNÁ, n. [It., my lady.] 1. Madam; my lady. 2. A picture of the Virgin Mary.

MÁD'RÍ-GAL, n. [Gr. *μάδρα*, stall, herd of cattle.] A little amorous poem, called also a *pastoral* poem.

MÁG'A-ZÍNE' (má-g'a-zeen'), n. [Ar. *makhzan*, a storehouse, granary, or cellar.] 1. A storehouse; esp. one for military stores. 2. Place where the powder is kept in a fortification or ship. 3. A miscellaneous pamphlet periodically published.

MÁG'DA-LÉN, n. [From *Mary Magdalene*. See *Luke vii. 36.*] A reformed prostitute.

MÁG'GOT, n. [Allied to A.-S. *madha*, madhu, earth-worm.] 1. A grub; a worm. 2. A whim.

MÁG'GOT-Y, a. 1. Full of maggots. 2. Capricious; whimsical.

MÁ'GÍ, n. pl. [Lat., pl. of *Magus*.] Holy men or sages of the East.

ÖE, DO, WOLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÛE, PULL; Z, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; C, G, hard; AS; EXIST; Y as NG; THIS

MĀ'Ġ-I-ĀN, *a.* Pertaining to the Magi.
— *n.* One of the Magi.

MĀĠ'ĪC, *n.* [Gr. μαγική (sc. τέχνη). See **MAGI**.] Science or practice of evoking spirits or educing the occult powers of nature, and performing things wonderful by their aid.

SYN.— Sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration; enchantment.

MĀĠ'ĪC, } *a.* Relating to magic;
MĀĠ'ĪC-ĀL, } done by enchantment.
MĀĠ'ĪC-ĀL-LY, *adv.* By the arts of magic.

MA-Ġ'ĪCIAN (-jīsh'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; a necromancer.

MĀĠ'IS-TĒ'RI-ĀL, *a.* [Lat. *magisterius*; *magister*, master.] Pertaining or appropriate to a master; authoritative; imperious.

SYN.— Dogmatical; arrogant. — One who is *magisterial*, assumes the air of a master toward his pupils; one who is *dogmatical* lays down his positions in a tone of authority or dictation; one who is *arrogant* insults others by an undue assumption of superiority.

MĀĠ'IS-TĒ'RI-ĀL-LY, *adv.* With the air of a master.

MĀĠ'IS-TRĀ-CY, *n.* 1. Office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. Body of magistrates.

MĀĠ'IS-TRĀTE, *n.* [Lat. *magistratus*; *magister*, master, chief.] A person clothed with power as a public civil power.

MĀĠ'NĀ-ĠHĀRTĀ (kār'tā). [Lat., great charter.] The great charter of English rights, obtained by the barons from King John, A. D. 1215.

MĀĠ'NĀ-NĪM'Ī-TY, *n.* Greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul.

SYN.— Generosity. — In *generosity* there is more of heart; in *magnanimity* more of soul. The former is the virtue of an individual, the latter of one who is elevated by station or influence. *Magnanimity* is shown not only by giving, but by enduring.

MĀĠ-NĀN'Ī-MOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *magnanimus*; *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] 1. Great of mind; of lofty spirit. 2. Liberal and honorable.

MĀĠ-NĀN'Ī-MOŪS-LY, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.

MĀĠ-NĀTE, *n.* [From Lat. *magnus*, great.] A noble or grandee; a person of distinction.

MĀĠ-NĒ'SĪ-Ā (-nē'zhī-ā or -nē'zhā), *n.* [Gr. ἄθος Μαγνητικός, the magnet, also a mineral that looked like silver.] An earth; the oxide of magnesium.

Carbonate of magnesia, a white pulverulent earth used as a mild cathartic.

MĀĠ-NĒ'SĪ-ĀN, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, magnesia.

MĀĠ-NĒ'SĪ-ŪM (-zhi-tim), *n.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MĀĠ'NET, *n.* [Gr. ἄθος Μαγνητός, i. e., Magnesian stone, fr. *Magnesia*, in Thessaly.] 1. The loadstone; an iron ore, which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles. 2. Magnetized steel or iron.

MĀĠ-NĒT'ĪC, } *a.* Relating to, or
MĀĠ-NĒT'ĪC-ĀL, } possessing the properties of, the magnet.

MĀĠ-NĒT'ĪC, *n. sing.* Science of magnetism.

MĀĠ'NET-ISM, *n.* 1. The force in nature which gives rise to the phenomena exhibited by the loadstone, &c. 2. Science which treats of magnetic phenomena. 3. Power of attraction.

Animal magnetism. See **MESMERISM**.

MĀĠ'NET-ĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To communicate magnetic properties to. 2. To attract as if by a magnet. — *v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties.

MĀĠ'NET-O-E-LEC-TRĪC'Ī-TY, *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets.

MĀĠ'NET-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. μαγνήτης, magnet, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring any of the terrestrial magnetic elements.

MĀĠ-NĪF'ĪC, } *a.* [Lat. *magnificus*.
MĀĠ-NĪF'ĪC-ĀL, } *aus*; *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] Grand; splendid; illustrious.

MĀĠ-NĪF'ĪCĀT, *n.* [Lat., it magnifices.] The song of the Virgin Mary, Luke 1. 46.

MĀĠ-NĪF'Ī-CENŒ, *n.* Quality of being magnificent; pomp.

MĀĠ-NĪF'Ī-CENT, *a.* 1. Grand in appearance. 2. Exhibiting grandeur.
SYN.— Splendid; pompous; gorgeous; brilliant; imposing.

MĀĠ-NĪF'Ī-CENT-LY, *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

MĀĠ-NĪ-FĒ'ER, *n.* 1. One who magnifies. 2. An optical instrument, which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

MĀĠ-NĪ-FĒ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *magnificare*; *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make great or greater. 2. To increase the power or glory of; to sound the praises of.

SYN.— To enlarge; amplify; augment; exaggerate; exalt; extol; praise.

MĀĠ-NĪL'Ō-QUENŒ, *n.* Bombast.

MĀĠ-NĪL'Ō-QUENT, *a.* [Lat. *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.] Speaking loftily; bombastic.

MĀĠ-NĪ-TŪDE, *n.* [Lat. *magnitudo*; *magnus*, great.] 1. Extent of dimensions; bulk; size. 2. Greatness; grandeur. 3. Importance.

MĀĠ-NŌ'LĪ-Ā, *n.* [Named after Pierre Magnol.] A tree having large fragrant flowers, found in the southern States.

MĀĠ'PIE, *n.* [From *Mog*, or *Meg*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and *pie*.] A noisy bird, allied to the crow, but smaller, and snobby white below.

MA-HŌG'Ā-NY, *n.* [The native South American name.] A tree of tropical America and its hard reddish-brown wood.

MA-HŌM'ĒD-ĀN, } *n.* See **MOHAM-**
MA-HŌM'ĒT-ĀN, } **MEDAN**.

MĀID, *n.* [A.-S. *mægdh*, *mægdh*, *mæden*.] 1. A virgin; a maiden. 2. A female servant.

MĀID'ĒN (māid'n), *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A maid. 2. An instrument for be-

heading criminals. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to a young unmarried woman. 2. Fresh; new; pure; virgin.

MĀID'ĒN-ĤĒAD, } *n.* 1. State of be-
MĀID'ĒN-HŌOD, } ing a maid; vir-
ginity. 2. Freshness; purity.

MĀID'ĒN-LY, *a.* Becoming a maid; gentle; modest.

MĀID'SĒRV'ANT, *n.* A female ser-
MĀID'HEM, } *n.* See **MAIM**. [vant.]

MĀIL, *n.* [Lat. *macula*, a spot, a mesh.] 1. De-

fensive armor composed of steel rings or plates. 2. Armor; de-

fensive covering. 3. [O. H. Ger.

malha, *malha*, wallet.] A bag for letters and papers. 4. Contents of such a bag. 5. One who, or the carriage which, conveys the mail. — *v. t.*

[-ED; -ING.] 1. To put a coat of mail upon. 2. To prepare for transmission by the mail; to post.

MĀIL'A-BLE, *a.* Proper to be admitted into the mail.

MĀIL'-CŌACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MĀIM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *mahimare*, prob. of Celtic origin.]

1. To deprive of the use of a limb. 2. To deprive of a necessary part.

SYN.— To mutilate; mangle; cripple; disable.

— *n.* 1. Privation of the use of a limb. 2. Any mutilation or injury.

MĀIN, *n.* [A.-S. *māgen*, *magn*, from *magan*, to be able. See **MAV**.] 1. Strength; force; might. 2. Chief or principal part; *specifically*, (a.)

The ocean, as distinguished from a bay, gulf, &c. (b.) The continent, as distinguished from an island. (c.) A principal pile leading from a reservoir. — *a.* 1. Mighty; powerful; vast. 2. First in size, rank, importance, &c.

SYN.— Principal; chief; leading; cardinal; capital.

MĀIN'-DĒCK, *n.* Deck next below the spar deck in frigates.

MĀIN'-LĀND, *n.* The continent; — opposed to *island*.

MĀIN'LV, *adv.* 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; mightily.

MĀIN'MĀST, *n.* The principal mast in a vessel. [a ship.]

MĀIN'SĀIL, *n.* The principal sail in

MĀIN'SPRĪNG, *n.* The moving spring of a watch or clock; hence, the most powerful motive.

MĀIN'-STĀY, *n.* Main support; principal dependence.

MĀIN-TĀIN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *maintenir*; *main*, hand, and *tenir*, to hold.] 1. To hold in any particular state; to keep up. 2. To keep possession of. 3. To continue. 4. To bear the expense of. 5. To support by assertion or argument.

MĀIN-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being maintained.

MĀIN'TE-NANŒ, *n.* 1. Sustenance; support; defense. 2. Means of sus-

tenance.

MAIN'TOP, *n.* Top of the mainmast of a ship or brig.

MAIZE, *n.* [From *mahiz* or *mahis*, the native name in Hayti.] A plant and its fruit, indigenous to America; Indian corn.

MA-JÉS'TIC, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of imposing grandeur.

SYN.—August; splendid; regal; sublime; magnificent; imperial; regal; royal; pompous; stately; lofty; dignified.

MA-JÉS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* With majesty.

MÁJES-TY, *n.* [Lat. *majestas*, fr. O. Lat. *majus*, great.] 1. Grandeur; exalted dignity. 2. Title of a king or queen [in this sense taking a pl.]

MÁJOR, *a.* [Lat. compar. of *magnus*, great.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. 2. More important. — *n.* 1. (*Mil.*) An officer next in rank above a captain. 2. A person of full age. 3. That premise which forms the predicate of the conclusion in a syllogism.

MÁJOR-DÓMO, *n.* [Lat. *major*, greater, and *domus*, house.] A steward.

MÁJOR-GÉNÉRAL, *n.* See **GENERMA-JÓR'TY**, *n.* [L. Lat. *majoritas*.] 1. Rank of a major. 2. Condition of being of age to manage one's own concerns. 3. More than half.

SYN.—Plurality. — In elections, he has a *plurality* who has more votes than any other candidate; he has a *majority* who has more than half the votes given for all the candidates.

MAKE, *v. t.* [MADE; MAKING.] [*A.-S. macian*.] 1. To cause to exist; to produce; to frame; to fashion; to create; hence, to construct; to effect; to do; to gain. 2. To cause to be or become. 3. To esteem, or represent. 4. To require; to compel. 5. To compose; to constitute; to form. 6. To reach or arrive at. — *v. i.* 1. To tend; to proceed; to move. 2. Hence, to contribute; to have effect. 3. To increase; to accrue. — *n.* Structure; texture; construction; shape; form. [tense.]

MAKE-BE-LIÉVE', *n.* A mere pre-MAKER, *n.* One who makes, forms, shapes, or molds; a manufacturer; often, *specifically*, the Creator.

MAKE-SHIFT, *n.* A temporary expedient.

MAKE-WEIGHT (-wät), *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight.

MÁL'A-CHITE (49), *n.* [Gr. *μαλάχη*, mallow; — from its resembling the green color of the leaf.] Native carbonate of copper.

MÁL'A-CÓI/O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *μαλακός*, soft, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which relates to the structure and habits of mollusks.

MÁL'AD-MIN-IS-TRÁTION, *n.* Bad management of business.

MÁL'A-DROIT', *a.* [Fr.] Clumsy; awkward; unskillful.

MÁL'A-DY, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*, fr. Lat. *male aptus*, ill-fitted. *i. e.*, indis-

posed.] 1. A lingering or deep-seated disease or sickness. 2. A moral defect or disorder.

SYN.—Disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; disease; illness. See **DISEASE**.

MÁL'A-PÉRT', *a.* [O. Fr. *ill*, bad, and *apert*, open, intelligent.] Saucy; forward. — *n.* A pert, saucy person.

MÁL'-ÁP'RO-PÓS' (mál-áp'to-pó'), *adv.* [Fr. *mal à propos*.] Unseasonably; unsuitably.

MA-LÁ'RÍ-Á, *n.* [It., fr. *mala aria*, bad air.] Air tainted by deleterious emanations from organic matter.

MA-LÁ'RÍ-OŪS, *a.* Pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

MÁL'-CÓN'ROG-MÁ'TION, *n.* Imperfect formation; ill form.

MÁL'CON-TÉNT', *n.* A discontented subject of government. — *a.* Discontented with the government.

MÁLE, *a.* [Fr. *mâle*, fr. Lat. *masculus*, male, masculine.] Relating to the sex that begets young; masculine. — *n.* An animal of the male sex.

MÁL'E-DIC'TION, *n.* Denunciation of evil; declaration of a wish of evil.

SYN.—Curse; imprecation; execration. *Malediction* is the most general term, denoting bitter reproach or wishes and predictions of evil. *Curse* implies the desire or threat of evil, declared upon oath or in the most solemn manner. *Imprecation* is literally the *praying down* of evil upon a person. *Execration* is literally a putting under the ban of excommunication, a curse which excludes from the kingdom of God.

MÁL'E-FÁC'TOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *malefacere*, to do evil.] One who commits a crime.

MA-LÉ'VO-LÉNCÉ, *n.* Quality of being malevolent. See **MALICE**.

MA-LÉ'VO-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *malevolens*; *male*, ill, and *volens*, disposed.] Wishing evil; disposed to injure others.

SYN.—Evil-minded; resentful; malicious; malignant; rancorous.

MA-LÉ'VO-LÉNT-LY, *adv.* In a malevolent manner.

MAL-FÉA'SANCE, *n.* [Fr. *malfeasance*.] See **MALEFACTOR**.] Evil conduct; illegal deed.

MÁL'FOR-MÁ'TION, *n.* Irregular formation or structure.

MÁL'ÍCE, *n.* [Lat. *malitia*; *malus*, bad, ill.] Unprovoked malignity or spite.

SYN.—Malevolence; malignity. — There is the same difference between *malevolence* and *malice* as between *wishes* and *intentions*. A *malevolent* man desires to see others unhappy, and rejoices when they are so; a *malicious* man is habitually bent upon injuring others without cause. *Malignity* goes further: It is not only bent on evil, but loves it for its own sake.

MA-LÍ'CIÓŪS (-lích/us), *a.* 1. Indulging or exercising malice. 2. Proceeding from hatred or malice.

MA-LÍ'CIÓŪS-LY (-lích/ús-), *adv.* With malice, enmity, or ill-will.

MA-LÍGN' (-lín'), *a.* [Lat. *malignus*, fr. *malignus*, of a bad kind or nature.] 1. Having a very evil disposition; malignant; malicious. 2.

Unfavorable; pernicious. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To traduce; to vilify.

MA-LÍG'NAN-GY, *n.* 1. Extreme malevolence; malice. 2. Virulence; tendency to mortification.

MA-LÍG'NANT, *a.* [Lat. *malignans*, doing maliciously.] 1. Disposed to do harm, or cause distress. 2. Pernicious; heinous. 3. Tending to produce death.

SYN.—Malicious; malevolent; bitter; rancorous; spiteful; resentful; envious; malign. See **MALICIOUS**.

MA-LÍG'NANT-LY, *adv.* With extreme malevolence.

MA-LÍGN'ER (ma-lín'er), *n.* One who maligns; a traducer; a defamer.

MA-LÍG'NI-TY, *n.* 1. Extreme malevolence; virulent enmity. 2. Deadly quality.

MA-LÍ'NGER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weakly.] To feign illness or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty.

MÁL'T-SÓN (-zn), *n.* [O. Fr., contracted fr. *malediction*.] Malediction.

MÁL'L (mawl), *n.* [Lat. *malleus*.] A large wooden beetle; a maul. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beat with a maul; to maul.

MÁL'L (mál), *n.* [Orig. a walk where they played with *malls* and balls.] A level, shaded public walk.

MÁL'LARD, *n.* [Fr. *malart*, fr. *mâle*, male, and the termination *art*, *ard*.] The common duck in its wild state.

MÁL'LE-A-BÍL'TY, *n.* Quality of being malleable.

MÁL'LE-A-BLE, *a.* [From Low Lat. *malleare*.] Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating.

MÁL'LE-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *malleare*, -atum; Lat. *malleus*, a hammer.] To draw into a plate or leaf by beating.

MÁL'LE-ÁTION, *n.* Act of beating into a plate or leaf.

MÁL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*. See **MALL**.] A wooden hammer for driving the chisel.

MÁL'LÓW, {*n.* [*A.-S. mealuve*, *malu*, *mál'tlows*,] from Lat. *malva*.] A plant of the genus *Malva*.

MÁL'M'SEY (mám'zŷ), *n.* [O. Eng. *maltesis*, from *Malvasia*, in the Morea.] A sort of grape; also, a kind of sweet wine.

MAL-PRÁCTICE, *n.* Professional misconduct of a physician.

MALT, *n.* [*A.-S. meltan*, to melt, cook.] Barley, or other grain, steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln. It is used in brewing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make into malt. — *v. i.* To become malt.

MALT'MAN (149), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt.

MÁL'TRÉAT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To treat ill; to abuse. [abuse.]

MÁL'TRÉAT'MENT, *n.* Ill treatment; malt'ster, *n.* A maltman.

MÁL'VE'R-SÁTION, *n.* [Lat. *male*, ill, and *versatio*, from *versari*, to move about, to occupy one's self.] Corruption or extortion in office.

MĀM'A-LŪKE, } *n.* [Ar. *mamlūk*, a
MĀM'E-LŪKE, } purchased slave or a
captive.] One of the former mount-
ed soldiery of Egypt.

MĀM-MĀ, *n.* Mother; — a word of
tenderness and familiarity; used
chiefly by young children.

MĀM'MAL, *n.* [Lat. *mammalis*, belong-
ing to the breast; *mamma*, breast.]
An animal of the highest class of
vertebrates, characterized by the fe-
male suckling its young.

MĀM-MĀ'LI-Ā, *n. pl.* [See *supra*.] A
class of animals, comprehending the
mammals.

MĀM'MA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the
breasts or paps.

MĀM'MI-FĒR, *n.* [Lat. *mamma*, the
breast, and *ferre*, to bear.] A mam-
mal.

MĀM-MIF'ER-OŪS, *a.* Having breasts;
nourishing the young by suckling.

MĀM'MIL-LA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *mammilla*,
dim. of *mamma*, breast, pap.] Pertain-
ing to the paps.

MĀM'MOM, *n.* [Chald. *mammōm*,
treasury.] Riches; wealth; also, the
god of riches.

MĀM'MOTH, *n.* [Russ. *māmōt*, from
Tartar *mamma*, the earth, because
it was thought that this animal
worked its way in the earth like a
mole.] An extinct elephant. — *a.*
Very large; gigantic.

MĀN, *n.*; *pl.* MĒN. [A.-S. *mann*, *man*;
Skr. *man*, to think.] 1. A human
being. 2. An adult male person. 3.
The human race; sometimes, the
male part of the race. 4. One of
manly strength or virtue. 5. A male
attendant. 6. A husband. 7. A
piece with which a game is played. —
Man-of-war, a first-class ship of war.

— *v. t.* [-*NE*D; -*NING*.] 1. To supply
with men. 2. To furnish with
strength for action; to fortify.

MĀN'A-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *manicula*; *man-*
us, hand.] A handcuff; a shackle.
— *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] To put hand-
cuffs on; to shackle.

MĀN'AGE, *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [From
Lat. *manus*, habitation.] 1. To have
under control and direction. 2. To
guide by careful or delicate treat-
ment. 3. To train, as a horse. — *v. i.*
To conduct affairs.

MĀN'AGE-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of be-
ing managed. 2. Easily made sub-
servient to one's views or designs.

MĀN'AGE-MENT, *n.* 1. Act or man-
ner of treating, directing, or carry-
ing on. 2. Cunning practice. 3.
Board of managers.

MĀN'A-GER, *n.* 1. One who manages;
a conductor or director. 2. A good
economist.

MĀNCH'NEEL' (māntch'-), *n.* [From
Lat. *malum Malianum*, a kind of
apple, because its fruit resembles an
apple.] A poisonous tree of the
West Indies.

MĀN-DĀ'MUS, *n.* [Lat., *we* com-
mand.] A writ from a superior court,
commanding the performance of
some specified duty.

MĀN'DA-RĪN', *n.* [Skr. *mantrin*, a
counselor.] A Chinese public officer.

MĀN'DA-TA-RY, *n.* [Lat. *mandatar-*
ius; *mandatum*, a charge.] One to
whom a command or charge is given.

MĀN'DATE, *n.* An official or author-
itative command. [command.]

MĀN'DA-TO-RY (50), *a.* Containing
MĀN'DI-BLE, *n.* [Lat. *mandibulum*;
mandere, to chew.] The lower jaw
of vertebrates; — also applied to de-
signate both jaws of birds, and the
upper pair in invertebrates.

MĀN'DI-BLE, *n.* [Lat. *mandibulum*;
mandere, to chew.] The lower jaw
of vertebrates; — also applied to de-
signate both jaws of birds, and the
upper pair in invertebrates.

MĀN'DRĀKE, *n.* [Gr. *μανδραγόρας*.]
A low plant, having a fleshy root,
often forked.

MĀN'DREL, *n.* [Gr. *μάνδρα*, an in-
closed space.] 1. A bar of metal in-
serted in the work to hold it as in a
lathe. 2. The spindle which carries
the center-chuck of a lathe.

MĀNE, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *mana*.] The
long hair on the neck of some quad-
rupeds.

MĀ-NEGE' (mā-nēzh'), *n.* [Fr. *manège*,
fr. L. Lat. *managium*, management.]
1. Art of horsemanship, or of train-
ing horses. 2. A school for teach-
ing horsemanship, &c.

MĀ'NĒS, *n. pl.* [Lat., fr. O. Lat. *man-*
us, good.] (*Rom. Myth.*) Souls of
the departed.

MĀ-NEŪ'VER, } *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre*,
MA-NEŪ'VRE, } L. Lat. *manopera*,
lit. hand-work.] 1. An evolution, or
change of position, among troops or
ships. 2. Adroit proceeding; strata-
gem. — *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] 1. To make
an evolution. 2. To manage with
address. — *v. t.* To change the posi-
tions of, as troops or ships.

MĀ-NEŪ'VRE-ER, } *n.* One who ma-
MA-NEŪ'VRER, } neuvers.

MĀN'FUL, *a.* Showing manliness, or
manly spirit.

MĀN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manful man-
ner.

MĀN'GA-NĒSE', *n.* [Corrupt. fr. Lat.
magnus, magnet, because of its re-
semblance to the magnet.] A very
hard metal of a dusky white color.

MĀNGE, *n.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat.] The
itch in cattle, dogs, &c.

MĀN'GEL-WŪR'ZEL (māng'el-wŭr'-
zŭl), *n.* [From Ger. *mangold*, beet,
mangoldwŭrzel, beet-root.] A plant
of the ordinary beet kind.

MĀN'GER, *n.* [Fr. *mangroire*, from
manger, to eat.] A trough or box in
which fodder is put for cattle.

MĀN'GI-NESS, *n.* Condition of being
manly; scabbiness.

MĀN'GLE, *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [A.-S.
be-mancian, to maim.] 1. To hack,
as flesh; to lacerate; to mutilate. 2.
To take by piecemeal. 3. To smooth
with a mangle, as linen. — *n.* [Gr.
μάγγανον, axis of a pulley.] A roll-
ing-press for smoothing linen.

MĀN'GO, *n.* [Malay. *mangga*.] 1. The
fruit of a tree, of the East Indies,
often pickled. 2. A green musk-
melon pickled.

MĀN'GRŌVE, *n.* [Malay. *manggi-*

manggi.] A tropical tree, forming
dense forests.

MĀN'GY, *a.* [-*ER*; -*EST*, 142.] In-
fected with the mange; scabby.

MĀN'HOOD, *n.* [Eng. *man*, and suffix
hood.] 1. State of being man. 2.
Manly quality; courage; resolution.

MĀN'NĀ, *n.* [Gr. *μανία*.] 1. Violent
derangement of mind; madness. 2.
Excessive or unreasonable desire.

MĀ'NI-ĀC, *a.* Raving with madness;
mad. — *n.* One raving with mad-
ness; a madman. [mess.]

MA-NĪ'AC-AL, *a.* Affected with mad-
ness.

MĀN'I-CHĒ'AN, *a.* Pertaining to the
Manichees.

MĀN'I-CHĒ'AN, } *n.* A follower of
MĀN'I-CHĒE, } Manes, a Persian,
who held that there are two supreme
principles — *light*, author of all good,
and *darkness*, author of all evil.

MĀN'I-FĒST, *a.* [Lat. *manifestus*.]
Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to
the understanding.

— *SYN.* — *Clear*; evident; 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* lies directly in our way,
and must be seen by every eye; what is
evident, is seen forcibly, and leaves no
hesitation on the mind; what is *manifest*
is evident in a very high degree, striking
upon the mind at once with overpower-
ing conviction.

— *n.* An invoice of a ship's cargo, to
be exhibited at the custom-house. —
v. t. [-*ED*; -*ING*.] 1. To show plainly.
2. To exhibit prepared invoices of, at
the custom-house.

MĀN'I-FĒS-TĀTION, *n.* Act of man-
ifesting or disclosing; exhibition;
display; revelation. [dently.]

MĀN'I-FĒS-TĀ-LY, *adv.* Clearly;
MĀN'I-FĒS'TO, *n.*; *pl.* MĀN'I-FĒS'-
TŌES, A public declaration, usually
of a sovereign or ruler, showing his
intentions.

MĀN'I-FŌLD, *a.* [Eng. *many* and
fold.] 1. Various in kind or qual-
ity; numerous. 2. Exhibited at di-
verse times or in various ways.

MĀN'I-KĪN, *n.* [Eng. *man* and dim.
suffix *kin*.] An artificial preparation
exhibiting the different parts of the
human body.

MĀN'I-ŌC, *n.* [Braz. *mandioca*.] 1. The
plant from which cassava and tapioca
are prepared. 2. The cassava itself.

MĀN'I-PLĒ, *n.* [Lat. *manipulus*,
manipulus, a handful.] 1. A hand-
ful. 2. A small band of soldiers. 3.
A kind of scarf worn by Roman
Catholic priests.

MA-NĪP'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the
maniple, or company.

MA-NĪP'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.]
[L. Lat. *manipulare*, -*latum*, to lead
by the hand.] To treat, work, or op-
erate with the hands.

MA-NĪP'U-LĀTION, *n.* Act of manip-
ulating; use of the hands in an ar-
tistic or skillful manner. [nipulates.]

MA-NĪP'U-LĀTOR, *n.* One who ma-
nipulates.

MĀN-KĪND' (72), *n.* 1. The human
race; man. 2. Men as distinguished
from women.

MÁN/LI-NESS, n. Quality of being manly.

MÁN/LY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *man* and *ly*.] Having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately.

SYN. — Manful. — *Manful* refers to vigor and resolution as attributes of our race, and is opposed to weak or cowardly; *manly* has reference to maturity of years or elevation of spirit, and is opposed to puerile or mean. Hence we speak of a *manful* endurance of evil, and of *manly* conduct or deportment.

MÁN-/MÍD/WÍFE, n. A man who practices obstetrics.

MÁN/NÁ, n. [Heb. *mán*, gift, *manán*, to bestow.] 1. A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in the wilderness. 2. A sweetish secretion from many trees.

MÁN/NER, n. [Lat. *manarius*, from *manus*, the hand.] 1. Mode of action. 2. Characteristic mode of acting; habitual style; behavior; deportment; habit. 3. Certain degree or measure. 4. Sort; kind; style.

SYN. — See METHOD.

MÁN/NER-/SM, n. Adherence to a peculiar style or manner. [mannerism.]

MÁN/NER-/ST, n. One addicted to *MÁN/NER-LY, a.* Showing good manners; civil; respectful. [line.]

MÁN/NISH, a. Like a man; masculine.

MÁN-/NGÉ/ÚVRE, n. See MANEUVER.

MÁN-/OF-/WÁR, n. A government vessel employed in war.

MÁN/ÓR, n. [O. Fr. *manoir*, *maner*, habitation, fr. Lat. *manere*, to stay, dwell.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman.

MÁN/ÓR-/HOUSE, n. The house belonging to a manor. [a manor.]

MA-/NÓ-/RI-/AL (89), a. Pertaining to *MÁN/SÁRD-/ROOF, n.* [So called from its inventor.] A kind of roof formed with an upper and under set of rafters. See ROOF.

MÁN/SE, n. [Low Lat. *mansa*. Cf. MANSION.] 1. A house; especially, a parsonage-house. 2. A farm.

MÁN/SION, n. [Lat. *mansio*, a remaining, a dwelling, from *manere*, *mansum*, to stay, dwell.] A house; esp., one of some size or pretension.

MÁN/SLAUGH-/TER (-slaw-ter), n. The unlawful killing of a man without malice.

MÁN/TEL (mán'tl), n. The work, or a narrow shelf, over the fire-place.

MÁN/TEL-/ET, n. [Fr. *mantelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *mantel*. See MANTLE.] A small cloak worn by women.

MÁN/TEL-/PIÉCE, MÁN/TEL-/SHÉLF, MÁN/TEL-/TREE, } n. See MANTEL.

MÁN/TÚ/LÁ, n. [See MANTLE.] A lady's cloak of silk or velvet.

MÁN/TLE (mán'tl), n. [Lat. *mantelum*, *mantelium*.] 1. A loose garment to be worn over others; hence, a concealing envelope. 2. A mantel. [See MANTLE.] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover or envelop; to cloak; to hide. — *v. i.* 1. To rise and spread;

to expand. 2. To become covered on the surface.

MÁN/TLE-/PIÉCE, MÁN/TLE-/SHÉLF, MÁN/TLE-/TREE, } n. A mantel. See MANTEL.

MÁN/TU-/Á (mán'tu-á or mán'tú), n. [Either fr. Fr. *manteau*, or fr. *Man-tua*, in Italy. See MANTLE.] A woman's gown or dress.

MÁN/TUA-/MÁK/ER (mán'tu-mák'er), n. A ladies' dressmaker.

MÁN/U-/AL, a. [Lat. *manualis*; *manus*, the hand.] 1. Pertaining to, or performed by, the hand. 2. Used or made by hand. — *n.* 1. A small book, such as may be conveniently handled. 2. Service-book of the Roman Catholic church. 3. Key-board of an organ or harmonium.

MÁN/U-/FÁCT/O-/RY, n. [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *factorium*, a place where something is made, from *factor*, a maker, from *facere*, *factum*, to make.] A house or place where any thing is manufactured; a factory.

MÁN/U-/FÁCT/ÚRE (53), n. [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *factura*, a making.] 1. Operation of making any wares, by the hands, by art, or machinery. 2. Any thing made from raw materials. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make or fabricate from raw materials. 2. To work into suitable forms for use. [manufactures.]

MÁN/U-/FÁCT/ÚR-/ER, n. One who *MÁN/U-/MÍS/SION (-mísh'un), n.* Act of manumitting.

MÁN/U-/MÝR (110), v. t. [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *manumittere*; *manus*, the hand, and *mittere*, to send off.] To release from slavery.

MA-/NÚRE/, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Contr. fr. *manœuvre*.] To enrich by application of a fertilizing substance. — *n.* Any fertilizing substance.

MÁN/U-/SERÍPT, a. Written with the hand; not printed. — *n.* [Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand.

MÁN/Y (mán'y), a. [MORE; MOST.] [A.-S. *manig*, *menig*.] Comprising a great number of individuals. **SYN.** — Numerous; frequent; manifold; various; divers; sundry. — *n.* A great number; a crowd.

MÁP, n. [Lat. *mappa*, napkin, signal-cloth.] A delineation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it; a chart. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] To delineate, as the figure of any portion of land. [specifies.]

MÁ/PLE, n. A genus of tree of several **MÁR, v. t.** [-RED; -RING.] [A.-S. *meran*, to obstruct, dissipate.] 1. To injure by making defective; to damage; to hurt. 2. To impair the good looks of; to disfigure. — *n.* A blemish made by bruising, scratching, &c., an injury.

MÁR-/A-/NÁTH/Á, or MÁR-/A-/NÁTH/Á, n. [Syriac.] The Lord comes, or has come, — a word used in anathematizing persons.

MÁR/AS-/CHÍ/NO (-k'3'no), n. [It.,

marasca, a sour cherry.] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

MA-/RÁ/S/MUS, n. [Gr. *μαρasmus*.] A wasting of flesh without apparent disease; atrophy.

MA-/RAUD/, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *mar-rauder*, fr. *maraud*, rascal, Lat. *male raptus*, badly broken, dethatched.] To rove in quest of plunder.

MA-/RAUD/ER, n. A rover in quest of booty or plunder.

MÁR/BLÉ, n. [Gr. *μαρμαρος*, fr. *μαρμαρσεν*, to sparkle.] 1. Calcareous stone, of a compact texture. 2. A thing made of, or resembling, marble; esp., a little ball used as a plaything by children. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stain or vein like marble.

MÁRE, n. [Fr.] Refuse matter from the pressure of grapes, &c.

MÁR-/CÉS/ÉNT, a. [Lat. *marcescens*, withering.] Drooping; fading.

MÁRCH, n. 1. [Fr.; Lat. *Martius*, belonging to *Mars*, the god of war.] Third month of the year. 2. Military progress. 3. Measured and regular advance, as of soldiers. 4. A piece of music to march by. 5. Distance passed over. 6. [A.-S. *marc*, mark, boundary; allied to Lat. *margin*, go, margin. See MARK.] Frontier of a territory; a confine. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Orig., to go to the boundary to defend it. See MARCH, n.] 1. To move by steps and in order, as soldiers. 2. To walk in a deliberate or stately manner. — *v. t.* To cause to move in military array.

MÁR/CHÍON-/ESS (-shun), n. [L. Lat. *marcionissa*, fr. *marchio*, *marquie*] Wife or widow of a *marcius*.

MÁR/CHÍD, a. [Lat. *marcidus*.] Pining; wasted away; lean.

MÁR/CHÍD-/TY, n. Great leanness.

MÁRE, n. [A.-S. *mere*, from *meor*, *meorh*, horse.] Female of the horse.

MÁRE-/NEST, n. Any thing very absurd or ludicrous, or a hoax.

MÁRE/SHAL (már'shal), n. [O. Fr.] A marshal.

MÁRGE, n. A margin.

MÁR/GÍN, n. [Lat. *margo*, *marginis*.] 1. Border; edge; verge. 2. The part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing. 3. Difference between the price and sale of an article, or between actual and estimated cost. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish with a margin; to border; to leave room to be filled up by anticipated profits. 2. To enter in the margin of a page.

MÁR/GÍN-/AL, a. 1. Pertaining to **MÁR/GÍN, n.** 2. Inserted in the margin.

MÁR/GRÁVE, n. [Ger. *markgraf*, i. e., lord chief justice of the march. See MARCH.] A German nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English marquis. [grave.]

MÁR/GRÁ-/VÍNE, n. Wife of a **MÁR/Í-/GÓLD, n.** [From *Mary* and *gold*.] A plant with a yellow flower.

MA-/RÍNE/, a. [Lat. *marinus*; *mare*, the sea.] Pertaining to the sea, or to naval affairs; naval; nautical. —

n. 1. A soldier serving on ship-board. 2. Naval economy; the collective shipping of a country.

MÄR'I-NER, n. A seaman or sailor.

MÄR'I-ÖL'A-TRË, n. [Gr. *Μαρία*, Mary, and *λαρπεία*, worship.] Worship of the Virgin Mary.

MÄR'I-TAL, a. [Lat. *maritalis*; *maritus*, a married man.] Pertaining to a husband.

MÄR'I-TIME, a. [Lat. *maritimus*; *mare*, the sea.] 1. Bordering on, or connected with, the sea. 2. Relating to navigation.

SYN.—Marine.—*Maritime* denotes primarily, "bordering on the sea," as a *maritime* town, coast, nation, &c., and secondarily, "belonging to those who border on the sea," as *maritime* laws, rights, pursuits, &c. *Marine* denotes, primarily, "of or pertaining to the sea," as a *marine* shell, *marine* productions, &c.; and secondarily, "transacted at sea," as *marine* service; or "doing duty on the sea," as *marine* forces, &c.

MÄR'JO-RAM, n. [L. *Lat. majoraca*, fr. Gr. *ἀμαράκων*.] A plant of several species, one of which is very aromatic and fragrant.

MÄRK, n. [A.-S. *mearc*.] 1. A line, point, or figure, made on any thing; a trace. 2. A significative token. 3. Distinguished pre-eminence. 4. A character made, instead of signature, by one who can not write. 5. A thing aimed at. 6. A characteristic or essential attribute.

SYN.—Impress; impression; stamp; vestige; characteristic; token; badge.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make a visible sign upon. 2. To give attention to; to remark.—*v. i.* To take particular notice; to note.

MÄRK'ER, n. One who marks.

MÄR'KET, n. [Lat. *mercatus*; *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] 1. A public place where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale. 2. A town, region, &c., where there is a demand for an article; hence, demand and sale, or exchange.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To buy or sell; to make bargains.

MÄR'KET-A-BLE, a. Fit to be offered for sale; salable. [well.]

MÄRKS'MAN (149), n. One who shoots.


MÄRL, n. [L. *Lat. margila*, *W. marl*.] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and silicious sand.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To overspread or manure with marl.

MÄRL-Ä'CEOUS, a. Resembling marl, or partaking of its qualities.

MÄRL'LINE, n. [Of uncertain derivation.] A small line composed of two strands, a little twisted, used for winding round cables, &c.—*v. t.* To wind marine around.

MÄRL'LINE-SPIKE, n. A tool to separate the strands of a rope, in splicing.

MÄRL'Y, a. [ER; -EST, 142.] Consisting of, or resembling, or abounding with, marl.

MÄRMAL-LADE, n. [Gr. *μαλί-μυλον*, a sweet apple; *μέλι*, honey; *μύλον*, apple.]  **Marmalade**

pastry preserve made of the pulp of any of the tinner fruits, as the guinea, pear, &c.

MÄR-MÖ'RE-AL (124), a. [Lat. *mar-mar-mö're-an*] *moreus*; *marmor*, marble.] Of, or like, marble.

MÄR'MO-SËT', n. [Fr. *marmouset*, an ugly little boy.] A small monkey, much resembling a squirrel.

MÄR'MOT, n. [Lat. *mus montanus*, i. e., mountain-mouse.] A rodent, of about the size of the rabbit.

MÄR-RÖÖN', n. [From Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly.] A fugitive slave living on the mountains in the West Indies.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put ashore on a desolate isle, for some crime.—*a.* [Fr. *marron*, chestnut-colored.] Brownish-crimson.—*n.* A brownish-crimson or claret color.

MÄR'PLÖT, n. One who officiously interferes, and so mars or defeats a design.

MÄRQUE (märk), n. [See MARK.] A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction, and make reprisals.

Letters of marque, a license to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another government.

MÄR-QUEE' (-kē'), n. A large field-tent.

MÄR'QUESS (-kwess), n. See MARQUIS.

MÄR'QUET-RY (-ket-), n. [Fr. *marquette*, fr. *marque*, mark, sign.] Work inlaid with different pieces of colored wood, shells, &c.

MÄR'QUIS (-kwis), n. [Fr. *Ger. mark*, bound, march.] A nobleman, of a rank next below that of duke.

MÄR'QUIS-ATE, n. Dignity or lordship of a marquis.

MÄR'RIÄGE (mär'rij), n. Act of marrying, or state of being married.

SYN.—Matrimony; wedlock.—*Marriage* properly the act which unites the two parties, and *matrimony* the state into which they enter. *Marriage* is, however, often used for the state as well as the act.

MÄR'RIÄGE-A-BLE (-rij-), a. Of an age suitable for marriage.

MÄR'RJED, a. Formed by marriage; conjugal; connubial.

MÄR'RÖW, n. [A.-S. *mearg*, *meargh*.] 1. A soft substance in the cavities of bones. 2. Essence; best part.

MÄR'RÖW-BÖNE, n. 1. A bone containing marrow. 2. *pl.* [Marybones, in allusion to the genuflections made to the Virgin Mary.] The knees.

MÄR'RÖW-FÄT, n. A rich kind of pea.

MÄR'RÖW-Y, a. Full of marrow.

MÄR'RY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *maritare*; *maritus*, husband.] 1. To unite in matrimony. 2. To give away as wife. 3. To take for husband or wife.—*v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state.

MÄRS, n. 1. (*Myth.*) The god of war. 2. One of the planets.

MÄRSH, n. [A.-S. *mersc*, fr. *mare*, *mare*, sea, lake.] Low land, often covered with water; fen; morass.

MÄR'SHAL, n. [O. H. Ger. *marah-schal*; *marah*, horse, and *schal*, servant.] An officer of high rank,

charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, &c.; specifically, (*a.*) (*France.*) The highest military officer (*b.*) A kind of sheriff, whose duty it is to execute the process of the courts of the United States.—*v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 13.] 1. To dispose in order; to arrange suitably. 2. To lead as a harbinger.

MÄR'SHAL-SHIP, n. Office of a marshal. [mon in marshes.]

MÄRSH'-MÄYL'ÖW, n. A plant common.

MÄRSH'Y, a. Resembling, or pertaining to, a marsh; boggy; fenny.

MÄR-SÜ'PI-AL, a. [Gr. *μαρτύριον*, pouch, bag.] Having, or pertaining to, a pouch for carrying the immature young, or to animals so furnished.—*n.* One of the marsupial animals.

MÄR-SÜ'PI-ATE, a. Related to the marsupial animals; furnished with a pouch for the young.

MÄRT, n. [Contracted from *market*.] A market.

MÄR-TÄL'LO TOWER. [It. *martello*, hammer.] A round tower on the sea-coast, with a gun on the summit.

MÄR'TEN (58), n. 1. See MARTIN.

2. [A.-S. *meardh*.] A carnivorous animal allied to the weasel.

MÄR'TIAL (mär'shal), a. [Lat. *martialis*; *Mars*, god of war.] 1. Pertaining to war; military. 2. Given to war; brave. 3. Belonging to war or to an army and navy.

Martial law, an arbitrary kind of law, extending to matters of civil as well as of criminal jurisdiction. It is quite distinct from *military law*.

SYN.—*Warlike*.—*Martial* refers more to war in action, its array, its attendants, &c., as, *martial* music, a *martial* appearance, *martial* array, *courts-martial*, &c. *Warlike* describes the feeling or temper which leads to war, and the adjuncts connected with it, as, a *warlike* nation, *warlike* preparations, a *warlike* attitude of things, &c.

MÄR'TIN, n. A bird of the swallow kind.

MÄR'TIN-ËT', n. [From an officer of that name in the Fr. army under Louis XIV.] A strict disciplinarian.

MÄR'TIN-GALE, n. [Fr. *martin-gale*, } *gale*, It. *martin-gala*, a sort of hose.] A strap passing between a horse's fore legs, and ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. [Nov. 11.]

MÄR'TIN-MAS, n. Feast of St. Martin.

MÄR'TYR, n. [Lat. *martyr*, Gr. *μαρτυρ*, a witness who testifies with his blood.] 1. One who suffers death for the truth of the gospel. 2. One who sacrifices his life, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of any cause.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth. 2. To torment; to torture.

MÄR'TYR-DÖM, n. Condition or death of a martyr. [of martyrs.]

MÄR'TYR-ÖL'Ö-GËST, n. An historian

MÄR'TYR-ÖL'Ö-GËY, n. [Gr. *μάρτυρ*,

martyr, and λόγος, discourse.] A history of martyrs, with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

MAR'VEL, n. [Lat. *mirabilia*, wonderful things.] That which arrests the attention, and causes surprise.

SYN.—Wonder; admiration; astonishment; miracle; prodigy.

—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 137.] To be struck with astonishment. **MAR'VEL-OUS, { a. 1. Exciting won-
MAR'VEL-LOUS, } der or surprise;
prodigious. 2. Surpassing belief.**

SYN.—Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; 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 sleight-of-hand tricks which are sometimes exhibited are so *marvelous* that they would appear incredible if not publicly performed.

**MAR'VEL-OUS-LY, } adv. In a mar-
MAR'VEL-LOUS-LY, } velous manner.**

MAS'CU-LINE, a. [Lat. *masulinus*; *masculus*, male, manly.] 1. Of the male sex. 2. Having the qualities of a man; not feminine or effeminate. 3. Having inflections pertaining especially to male beings.

MASH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *meischen, maischen*.] To crush by beating or pressure.—*n.* 1. A mixture of ingredients, beaten together promiscuously. 2. (*Brewing*.) A mixture of ground malt and warm water.

MASK, n. [Ar. *maskharat*, buffoon, pleasantry, any thing ridiculous.] 1. A cover or disguise for the face. 2. A pretext or subterfuge. 3. A festive entertainment in which all wear masks. 4. A kind of dramatic performance in which the actors are masked.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To conceal with a mask. 2. To disguise; to hide.—*v. i.* 1. To reveal. 2. To be disguised in any way.

MASK'ER, n. One who wears a mask.

MAS'ON, n. [From Lat. *ma-ceria*, wall.] 1. A man who lays bricks and stones in structures of any kind. 2. A Freemason.

MA-SÓN'IC, a. Pertaining to Freemasons.

MAS'ON-RY, n. 1. Art, occupation, or work of a mason. 2. The craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

MASQUE (másk), n. A mask; a masquerade.

MAS'QUER-ÁDE' (másk'er-ád'), n. [See MASK.] 1. A festive assembly of persons wearing masks. 2. Intentional disguise.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To assemble in masks. 2. To go in disguise.

MÁSS, n. [Lat. *massa*; Ger. *masse*, allied to Gr. *μάζα*, a barley-cake.] 1. A great quantity collected; a heap; an assemblage. 2. Bulk; magnitude. 3. Principal part; main body. 4. Quantity of matter which a body contains. 5. [L. Lat. *missa*, fr. Lat. *mittere*, to dismiss, because it was

celebrated after the catechumens were dismissed.] The communion service in Roman Catholic churches.

The masses, people in general.
—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form into a mass; to assemble.

MÁSSA-ÉRE (-ker), n. [Prov. Ger. *metzger*, to kill cattle.] Cold-blooded destruction of life.

SYN.—Butchery; carnage.—*Massacre* denoted originally the killing of victims for sacrifice, and now denotes the promiscuous slaughter of many without restraint or remorse. *Butchery* refers to cold-blooded cruelty in slaughtering, as if brute beasts. *Carnage* refers to the heaped-up bodies of the slain.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To murder with circumstances of cruelty; to butcher; to slaughter.

MÁSS'Y-NESS, n. State of being massy.

MÁSS'IVE, a. Forming a mass;

weighty; heavy; massy. [massive.

MÁSS'IVE-NESS, n. Quality of being

MÁSS'-MET'ING, n. A large assembly

to be addressed on some public

occasion. [*Amer.*]

MÁSS'Y, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] Con-

sisting of a mass; weighty; ponder-

ous; bulky and heavy.

MÁST, n. 1. [A.-S. *mást*.] An upright

pole or timber in a boat or vessel, to

sustain the sails, rigging, &c. 2. [A.-

S. *mást*, fr. Goth. *matan*, to nourish.

Cf. MEAT.] Fruit of the oak, beech,

&c.; nuts; acorns.—*v. t.* [-ED;

-ING.] To furnish with a mast or

masts. [for masts.

MÁST'ED, a. Furnished with a mast

MÁST'ER, n. [Lat. *magister*.] 1. A

superior; a chief;—used as a title

of respectful address; also applied

familiarly to an inferior or a boy. 2.

A ruler, governor, director, manager,

or possessor, *specifically*, (a.) A

teacher; an instructor. (b.) An offi-

cer on a ship of war, who takes rank

immediately after the lieutenants.—

v. t. [-ED; *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* MÁST-

TERING.] 1. To become the master

of; to conquer. 2. To become

an adept in.

MÁST'ER-KEY, n. A key that opens

many locks; hence, a clew to lead

out of many difficulties.

MÁST'ER-LY, a. 1. Indicating thor-

ough knowledge or superior skill. 2.

Imperious. [for *ornance*.

MÁST'ER-PIÉCE, n. A capital per-

formance; a masterly achievement.

MÁST'ER-Y, n. 1. Act of mastering.

2. Supremacy. 3. Superiority in

competition; pre-eminence. 4. Vic-

tory in war. 5. Eminent skill.

MÁST'IE, n. [Gr. *μαστιχίον*, from *μα-*

σάββα, to chew, because used for

chewing.] 1. A low, shrubby tree,

producing a valuable resin. 2. The

resin itself. 3. A kind of cement for

plastering walls, &c.

MÁST'IC-ÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

masticare, -*catum*.] To grind with

the teeth; to chew.

MÁST'IC-ÁTION, n. Act of masti-

cating or chewing.

MÁSTI-ÉA-TO-RY (50), a. Adapted to perform the office of chewing food.—*n.* A substance to be chewed.



Mastiff.

MÁST'IFF, n.; pl. MÁST'IFFS. [Low Lat. *mastivus*.] A large and strong variety of dog.

MÁST'IO-DON, n.

[Gr. *μαστός*, the breast of a woman, and *ἰδώντος*, a tooth;

—from conical

projections on its molar teeth.]

An extinct mammal resembling the

elephant, but larger.

MÁST'OID, a. [Gr. *μαστοειδής*; *μα-*

στός, breast of a woman, and *εἶδος*, form, shape.] Resembling the nipple or breast.

MÁST'UR-BA'TION, n. [Lat. *manus*,

hand, and *stuprare*, to defile.] Self-

pollution.

MÁT, n. [Lat. *matra*, a rush mat.] 1.

A texture of rushes or husks, &c., to

be laid on a floor. 2. Any similar

fabric; any thing growing thickly.—

v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with

mats. 2. To interweave like a mat.

MÁTA'DÓRE, n. [Sp. *matador*, a

murderer, fr. Lat. *matare*, to kill.]

1. One of the three principal cards in

omber and quadrille. 2. A man ap-

pointed to kill the bull in bull-fights.

MÁTCH, n. 1. [From Lat. *myxus*, Gr.

μύξα, a lamp-nozzle.] A combustible

substance for lighting a fire, &c.

2. [A.-S. *maca*. See MAKE.] An

equal; a mate; a companion. 3. A

bringing together of two parties for

a union, a trial of skill or force, or a

contest; *specifically*, a marriage. 4.

A candidate for matrimony.—*v. t.*

[-ED; -ING.] 1. To be a match for;

to rival successfully. 2. To bring a

match, or equal, against. 3. To

make equal or proportionate.—*v. i.*

1. To be united in marriage. 2. To

tally; to correspond.

MÁTCH'LESS, a. Having no equal.

MÁTCH'LÓCK, n. The lock of a mus-

ket fired by a match; hence, the

musket itself.

MÁTCH'-MÁKER, n. One who con-

tracts a union by marriage.

MÁTE, n. [Icel. *máti*.] 1. Compan-

ion. 2. A husband or wife. 3. Sec-

ond officer in a merchant-vessel. 4.

A suitable companion; a match.—

v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To match;

to marry. 2. To compete with.

MÁTE'LESS, a. Having no mate.

MÁTE'RI-ÁL (89), a. 1. Consisting

of matter; physical. 2. Pertaining

to, or affecting, the physical nature.

3. Of solid or weighty character; of

consequence. 4. Pertaining to the

matter, as opposed to the form, of a

thing.

SYN.—Corporeal; bodily; important;

weighty; momentous; essential.

—*n.* The substance or matter of which any thing is made.
MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ĪSM, n. The doctrine of the materialists.
MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ĪST, n. One who maintains that the soul is the result of a particular organization of matter.
MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ĪST'IC, } a. Perma-
MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ĪST'IC-AL, } taining
 to materialism or materialists.
MA-TĒ'RI-ĀL'I-TY, n. 1. Material existence. 2. Importance.
MA-TĒ'RI-AL-ĪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter. 2. To occupy with material interests solely.
MA-TĒ'RI-AL-LY, adv. t. 1. In the state of matter. 2. In its essence. 3. In an important manner or degree.
MA-TĒ'RI-Ā MĒD'I-CĀ, [Lat.] 1. All substances used as curative agents in medicine. 2. That branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of the substances used for the cure of diseases.
MATERIEL (mā-tā're-ĕl'), n. [Fr. See **MATTER.**] That in a complex system which constitutes the materials, or instruments employed.
MA-TĒR'NAL, a. [Lat. maternus; mater, mother.] Pertaining to, or becoming, a mother; motherly.
MA-TĒR'NI-TY, n. State or relation of a mother.
MĀT'IVE-MĀT'IC, } a. [Gr. μαθη-
MĀT'IVE-MĀT'IC-AL, } ματικός, be-
 longing to learning, esp. to mathematics, fr. *μαθήσκειν*, to learn. 1. Pertaining to mathematics. 2. Theoretically precise.
MĀT'IVE-MĀT'IC-AL-LY, adv. According to the laws of mathematics.
MĀT'IV-MA-T'ICIAN (-tish'an), n. One versed in mathematics.
MĀT'IV-MA-T'ICS, n. sing. [Gr. μαθηματική (sc. ἐπιστήμη), science.] That science, or class of sciences, which treats of quantities or magnitudes.
MĀT'IN, a. Pertaining to, or used in, the morning.—*n.* [Lat. *matutinum*, the morning.] 1. Morning worship or service. 2. Time of morning service.
MĀT'INEE (mat'e-nā'), n. [Fr., fr. *matin*. See **MATIN.**] A musical entertainment in the early part of the day.
MĀT'RASS, n. [O. Fr. *matras*, large arrow;—from its narrow, long neck.] A chemical vessel formerly in use.
MĀT'RICE, or MĀT'RICE, n. Same as **MATRIX**.
MĀT'RIC-ĪDAL, a. Pertaining to **MĀT'RIC-ĪDE, n.** [Lat. *matricidium* and *matricida*; *mater*, mother, and *cedere*, to slay.] The killing or the killer of a mother.
MA-TRIC'U-LĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *matricula*, a public register.] To admit to membership, especially in a college or university.
MA-TRIC'U-LĀTION, n. Act of registering a name, and admitting to membership.
MĀT'R'I-MŌ'NI-AL, a. Pertaining to, or derived from, marriage.
MĀT'R'I-MŌ-NY, n. [Lat. *matrimo-*

nium; *mater*, mother.] Union of man and woman as husband and wife.
SYN.—See **MARRIAGE**.
MĀ'TR'IX, n.; pl. MĀ'TR'I-CES. [Lat., fr. mater, mother.] 1. The womb. 2. A mold. 3. The earthy substance in which ores or crystalline minerals are found. 4. (*Dyeing.*) The five simple colors, black, white, blue, red, and yellow.
MĀ'TRON, n. [Lat. matrona; mater, mother.] 1. An elderly woman; the female head of a household. 2. A nurse in a hospital.
MĀ'TRON-ĀGE, n. State of a matron.
MĀ'TRON-AL, or MĀ'TRON-AL, a. Relating to a matron; grave; motherly.
MĀ'TRON-LY, a. Like, or befitting, a matron; grave; sedate.
MĀ'TTER, n. [Lat. materia, fr. mater, mother.] 1. That of which all existent bodies are composed; body; substance. 2. Material; also, material or substantial part of any thing. 3. That with regard to which any thing takes place. 4. Concern; affair; business. 5. Importance; moment. 6. Indefinite amount, quantity, or portion. 7. Pus. 8. That which is permanent;—opposed to *form*.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be of importance. 2. To form pus; to mature.
MĀ'TTER-ŌF-FĀCT' (-ŏv'), a. Adhering to facts; not imaginative.
MĀ'TTING, n. 1. Mats collectively. 2. Materials for mats.
MĀ'TTOCK, n. [A.-S. mātoc.] A kind of pick-ax, having the iron ends broad instead of pointed.
MĀ'TTRESS, n. [Ar. Mattock, matrah, something thrown under, fr. taraha, to throw.] A bed stuffed and quilted.
MĀ'TU-RĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *maturare, -atum*; *maturus*, ripe.] 1. To bring to ripeness or maturity. 2. To promote the perfect suppuration of.—*v. i.* To suppurate perfectly.
MĀ'TU-RĀTION, n. 1. Process of coming to maturity. 2. Suppuration.
MĀ'TU-RĀTIVE, a. 1. Ripening. 2. Conducting to perfect suppuration.
MA-TŪRE', a. [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. maturus.] 1. Brought to completeness or perfection of growth. 2. Completely worked out. 3. Come to suppuration.
SYN.—Ripe.—Both *mature* and *ripe* describe fullness of growth. *Mature* brings to view the process; *ripe* indicates the result. We speak of a thing as *mature* when thinking of the successive stages through which it has passed; as *ripe*, when our attention is directed to its ends or uses.
 —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring to perfection; to ripen. 2. To make fit or ready for a special use.—*v. i.* 1. To become ripe or perfect. 2. To become due, as a note.
MA-TŪRE'LY, adv. In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.
MĀ'TU-RĒS'CENT, a. [Lat. maturescens.] Approaching to maturity.



MA-TŪ'RI-TY, n. 1. State of being mature; ripeness. 2. Termination of the period a note has to run.
MĀ'TU-TĪ'NAL, a. [Lat. matutinalis.] Pertaining to the morning; early.
MAUD'LIN, a. [Contr. fr. *Masddalen*, who is painted with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] 1. Drunk; fuddled. 2. Sickly sentimental.
MAU'GER, } prep. [O. Fr. maugré,
MAU'GRE, } Lat. male gratum, some-
 thing not agreeable.] In spite of; notwithstanding.
MAUL, n. [See MALL.] A heavy wooden hammer.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beat with a heavy stick.
MAUL-STICK, n. [Ger. *maler-stock*; *maler*, a painter, and *stock*, stick.] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady.
MĀUND, or MĀUND, } v. i. [Fr.
MĀUND'ER, or MĀUND'ER, } men-
 dieur, to beg.] To mutter; to murmur; to beg.
MĀUND'DY-THURS'DAY, n. [O. Eng. *maund*, a basket, because on that day alms were given by the king from baskets to poor persons.] The Thursday next before Good Friday.
MAU'SO-LĒ'AN, a. Pertaining to a mausoleum.
MAU'SO-LĒ'UM (124), n. [Lat. *Mausoleum*, fr. the stately tomb of *Mausolus*, king of Caria.] A magnificent tomb or sepulchral monument.
MĀW, n. [A.-S. maga.] The stomach of a beast, or, in contempt, of a man.
MĀWK'ISH, a. [See **MAGGOT.**] Apt to cause satiety or loathing.
MĀW'-WORM (-wŏrm), n. An intestinal worm.
MĀX'IL-LAR, } a. [Lat. maxillaris;]
MĀX'IL-LĀ-RY, } maxilla, jawbone.]
 Pertaining to the upper jaw.
MĀX'IM, n. [Lat. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), greatest or most important sentiment.] A condensed proposition of important practical truth.
SYN.—Axiom; aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb; saying.
MĀX'IM-ĪTŪM, n.; pl. MĀX'IM-Ī. [Lat., from *maximus*, the greatest.] The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case.
MĀY, v. [imp. MIGHT.] [A.-S. magan, to be able.] An auxiliary verb expressing, (*a.*) Ability or competency. (*b.*) Moral power, liberty, or permission. (*c.*) Contingency or liability. (*d.*) Modesty, courtesy, or concession. (*e.*) Desire or wish.—*n.* 1. [A.-S. *mæg*.] Early part of life. 2. Flowers of the hawthorn;—because they bloom in the last of May, old style. 3. [Named for the goddess *Maia*.] Fifth month of the year.—*v. i.* To gather flowers on May morning.
MĀY'-ĀP'PLE, n. The fruit of the mandrake, a drastic American plant.
MĀY'-BĒG, n. A kind of beetle; a cockchafer.
MĀY'-DĀY, n. The first day of May.
MĀY'-FLOW'ER, n. A flower that appears in May; in Eng. the hawthorn; in New Eng. the trailing arbutus.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM: PĪQUE, FĪRM, SŌN

MAY'HEM, n. (*Law.*) The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for defense.

MAY'OR (*colloq. mār*), *n.* [Lat. *major*, greater, higher.] Chief magistrate of a city or borough.

MAY'OR-AL-TY (*colloq. mār'al-tÿ*), *n.* Office of a mayor.

MAY'OR-ESS (*colloq. mār'ēs*), *n.* Wife of a mayor. [in May.]

MAY'-PÖLE, n. A pole to dance round
MAY'-QUEEN, n. A young woman crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May-day.

MAZE, n. [A.-S. *māse*, whirlpool, gulf.] 1. A confusing network of paths or passages. 2. Confusion of thought. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To confound with intricacy; to bewilder.

MA'ZY, a. Perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; perplexing.

ME, pron. pers. [A.-S., allied to Lat. *me*, Gr. *μέ*, Skr. *mā*.] Objective case of I.

MĒAD, n. [A.-S. *medu*, *medo*, allied to Skr. *mādhu*, honey.] A drink made of honey and water; also, of a sirup of sarsaparilla and water.

MĒAD, n. [A.-S. *mead*, *mādu*, *MĒAD'ÖW, n.* A tract of low or level grass land.

MĒAD'ÖW-Y, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, meadow.

MĒA'GER, } a. [A.-S. *māser*, Lat. *ma-*
MĒA'GRE, } cer.] 1. Having little flesh; thin; lean. 2. Defective in quantity, or poor in quality.

MĒA'GER-LY, adv. In a meager

MĒA'GRE-LY, } manner; poorly.

MĒA'GRE-NESS, } n. Quality of being

MĒA'GRE-NESS, } meager; leanness; poorness; barrenness; scantiness.

MĒAL, n. 1. [A.-S. *mæll*.] A portion of food taken at one time; a repast.

2. [A.-S. *mehl*, from Goth. *malan*, to grind in a mill.] Flour, especially of a coarser kind, as of maize.

MĒAL-TIME, n. Usual time of eating meals. [meanly.]

MĒAL'I-NESS, n. Quality of being

MĒAL'Y, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Hav-

ing the qualities of meal; soft; smooth. 2. Like meal; dry and friable.

3. Covered with meal, or with something like it.

MĒAL'Y-MÖUTH'ED, a. Unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.

MEAN, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *mān*, *māne*, *gemāne*, allied to Lat. *communis*.] 1. Destitute of distinction.

2. Wanting dignity of mind. **3.** Of little value or account.

SYN.—Base; ignoble; abject; vile.

[Lat. *medius*, fr. *medius*, middle.]

4. Middle; intervening. **5.** Interme-

diolate in excellence of any kind; average. — *n.* 1. Middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium. **2.** A quantity;

having an intermediate value between several others; average. **3.** Intermediate agency or measure; instrument. [See **MEANS**.] **4. pl.** Resources; property, revenue, &c. — *v. i.* [MEANT; MEANING.] [A.-S.

mænan.] **1.** To have in view; to intend. **2.** To purpose; to design. **3.** To signify; to denote.

ME-X'NDER, n. [From *Mæander*, a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its windings.] **1.** A winding course. **2.** An intricate or tortuous movement.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To wind or turn in a course or passage. — *v. i.*

To wind, turn, or flow round.

MĒAN'ING, n. 1. That which is meant; intent; purpose; aim. **2.** Signification; sense.

MĒAN'LY, adv. In a mean manner; dishonorably and unworthily.

MĒAN'NESS (109), *n.* Quality of being mean; poorness; lowness; humility; baseness; sordidness.

MĒANS, n. pl. but usually employed with a singular attribute or predicate. See **MEAN, n., 3.**

MĒANT (mĕnt), *imp. & p. p.* of *Mean*.

MĒAN'TIME, } adv. In the inter-

MĒAN'WHILE, } vening time.

MĒA'SLES (mĕ'zlez), *n. pl.* [D. *maze-*

len, Ger. *masern*, pl., fr. *mase*, *masele*, *māser*, a speck, spot.] A contagious febrile and eruptive disorder.

MĒA'SLY (mĕ'zly), *a.* Infected with measles.

MĒAS'UR-A-BLE (mĕzh'yūr-), *a.* 1. Capable of being measured. **2.** Moderate.

MĒAS'UR-A-BLY (mĕzh'yūr-), *adv.* To a limited extent; moderately.

MĒAS'URE (mĕzh'yūr), *n.* [Lat. *mensura*, fr. *metiri*, to measure.] 1. Dimensions reckoned according to some standard. **2.** Limit; allotted share. **3.** Moderation; due restraint.

4. A rule by which any thing is adjusted or judged. **5.** An instrument to measure size or quantity. **6.** A stated or limited quantity or amount.

7. Undefined quantity or degree. **8.** Regulated division or movement; as, (a.) A grave, solemn style of dance.

(b.) That division of the time by which music is regulated. (c.) Meter; rhythm. **9.** An act or proceeding designed for the accomplishment of an object. **10. pl.** Beds or strata.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] **1.** To take the dimensions of; hence, to estimate.

2. To pass through or over. **3.** To adjust; to proportion. **4.** To allot by measure. — *v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness.

MĒAS'URE-LESS (mĕzh'yūr-), *a.* Without measure; boundless; endless.

MĒAS'UR-MENT (mĕzh'yūr-ment), *n.* **1.** Act of measuring; mensuration. **2.** The area. [measures.]

MĒAS'UR-ER (mĕzh'yūr-), *n.* One who

MĒAT, n. [A.-S. *māte*, *mete*.] **1.** Food in general. **2.** The flesh of animals used as food.

ME-CHÄN'IC, n. A workman or laborer other than agricultural.

SYN.—Artificer; artisan; operative.*

ME-CHÄN'IC, } a. [Lat. *mechani-*

ME-CHÄN'IC-AL, } cus, fr. Gr. *μηχανή*, a machine.] **1.** Pertaining to mechanics, mechanism, or machinery. **2.** Done as if by a machine. **3.**

Relating to those who live by hand labor. **4.** Made by mechanical means.

ME-CHÄN'IC-AL-LY, adv. In a mechanical manner.

MĒCH'A-N'ICIAN (-nÿsh'an), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

ME-CHÄN'ICS, n. sing. That science which treats of the action of force on bodies.

MĒCH'A-N'ISM, n. Construction of a machine; parts of a machine.

MĒCH'A-N'IST, n. A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics.

MĒD'AL, n. [From Lat. *metallum*, metal.] A coin intended as a memento of any event or person. [als.

MĒD'AL-IST, } n. One skilled in

MĒD'AL-LIST, } medals.

ME-DÄLL'ION, n. A large antique medal, or any thing resembling one.

MĒD'DLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [D. *middele*, to mediate, from *middele*, means.] To interpose officiously.

MĒD'DLER, n. One who meddles.

MĒD'DLE-SÖME, a. Given to meddling; officious.

MĒD'I-ÆVAL (110), *a.* [Lat. *medius*, middle, and *ævi*, age.] Relating to the middle ages.

MĒD'IAL (110), *a.* [Lat. *medialis*, *medius*, middle.] Pertaining to an average; mean.

MĒD'IAN, a. [Lat. *medianus*.] Running through the middle.

MĒD'I-ATE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To interpose between parties, as the equal friend of each. — *v. i.* To effect by mediation.

MĒD'I-ATE, a. [Lat. *mediare*, -atus, to halve.] **1.** Middle; intervening. **2.** Acting by means. [cause.]

MĒD'I-ATE-LY, adv. By a secondary

MĒD'I-Ä'TION, n. 1. Act of mediating; interposition; intervention. **2.** Agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them.

MĒD'I-Ä'TOR, n. One who mediates or interposes to reconcile. Christ is called the *Mediator*.

SYN.—Intercessor; advocate; proptitor; interceder; arbitrator; umpire.

MĒD'I-A-TÖ'R-IAL, a. Belonging to a mediator. [mediator.]

MĒD'I-Ä'TOR-SHIP, n. Office of a

MĒD'I-CA-BLE, a. [Lat. *medicabilis*; *medicari*, to heal.] Capable of being cured.

MĒD'IC-AL, a. [Lat. *medicus*, fr. *mederi*, to heal.] **1.** Pertaining to medicine or medical science. **2.** Tending to cure; medicinal.

MĒD'I-CA-MENT, n. [Lat. *medicamentum*.] A healing application.

MĒD'I-CÄTE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] **1.** To tincture with any thing medicinal. **2.** To heal; to cure.

MĒD'I-CÄ'TION, n. Act of medicating.

MĒD'I-CÄ'TIVE, a. Tending to cure.

ME-DIC'U-NÄL, a. Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease.

ME-DIC'U-NÄL-LY, adv. With medicinal qualities.

MĒD'I-CÿNE (*colloq. mĕd'sin* or *mĕd'sn*), *n.* [Lat. *medicinus*, medical]

1. Any substance administered in the treatment of disease. 2. The science which relates to the cure or alleviation of disease.

MĒ'DI-Ē'VAL, *a.* See **MEDIEVAL**.
MĒ'DI-Ō'CRE (-ker), *a.* [Lat. *medicris*; *medius*, middle.] Of a middle quality; indifferent.

MĒ'DI-Ō'ER-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being mediocre; moderate degree.

MĒ'DI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *meditari*, -*tatus*.] To dwell on anything in thought.

SYN.—To contemplate; to intend; to muse; to think; to cogitate; to study. —*v. t.* To plan; to contrive.

MĒ'DI-TĀ'TION, *n.* Close or continued thought; contemplation.

MĒ'DI-TĀ'TIVE, *a.* Addicted to meditation.

MĒ'DI-TER-RĀ'NE-AN (124), *a.* [Lat. *mediterraneus*; *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Inclosed with land, or nearly so.

MĒ'DI-ŪM, *n.*; *Lat. pl. MĒ'DI-Ā*, *Eng. pl. MĒ'DI-ŪMS*. [Lat., the middle.]

1. Intervening body or quantity; specifically, (*a.*) Middle place or degree; mean. (*b.*) The mean or middle term of a syllogism. 2. Instrumentality of communication; agency of transmission.

MĒ'D'LEY, *n.* [O Fr. *meslec*, *medlee*, *mellec*, fr. L. *Lat. misculari*, to mix.] 1. A mixture; a jumble. 2. A musical miscellany.

ME-DŪ'L'AR, } *a.* [Lat. *medulla*.
MĒ'D'UL-LA-RY, } *ris*; *medulla*, marrow.] Consisting of, or resembling, marrow. [recompense.]

MEED, *n.* [A.-S. *mēd*.] Reward;
MEEK, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Icel. *míkr*, mild, soft.] 1. Not easily provoked or irritated. 2. Submissive to the divine will.

SYN.—Gentle; mild; soft; yielding; pacific; humble. See **GENTLE**.

MEEK'LY, *adv.* In a meek manner; mildly; gently. [tleness.]

MEEK'NESS, *n.* Forbearance; gen-
MEER'SCHAUM (meer/shawm), *n.* [Ger., lit. sea-foam.] 1. A fine white clay, which when first taken out, makes lather like soap. 2. A tobacco-pipe made of this mineral, or of some substance resembling it.

MEET, *v. t.* [MET; MEETING.] [A.-S. *mētan*.] 1. To come in contact with; to fall in with. 2. To encounter. 3. To light on; to find. —*v. i.* To come together; to assemble; to converge. —*a.* [A.-S. *gemēt*, with prefix *ge*, from *mētan*, to meet, find.] Adapted; fit; suitable.

MEETING, *n.* 1. A coming together. 2. A congregation; a collection of people. 3. A religious assembly.
SYN.—Conference; company; auditory; junction; confluence.

MEETING-HOUSE, *n.* A place of worship; in Eng., one for dissenters.

MEET'LY, *adv.* Fitly; suitably.

MEET'NESS, *n.* Fitness; propriety.

MĒG'A-LO-SĀ'UR, } *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*,
MĒG'A-LO-SĀ'URUS, } *μεγάλη*, great,

and *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A gigantic saurian or lizard, now extinct.

MĒG'A-THE'Ri-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *μέγας*, great, *θηρίον*, beast.] An extinct and gigantic quadruped allied to the sloth.

MĒ'GRIM, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, for *hémicraine*, Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, *ἡμι*, half, and *κρανίον*, skull.] 1. A vehement pain in one side of the head. 2. A whim; a freak. [anchoily.]

MĒL'AN-CHŌL'IC, *a.* Depressed; mel-
MĒL'AN-CHOL-Y, *n.* [Gr. *μελαγχολία*, fr. *μέλας*, black, and *χολή*, bile.] A gloomy state of mind; depression or dejection of spirits. —*a.* 1. Depressed in spirits. 2. Causing dejection.

SYN.—Gloomy; sad; dispirited; unhappy; disconsolate; doleful.

MĒL'ANGE (mā-lōngzh'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *mêler*, to mix.] A mixture; medley.

MĒL'EE (mā-lē'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *mêler*, to mix.] A hand-to-hand conflict.

MĒL'IOR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *meliorare*, -*tatum*; *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve. —*v. i.* To grow better.

MĒL'IOR-Ā'TION, *n.* Act of meliorating; improvement.

MĒL-LIF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *melifer*; *mel*, mellis, honey, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing honey.

MĒL-LIF'LU-ENCE, *n.* A sweet, smooth flow. [liffuous.]

MĒL-LIF'LU-ENT, *a.* Smooth; mel-

MĒL-LIF'LU-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *meliffuus*; *mel*, honey, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.

MĒL'LOW, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Cf. A.-S. *milisc*, *milsc*, sweet, ripe.] 1. Soft; not hard, harsh, tough, or unyielding. 2. Well-matured; genial; jovial. 3. Slightly intoxicating. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make mellow; to soften by ripeness or age. —*v. i.* To become soft or ripened.

MĒL'LOW-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mellow.

MĒL'O-CO-TON' } (-tōn'), *n.* [Sp.
MĒL'O-CO-TŌON' } *melocoton*; Lat. *malum cotonium*, or *cotoneum*, or *Cydonium*, a quince or quince-apple.] A quince; also, a large peach.

MĒ-LŌ'DE-ON, *n.* [Gr. *μέλος*, a song, and *ὄδειον*, odeon.] 1. A reed instrument, furnished with a key-board, and bellows. 2. A music hall.

MĒ-LŌ'DI-OŪS (77), *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ears.

MĒ-LŌ'DI-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Musically.

MĒL'O-DĪST, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

MĒL'O-DĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make melodious.

MĒL'O-DRĀ'MĀ, *n.* [Gr. *μέλος*, song, *δράμα*, drama.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed, and startling effects are sought.

MĒL'O-DRA-MĀ'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to melodrama; done for effect merely.

MĒL'O-DRĀME, *n.* Same as **MĒL'O-DRAMA**.

MĒL'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *μελωδία*, a singing, a choral song, fr. *μέλος*, song, *tune*, and *ὄδή*, *ᾠδή*, song.] 1. A

rh, thical succession of single tones, so related as to form a musical whole. 2. Air or tune of a musical piece. See **HARMONY**.

MĒL'ON, *n.* [Lat. *melo*, for *melopepo*, an apple-shaped melon.] A cucurbitaceous plant and its edible fruit.

MĒ'T, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *mettan*.] 1. To make liquid by heat. 2. To soften by kindly influence.

SYN.—To liquefy; to dissolve; fuse; thaw; mollify; soften; subdue.

—*v. i.* 1. To become liquid; to dissolve. 2. To be softened to love, pity, or tenderness, &c.

MĒM'BER, *n.* [Lat. *membrum*.] 1. A vital organ of an animal body; a limb. 2. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body.

MĒM'BER-SHIP, *n.* State of being a member.

MĒM'BRANE, *n.* [Lat. *membrana*, fr. Lat. *membrum*, member.] A thin, extended tissue covering some part of the body.

MĒM'BRA-NĀ'CEOŪS, } *a.* Belonging
MĒM'BRA'NE-OŪS, } to, or like, a membrane; consisting of membranes.

MĒM'BRA-NĪF'ER-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *membrana*, membrane, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing membranes.

MĒM'BRA-NOŪS, *a.* Relating to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

ME-MĒN'TŌ, *n.*; *pl. ME-MĒN'TŌS*. [Lat., remember.] A hint to awaken memory; a souvenir.

MĒM'OIR (mēm'wor or mēm'wor), *n.* [Lat. *memoria*, memory.] 1. A memorial account; a kind of familiar history. 2. A biography. 3. Journals and proceedings of a society.

MĒM'O-RA-BĪL'Ī-Ā, *n. pl.* [Lat., fr. *memorabilis*, memorable.] Things worthy of remembrance or record.

MĒM'O-RA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *memorabilis*, fr. *memorare*, to bring to remembrance.] Worthy to be remembered.

SYN.—Illustrious; celebrated; distinguished; remarkable; famous.

MĒM'O-RA-BĪLY, *adv.* In a memorable manner.

MĒM'O-RĀN'DUM, *n.*; *Eng. pl. MĒM'O-RĀN'DUMS*, *Lat. pl. MĒM'O-RĀN'DĀ*. [Lat.] A record of something which it is desired to remember.

ME-MŌ'RĪ-AL, *n.* 1. Preservative of memory. 2. Contained in memory. —*a.* 1. Any thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, &c. 2. A written representation of facts.

ME-MŌ'RĪ-AL-ĪST, *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial.

ME-MŌ'RĪ-AL-ĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To petition by memorial.

MĒM'O-RĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cause to be remembered; esp., to record. 2. To commit to memory.

MĒM'O-RY, *n.* [Lat. *memoria*, from *memor*, mindful.] 1. Faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events. 2. Time within which past events

Ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; Ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

can be remembered. 3. State of being remembered.

SYN.—Remembrance; recollection; reminiscence. — *Memory* is generic, denoting the power by which we reproduce past impressions. *Remembrance* is an exercise of that power when things occur spontaneously to our thoughts. In *recollection*, we make a distinct effort to collect again, or call back, what we know has been formerly in the mind. *Reminiscence* is intermediate between *remembrance* and *recollection*, being a conscious process of recalling past occurrences, but without that distinct reference to particular things which characterizes *recollection*.

MEN, *n.*; *pl.* of *Man*.

MEN'ACE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To threaten. — *n.* [From Lat. *minacia*, for *minæ*.] Show of a disposition or intention to inflict an evil; a threat.

MEN-AG'E-RIE (men-ăzh'e-rĭ), *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie*.] 1. A place where animals are kept and trained. 2. An exhibition of wild or exotic animals. **MEND**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. fr. *amend*.] 1. To repair. 2. To alter for the better; to set right. 3. To quicken. 4. To help; to further. — *v. t.* To become improved.

MEN-DĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *mendax, mendaci*.] Lying; false.

MEN-DĀC'I-TY, *n.* 1. A habit of lying. 2. A falsehood; a lie.

MEN'DI-CAN-CY, *n.* Beggary.

MEN'DI-CANT, *a.* [Lat. *mendicans, beggus*.] 1. Begging; poor. 2. Practicing beggary. — *n.* A beggar.

MEN-DI'C'I-Ū, *n.* State of begging; life of a beggar.

MEN-HĀ'DEN, *a.* A salt-water fish.

MEN'I-AL, *a.* [O. Fr. *meignial*, from *meignie*, *maignie*, family, household.] 1. Performing servile offices. 2. Servile; low; mean. — *n.* 1. A domestic servant. 2. One of a servile disposition.

MEN-IS'CUS, *n.* [Gr. *μηνίσκος*, dim. of *μήνη*, moon.] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

MEN'I-VER, *n.* [O. Fr. *menuver*, a grayish fur, from *menu*, small, and *voir*, a kind of fur.] A small animal in Russia, or its fine white fur. **MENSAL**, *a.* [Lat. *mensis*, month.] monthly.

MEN'SĒ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *mensis*.] A periodic flow of blood from the mucous coat of the uterus.

MEN'STRU-AL, *a.* Recurring once a month; monthly.

MEN'STRU-ANT, *a.* Subject to monthly flowing.

MEN'STRU-ĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To discharge the menses.

MEN'STRU-ĀTION, *n.* 1. Discharge of the menses. 2. State of the period of menstruating.

MEN'STRU-ŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *menstruus, fr. mensis*, month.] Having or pertaining to the monthly flow.

MEN'STRU-ŪM, *n.*; *Eng. pl. MEN'STRU-ŪMS*; *Lat. pl. MEN'STRU-ŪA*. [See *supra*.] Any fluid which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

MEN'SU-RA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being mensurable.

MEN'SU-RA-BLE (-shj-), *a.* [Lat. *mensurabilis*, fr. *mensurare*, to measure.] Capable of being measured.

MEN'SU-RĀTION (-shj-), *n.* Act, process, or art, of measuring.

MEN'TAL, *a.* [Lat. *mentalis*, from *mens*, the mind.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual. [Intellectually.]

MEN'TAL-LY, *adv.* In the mind; in *MENTION*, *n.* [Lat. *mentio*, from *meminisse*, to remember.] A cursory speaking of any thing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To direct attention to by a simple reference; to name.

MEN'TION-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mentioned.

MEN'TOR, *n.* [From *Mentor*, counselor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful counselor.

ME-PHIT'IC, *u.* [Lat. *mephitici*.] **ME-PHIT'IC-AL**, *cus.* Offensive to the smell; foul; noxious.

ME-PHIT'IS, *n.* [Lat. *mephitis*.] **MEPH'I-TISM**, *n.* Offensive or noxious exhalations from decomposing substances.

MER-CAN-TILE, *a.* [Lat. *mercans, mercantis*, trafficking.] Pertaining to merchants, or their business.

SYN.—Commercial. — *Commercial* is the wider term, being sometimes used to embrace *mercantile*. In their stricter use, *commercial* relates to the shipping, freighting, forwarding, and other business connected with the commerce of a country (whether external or internal), that is, the exchange of commodities, while *mercantile* applies to the sale of merchandise and goods when brought to market.

MER-CE-NA-RY (44), *a.* [Lat. *mercennarius; mercus, wages*.] 1. Serving for pay. 2. Moved by considerations of profit.

SYN.—Paid; hired; hireling; venal; sordid; selfish.

— *n.* A hireling; especially, a soldier hired into foreign service.

MER'ÇER, *n.* [Lat. *merc, mercis, merchandise*.] One who deals in silks and woolen cloths. [mercers.]

MER'ÇER-Y, *n.* Trade or goods of **MER'ÇAN-DISE**, *n.* [See **MER-ÇANT**.] 1. Trade; traffic; commerce. 2. Wares; goods; commodities. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To trade; to carry on commerce.

MER'ÇANT, *n.* [Lat. *mercans*, *pr. of mercari*, to trade.] One who carries on trade, especially on a large scale; a trader. — *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, trade.

MER'ÇANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit for market, or to be bought and sold.

MER'ÇANT-MAN (150), *n.* A trading vessel.

MER'ÇI-FUL, *a.* 1. Having or exercising mercy. 2. Unwilling to give pain. [manner.]

MER'ÇI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a merciful **MER'ÇI-FUL-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being merciful; readiness to forgive.

MER'ÇI-LESS, *a.* Destitute of mercy.

MER'ÇI-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a merciless manner.

MER-CŪ'RIAL, *a.* 1. Active; sprightly; full of vigor. 2. Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, mercury. **MER-CŪ'RIAL-IZE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To affect with mercury; to expose to the vapor of mercury.

MER'CU-RY, *n.* [Lat. *Mercurius*.] 1. (*Rom. Myth.*) The messenger and interpreter of the gods. 2. A silvery metal, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver. 3. A preparation of mercury, used in medicine. 4. One of the planets. 5. A messenger; also, a newspaper. 6. A plant of several kinds.

MER'ÇY, *n.* [Lat. *merces, mercedis*, pay, reward, L. Lat. *pitŷ*.] 1. Disposition to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves. 2. Act or exercise of mercy.

SYN.—Clemency; tenderness; pity; compassion. See **GRACE**.

MER'ÇY-SEAT, *n.* The covering of the ark, among the Jews.

MĒRE, *a.* [-EST.] [A.-S. *mære, Lat. merus*.] 1. Pure; absolute. 2. Only this, and nothing else; simple. — *n.* [A.-S. *mære, märe*.] 1. A pool or lake. 2. [A.-S. *mære*.] A boundary.

MĒRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Purely; absolutely; utterly. 2. Simply; barely; solely.

MĒRE-TR'ICIOUS (-trish-us), *a.* [Lat. *meretricius; meretrix*, a prostitute.] Resembling the arts of a harlot; tawdry; showy; gaudy.

MĒRGE (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *mergere*.] To immerse; to sink. — *v. i.* To be sunk or swallowed up.

ME-RID'I-AN (77), *n.* 1. Noon. 2. The highest point, as of success; culmination. 3. A great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator. 4. A great circle on the earth, passing through the poles and any given place. — *a.* [Lat. *meridianus; meridies, noon*.] Pertaining to mid-day, or to the highest point.

ME-RID'I-ON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the meridian.

ME-Rİ'NO (-rĕ-'), *n.* [Sp. *merino*, moving from pasture to pasture.] 1. A variety of sheep of very fine wool. 2. A thin fabric, of merino wool.

MĒRIT, *n.* [Lat. *meritum*.] 1. Quality of deserving well or ill; desert. 2. Excellence entitling to honor or reward; worth. 3. Reward deserved. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To earn; to be entitled to; to deserve.

MĒR'I-TŌ'Rİ-ŌUS, *a.* Deserving of reward or honor; valuable.

MĒR'LON, *n.* [Lat. *marus, for murus*, wall, dim. *marulus*.] Part of a parapet lying between two embrasures.

MĒR'MĀID, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, Lat. *mare*, the sea, and *Eng. maid*.] A fabled sea animal, the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish.

MĒR'MAN (150), *n.* A fabled sea-man, with the tail of a fish instead of legs.

MĒR'Rİ-LY, *adv.* In a merry manner.

MĒR'Rİ-MENT, *n.* Gayety, with laughter or noise; noisy sport.

MÉR'RY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *merh, mirig.*] 1. Brisk; lively. 2. Noisily gay. 3. Causing laughter or mirth.

SYN. — Blithe; lively; sprightly; vivacious; joyous; mirthful; jocund.

MÉR'RY-ÂN'DREW, *n.* [From *Andrew* Borde, a physician in the time of Henry VIII.] A buffoon; a zany.

MÉR'RY-MÁK'ING, *n.* A meeting for mirth.

MÉR'RY-THOUGHT (-thawt), *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast; a wish-bone.

ME-SEEMS', *v. impers.* [-ED.] It seems to me. [the mesentery.]

MÉS'EN-TÉR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to MÉS'EN-TÉR'Y, or MÉS'EN-TÉR'Y, *n.* [Gr. *μεσεντέριον*; *μέσος*, middle, and *έντερον*, intestine.] A membrane which keeps the intestines, &c., in a proper position.

MÉS'II, *n.* [A.-S. *masc.*] Space inclosed between the knots of a net. *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To catch in a mesh.

MÉS'LIN, *n.* The same as *maslin*. See MASLIN. [meserism.]

MÉS-MÉR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to mes-MÉR'IZ'M, or MÉS'EN-TÉR'Y, *n.* [From *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice.] Art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system.

MÉS'MER-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep.

MÉS'MER-IZ'ER, *n.* One who practices mesmerism.

MÉS'NE (meen), *a.* [Norm. Fr., middle. Cf. MEAN, *a.*] (*Law.*) Middle; intervening.

MÉS'S, *n.* [A.-S. *messe, myse*, Goth. *mes*, a table, *mats*, food.] 1. A dish, or quantity of food. 2. A number of persons who eat together. 3. A medley; a mixed mass. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To eat in company. — *v. t.* To supply with a mess.

MÉS'SÁGE, *n.* [L. Lat. *messagium*, fr. Lat. *mittere*, to send.] 1. A notice or communication from one person to another. 2. An official communication delivered by a messenger.

MÉS'SEN-GEP, *n.* [O. Eng. *messenger*.] One who bears a message.

SYN. — Carrier; courier; harbinger.

MÉS-SÍ'AH, *n.* [Heb. *másháh*, anointed.] Christ, the anointed; the Saviour.

MÉS-SÍ'AH-SHÍP, *n.* Character, or office of the Saviour.

MÉS'SÍ-ÂN'IC, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

MÉS'SÍ'AS, *n.* The Messiah.

MÉS'SÍEURS (mësh'yerz), *n. pl.* [Fr.; pl. of *monsieur*.] Sirs, gentlemen; — abbrev. to *Messrs.*, and used as the pl. of Mr.

MÉS'SÍMATE, *n.* One who eats ordinarily at the same table.

MÉS'SÍUÁGE (mësh'swej), *n.* [Low Lat. *messuagium, mansionaticum*, from Lat. *mansio*, a dwelling.] A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings and lands.

MÉS-TEE', *n.* Offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

MÉS-TÍ'ZO, *n.* [Sp., fr. Lat. *mixtus*, mixed.] Child of a Spaniard or creole and a native Indian.

MÉT, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Meet*.

MÉT'A-CÁR'PUS, *n.* [Gr. *μετακάρπιον*; *μετά*, beyond, between, and *καρπός*, wrist.] Part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

MÉT'AL (mèt'al or mèt'l), *n.* [Lat. *metallum*, Gr. *μέταλλον*.] A substance having a peculiar luster, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures.

MÉT-ÁL'LÍE, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, metal.

MÉT'AL-LÍF'ER-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *metallier*; *metallum*, metal, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing metals.

MÉT-ÁL'LÍ-FÓRM, *a.* Having the form of metals; like metal.

MÉT'AL-LÍNE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, metal.

MÉT'AL-LÍST, *n.* A worker, or one skilled, in metals.

MÉT'AL-LÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give its proper metallic properties to.

MÉT'AL-LOID, *n.* [Gr. *μέταλλον*, metal, and *είδος*, form.] The metallic base of a fixed alkali, or alkaline earth. — *a.* Like metal.

MÉT'AL-LÚR'GÍE, } *a.* Pertain-
MÉT'AL-LÚR'GÍE-AL, } ing to met-
allurgy. [metallurgy.]

MÉT'AL-LÚR'GÍST, *n.* One skilled in

MÉT'AL-LÚR'GÝ, *n.* [Gr. *μεταλλουργός*, working metals; *μέταλλον*, metal, and *έργειν*, to work.] Operation of obtaining metals from their ores.

MÉT'A-MÓR'PHÍE, *a.* [See METAMORPHOSIS.] 1. Changeable; variable. 2. Pertaining to changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their deposition.

MÉT'A-MÓR'PHÍSM, *n.* State or quality of being metamorphic.

MÉT'A-MÓR'PHOSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To change into a different form; to transform. — *n.* Same as METAMORPHOSIS.

MÉT'A-MÓR'PHO-SÍS, *n.*; *pl.* MÉT'A-MÓR'PHO-SÉS. [Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*; *μετά*, beyond, over, and *μορφή*, form.] Change of form or shape; transformation.

MÉT'A-PHOR, *n.* [Gr. *μεταφορά*, fr. *μεταφέρειν*, to carry over, to transfer.] A word expressing similitude without the signs of comparison.

MÉT'A-PHÓR'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
MÉT'A-PHÓR'IC-AL, } to, or compar-
ing, a metaphor; figurative.

MÉT'A-PHÓR'IC-AL-LÝ, *adv.* Not literally; figuratively.

MÉT'A-PHRÁSE, *n.* [Gr. *μετάφρασις*; *μετά*, beyond, and *φράσις*, a speaking.] A literal or verbal translation.

MÉT'A-PHRÁST'IC, } *a.* Close, or
MÉT'A-PHRÁST'IC-AL, } literal, in translation.

MÉT'A-PHÝS'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
MÉT'A-PHÝS'IC-AL, } to, or accord-
ing to, metaphysics.

MÉT'A-PHY-SÝCIAN (-zís'n'an), *n.* One who is versed in metaphysics.

MÉT'A-PHÝS'ICS, *n. sing.* [Gr. *μετά τὰ φυσικά*, after physics; — so called by Aristotle, who considered physics to be the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind to be the second.] 1. Science of being, as such; philosophy in general. 2. Scientific knowledge of mental phenomena; mental philosophy.

MÉT'A-PLÁSM, *n.* [Gr. *μεταπλασμός*; *μεταπλάσσειν*, to transform.] A change in a word by augmentation, diminution, or insertion, of a syllable or letter.

MÉT'A-TÁR'SUS, *n.* [Gr. *μετά*, beyond, after, and *ταρός*, flat of the foot.] Part of the foot between the ankle and the toes.

ME-TÁTH'E-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* ME-TÁTH'E-SÉS. [Gr. *μετάθεσις*, fr. *μετατίθειναι*, to transpose.] Transposition of the letters or syllables of a word.

MÉT'E, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *metan*.] To measure. — *n.* Measure; limit; boundary — chiefly in the pl.

ME-TÉMP'SY-CHÓ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*; *μετά*, beyond, over, *έν*, in, and *ψυχή*, life, soul.] The passing of the soul after death into some other body; transmigration.

MÉT'E-OR, *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρα*, things in the air; *μετά*, beyond, and *έωρα*, *αίωρα*, a being suspended in the air.] 1. Any phenomenon. 2. A transient fiery or luminous body, seen in the atmosphere.

MÉT'E-ÓR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a meteor.

MÉT'E-OR-ÍTE (49), *n.* A meteorolite.

MÉT'E-ÓR'Ó-LÍTE (49), *n.* [Gr. *μετέωρος*, high in air, and *λίθος*, stone.] A meteoric stone; an aërolite.

MÉT'E-ÓR'Ó-LÓG'IC, } *a.* Relat-
MÉT'E-ÓR'Ó-LÓG'IC-AL, } ing to
the atmosphere and its phenomena.

MÉT'E-OR-ÓL'Ó-GÍST, *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

MÉT'E-OR-ÓL'Ó-GÝ, *n.* [Gr. *μετεωρολογία*; *μετέωρα*, meteor, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena.

MÉT'ER, *n.* [Eng. *mete*.] One who, 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 measurer of coals before they are delivered out for sale.

MÉT'ER, *n.* [Lat. *metrum*, fr. the MÉTRE, } root *met* in *metiri*, to measure.] Rhythmical arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, &c.; rhythm; measure; verse.

ME-THÉG'LIN, *n.* [W. *meddyglynn*; *medd*, head, and *lyn*, liquor.] A liquor made of honey and water boiled and fermented.

ME-THINKS', *v. impers.* [ME-THOUGHT.] It seems to me; I think. [Rare, except in poetry.]

MÉT'HÓD, *n.* [Gr. *μέθοδος*; *μετά*, after, *όδος*, way.] 1. Regular mode

or manner of doing any thing. 2. Orderly arrangement or classification.

SYN. — Mode; manner. — *Method* implies arrangement; *mode*, mere action or existence. An instructor may adopt a good *method* of teaching to write; 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.

METHŌD'IC, } *a.* Arranged in ME-THŌD'IC-AL, } convenient order; regular.

METHŌD'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a methodical manner.

METHŌD'ISM, *n.* Doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

METHŌD'IST, *n.* One of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley.

METHŌD'IST'IC, *a.* Resembling the Methodists, or partaking of their strictness.

METHŌD'IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To arrange in a convenient manner.

METHŌUGHT' (mie-thawt'), *imp.* of *Methodizes*.

METHŌ-NŪM'IC, } *a.* Used by way METHŌ-NŪM'IC-AL, } of metonymy.

METHŌN'Y-MY, or METHŌ-NŪM'Y, *n.* [Gr. μετωνυμία; *μετά*, indicating change, and *ὄνομα*, name.] A trope in which one word is put for another, as *table* for provisions.

METHŌ-PE, *n.* [Gr. μετόπη; *μετά*, with, and *ὄπη*, hole, open space.] The space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

METRE, *n.* See METER. [volumes.]

METR'IC, *a.* Noting a measurement of

METR'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. μετρικός, from μέτρον, measure.] 1. Pertaining to measure. 2. Consisting of verses poetically measured. 3. Employed in, or obtained by, measurement.

METR'IC SY'S-TEM. See Metric System, p. 534.

ME-TRŌPŌ-LIS, *n.* [Gr. μετρόπολις; *μήτηρ*, mother, and *πόλις*, city.] The mother city; the chief city.

METRO-PŌL'I-TAN, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. — *n.* 1. The bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. 2. [Lat. Church.] An archbishop.

MET'TLE (mēt'tl), *n.* [Eng. metal, used in a tropical sense.] 1. Element; material. 2. Constitutional ardor.

MET'TLED, *a.* High-spirited; full of fire or vigor.

MET'TLE-SŌME (mēt'tl-sūm), *a.* Full of spirit; easily excited; fiery.

MET'TLE-SŌME-NESS, *n.* State of being mettlesome.

MEW, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *mæw*.] A sea-fowl; a gull. 2. [Fr. *mue*, change of feathers, scales, &c., a time when, or place where, the change occurs, fr. *muer*, Lat. *mutare*, to change.] A cage for hawks while mewing; hence, a place of confinement. 3. A stable. 4. The cry of a cat. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. [From Lat. *mutare*, to change.] To shed or cast; to molt its feathers. 2. To shut up; to confine. — *v. i.* 1. To

cast the feathers; to molt. 2. [An onomatopoeia.] To cry as a cat.

MEWL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *miauler*.] To cry from uneasiness, as a child; to squall.

MEWS, *n.; pl.* MEWS'ES. 1. *sing.* An inclosed space; an inclosure. 2. *pl.* See MEW.

MĒZ'ZO-TINT } (mēd'zo- or mēz'- MĒZ'ZO-TIN'TO } zo-), *n.* [It., fr. *mezzo*, half, and *tinto*, tint.] A manner of engraving on copper, in imitation of painting in India ink.

MĪ'ASM, *n.* Same as MIASMA.

MĪ-ĀS'MĀ, *n.; pl.* MĪ-ĀS'MĀ-TĀ. [Gr. *μιάσμα*, defilement.] Infection floating in the air; deadly exhalation.

MĪ-ĀS'MĀL, *a.* Containing miasma; miasmatic.

MĪ'AS-NĀT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, MĪ'AS-NĀT'IC-AL, } or partaking of the qualities of, miasma.

MĪ'CA, *n.* [Lat. *mica*, crumb, particle.] A mineral capable of being cleaved into plates of extreme thinness. [like, mica.]

MĪ-CEŌ'CEŌS, *a.* Pertaining to, or

MĪCE, *n.; pl.* of *Mouse*.

MĪCH'ĀĒL-MAS (146), *n.* Feast of St. Michael, celebrated September 29th.

MĪCK'LE (mĭk'l), *a.* [A.-S. *micel*, *mycel*. Cf. MUCH.] Much; great.

MĪCRO-EŌS, *n.* [Gr. μικρόσμος; *μικρός*, little, and *κόσμος*, the world.] 1. A little world. 2. Hence, man, as an epitome of the universe.

MĪCRO-EŌS'MIC, } *a.* Relating to MĪCRO-EŌS'MIC-AL, } the microcosm.

MĪ-CRŌG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, little, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] Description of microscopic objects.

MĪ-CRŌME-TER, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument to measure very small distances.

MĪCRO-PHŌNE, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, and *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds.

MĪCRO-SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. μικρός, small, *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An optical instrument for viewing minute objects.

MĪCRO-SCŌP'IC, } *a.* Pertaining MĪCRO-SCŌP'IC-AL, } to the microscope; very minute.

MĪ-CRŌS'CO-PY, *n.* Use of the microscope.

MĪD, *a.* [MĪDST or MĪDMOST.] [A.-S. *mid*, Goth. *midja*, allied to Lat. *medius*.] Middle; intervening.

MĪD'DĀY, *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional. — *n.* Noon.

MĪD'DLE (mĭd'dl), *a.* [A.-S. See MĪD.] 1. Equally distant from the extremes; mean; mid. 2. Intermediate; intervening. — *n.* Point equally distant from the extremities; midst; central portion.

SYN. — See MĪDST.

MĪD'DLE-ĀGED (-ĭjd, 60), *a.* Being midway between youth and age.

MĪD'DLE-MĀN (150), *n.* An agent between two parties; a broker.

MĪD'DLE-MŌST, *a.* In, or nearest to, the middle.

MĪD'DLING, *a.* Of middle rank or quality; moderate; ordinary.

MĪD'DGE, *n.* [A.-S. *mygge*, *mycg*.] A very delicate fly.

MĪD'DLAND, *a.* 1. Being in the interior country. 2. Surrounded by the land.

MĪD'DNĪGHT (-nit), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night. — *a.* Being in the middle of the night; being, very dark.

MĪD'RĪE, *n.* A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the laminae of a leaf.

MĪD'RĪFF, *n.* [A.-S. *midhrif*; *mid*, mid, middle, and *hrif*, bowels.] The diaphragm.

MĪD'SHIP-MAN (150), *n.* A naval cadet in a ship of war. [ship.]

MĪD'SHIPS, *adv.* In the middle of a MĪD'S, *n.* [Contr. fr. *middest*, superl. of *mid*.] Interior or central part; the middle.

SYN. — Middle. — *Midst* is the superlative of *mid* (middle), denoting the very center, and hence implies surrounded by, involved in, in the thickest of: as, in the midst of a forest. *Middle* has no such intensive sense, and is often applied to extent in only one direction; as, the middle of the street, &c. *Midst* is very frequently used abstractly or figuratively; as, in the midst of afflictions; *middle* is never thus used with propriety. We cannot say in the middle of my contemplations on that subject, but in the midst.

— *adv.* In the middle. [stic.]

MĪD'SŪM-MER, *n.* The summer sol.

MĪD'WĀY, *n.* The middle of the way.

— *adv.* Half-way.

MĪD'WĪFE (149), *n.* [A.-S. *mid*, with and *wif*, woman.] A woman that assists in childbirth.

MĪD'WĪFE-RY, or MĪD'WĪFE-RY, *n.* Art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

MĪD'WIN-TER, *n.* The middle of winter; also, the middle of severe winter weather, — usually, much later.

MĪEN, *n.* [Fr. *mine*.] External appearance; carriage; bearing.

MĪFF, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *muff*, sulkiness.] A slight degree of resentment.

MĪGHT (mĭt), *imp.* of *May*. — *n.* [A.-S. *meaht*, *mih*.] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind.

MĪGHT'I-LY (mĭt'ĭ-ly), *adv.* 1. Powerfully. 2. Greatly; very much.

MĪGHT'I-NESS (mĭt'ĭ-nes), *n.* 1. Power; greatness. 2. Excellence; — used as a title of dignity.

MĪGHT'Y (mĭt'ĭ), *a.* 1. Possessing might; forcible; strong. 2. Very great; remarkable for size, effect, or qualities. 3. Very excellent; great; fine. [Colloq.] — *adv.* In a great degree; very. [Colloq.]

MĪGNŌN-ĒTTE (mĭn'yon-ēt't), *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *mignon*, darling.] An annual flowering plant.

MĪGRĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *migrare*, *gratum*.] To change one's place of residence; to pass to another climate, as birds.

MĪ-GRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of migrating.

MĪ'GRA-TŌRY (50), *a.* Removing from one state or country to another.

MIL'AGE, *n.* Same as MILEAGE.

MILCH (66), *a.* [See MILK.] Giving milk; — applied only to beasts.

MILD, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S.] 1. Gentle in temper or disposition. 2. Not showing severity or harshness. 3. Not acrid, pungent, or corrosive, &c. 4. Not violent or intense.

MIL'DEW (mil'du), *n.* [A.-S. *mildeaw.*] A thin, whitish coating, consisting of minute fungi. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To taint with mildew. — *v. i.* To become tainted with mildew. [gently.]

MILD'LY, *adv.* In a mild manner; MILD'NESS, *n.* 1. Quality of being mild; tenderness. 2. Temperateness; pleasant condition.

MILE, *n.* [Lat. *millia*, pl. of *mille*, a thousand (paces).] A measure of distance, being equivalent to 320 rods, or 5280 feet.

MILE'AGE, *n.* An allowance for traveling, as so much by the mile.

MILE-POST, } *n.* A post or stone to
MILE-STONE, } mark the distance of a mile.

MIL'IA-RY (mil'ya-ry), *a.* [Lat. *miliaris*; *miliarius*, millet.] Resembling millet seeds.

MIL'ITANT, *a.* [Lat. *milicans*, fighting.] Engaged in warfare; serving as a soldier.

MIL'ITARI-LY, *adv.* In a military MIL'ITARY, *a.* [Lat. *militaris*; *miles*, soldier.] 1. Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war. 2. Warlike; becoming a soldier. — *n.* Soldier; militia; the army.

MIL'ITATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stand opposed; to contend.

MIL'ITIA (mi-lish'á), *n.* [Lat., from *miles*, soldier.] Body of soldiers enrolled for discipline, but engaged in actual service only in emergencies.

MIL'ITIA-MAN (mi-lish'á-, I), *n.* One who belongs to the militia.

MILK, *a.* [A.-S. *miluc*, *milc.*] 1. A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young. 2. White juice of certain plants. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To draw milk from. 2. To draw from the breasts. 3. To supply with milk.

MILK'ER, *n.* One who milks; also, one who gives milk. [of milk.]

MILK'Y-NESS, *n.* Qualities like those MILK'MÄID, *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy.

MILK'SÖP, *n.* A soft, effeminate man. MILK'TOOTH (150), *n.* 1. The fore tooth of a foal. 2. One of the first set of teeth of a child.

MILK'Y, *a.* Relating to, made of, or resembling, milk.

Milky way (*Astron.*), a broad, irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars; the galaxy.

MILL, *n.* 1. [Lat. *mille*, a thousand.] An imaginary money, the tenth of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar. 2. [U. S.] [A.-S. *mylen*.] An engine or machine for grinding any substance. 3. A machine.

— *In modern usage, the term mill*

includes various other machines or combinations of machines, for transforming some raw material by mechanical processes into a state or condition for use.

4. The building where grinding or some manufacture is carried on. 5. A pugilistic encounter. [*Cont.*] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To grind; to comminute. 2. To shape or finish by passing through a machine. 3. To full, as cloth. 4. To beat severely with the fists, as if in a fulling-mill.

MIL-L'DÄM, *n.* A dam to raise running water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.

MIL'LE-NÄ'RI-AN, *a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium. — *n.* One who believes in a millennium.

MIL'LE-NA-RY, *n.* [Lat. *millenarius*; *mille*, a thousand.] The space of a thousand years. [millennium.]

MIL-LÉN'NI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the MIL-LÉN'NI-AL-IST, *n.* One who believes that Christ will reign personally on earth a thousand years.

MIL-LÉN'NI-UM, *n.* [Lat. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.] The thousand years, during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world. See Rev. xx.

MIL'LE-PÖRE, *n.* [Lat. *mille*, a thousand, *porus*, pore.] A species of coral, with very minute cells on the surface.

MIL'LER, *n.* 1. One who attends a grist-mill. 2. A moth.

MIL-LÉS'I-MAL, *a.* [Lat. *millesimus*.] Thousandth.

MIL'LET, *n.* [Lat. *miliun*.] 1. An endogenous plant, and its grain. 2. A hardy grass.

MIL'LI-NER, *n.* [Orig. a *Milaner*, or inhabitant of *Milan*.] One who makes and sells head-dresses, bonnets, &c., for women.

MIL'LI-NÉR'Y, *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners.

MIL'LION (mil'yun), *n.* [L. Lat. *millio*, fr. Lat. *mille*, a thousand.] The number of ten hundred thousand; 1,000,000.

MIL'LION-AIRE', *n.* One whose wealth is counted by millions; a very rich person. [a million.]

MIL'LIONTH, *a.* Constituting one of MIL'L-RÄCE, *n.* A canal to convey water to a mill-wheel.

MIL'LSTONE, *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

MIL'L-TÄIL, *n.* The current of water flowing from a water-wheel.

MILT, *n.* [A.-S. *milte*.] 1. The spleen. 2. [See MILK.] The spermatic glands, or the sperm of the male fish.

MINE, *n.* [Lat. *minus*.] 1. A kind of farce, among the ancients. 2. An actor in such representations.

Mİ-MÉT'IC, } *a.* Apt to imitate;
Mİ-MÉT'IC-AL, } given to aping or mimicry; imitative.

MİM'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *μιμικός*, fr. *μιμνῆσθαι*, to imitate.]
MİM'IC-AL, } inclined to imitate; imitative. 2. Formed in imitation.

MİM'IC, *n.* 1. One who mimics. 2. A mean or servile imitator. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 135.] To imitate for sport; to ridicule by imitation.

— *Syn.* — To ape; counterfeit; mock. MİM'ICK-ER, *n.* One who mimics.

MİM'IC-RET, *n.* Act of one who mimics. MİN'A-RET, *n.* [Ar. *manārat*, lamp, lantern, turret.] A slender, lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques.

MİN'A-TO-RY (50), *a.* [Lat. *minatorius*.] Threatening; menacing.

MİN'CE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *minsian*, fr. *minn*, minor, weak.] 1. To cut into very small pieces; to hash. 2. To clip, as words, or expressions. — *v. i.* 1. To walk with short steps, or affected nicety. 2. To speak softly, or with affected nicety.

MİN'CE-PIE, *n.* A pie made with minced meat, &c. [manner.]

MİN'G-ING-LY, *adv.* In a mincing MİND, *n.* [A.-S. *mynd*.] 1. The intellectual faculty in man; the understanding; also, the spiritual nature; the soul. 2. Opinion; sentiment; judgment. 3. Choice; inclination; desire. 4. Memory; remembrance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attend to; to fix the thoughts on.

— *Syn.* — To notice; mark; note; regard; observe; obey.

— *v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed; to incline.

MİND'ED, *a.* Disposed; inclined. MİND'FUL, *a.* Attentive; observant.

MİND'FUL-LY, *adv.* Attentively.

MİN'E, *a.* [A.-S. *min*.] Belonging to me; my. — *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A subterranean cavity or passage; esp. one from which minerals are dug. 2. A source of wealth or other good. — *v. t.* 1. To dig a mine. 2. To form a burrow or lodge in the earth. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *minare*, to drive.] To dig away the foundation of; to sap; to undermine; to ruin or destroy slowly.

MİN'ER, *n.* One who mines; a digger of mines.

MİN'ER-AL, *n.* [L. Lat. *minerals*. See MINE, *n.*] Any inorganic substance having a definite chemical composition. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, minerals. 2. Impregnated with minerals. [minerals.]

MİN'ER-AL-IST, *n.* One versed in MİN'ER-AL-I-ZÄTION, *n.* Process of mineralizing.

MİN'ER-AL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make mineral; to communicate the properties of a mineral to. — *v. i.* To go on an excursion for minerals.

MİN'ER-AL-İZ'ER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another, or combines with it in an ore.

MİN'ER-AL-ÖG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy. [mineralogy.]

MİN'ER-ÄL'O-GİST, *n.* One versed in MİN'ER-ÄL'O-GY, *n.* [From *mineral*, and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of mineral substances.

MİN'ER-VER, *n.* See MENERER.

MİN'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *mengan*.] To unite in one body; to

Ä, Ê, Î, Õ, Ü, Y, long; Å, Æ, Ý, Ö, Ü, Y, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÉRM; PÍQUE, FÍRM; SÓN,

blend; to mix. — *v. t.* To be mixed; to be united.

MÍN'I-A-TÛRE (mín't-at-yŕr or mín'-it-yŕ, 53), *n.* [From Lat. *miniare*, to tinge with vermilion.] A painting on a reduced scale; hence, greatly diminished style or form. — *a.* On a small scale.

MÍN'I-KÍN, a. Small; diminutive. — *n.* [Dim. of *minion*.] A darling.

MÍN'IM, n. [Lat. *minimus*, the least, smallest.] 1. Any thing very minute. 2. A single drop. 3. A half note, equal to two quarter notes.

MÍN'I-MIZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible.

MÍN'I-MÛM, n., pl. MÍN'I-MÄ. [Lat. See *supra*.] Least quantity assignable in a given case; hence, a trifle.

MÍN'ION (-yún), n. [O. H. Ger. *minni*, *minnia*, affection.] 1. A favorite; particularly one who gains favors by mean adulation. 2. A small kind of printing type.

☞ This type is *minion*.

MÍN'IS-TER, n. [Lat., fr. *minus*, less.] 1. A servant; a subordinate. 2. One to whom is intrusted the direction of affairs of state. 3. Representative of a government at a foreign court. 4. One who serves at the altar; pastor of a church. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish; to afford; to supply.

MÍN'IS-TE'R-I-AL (89), *a.* 1. Pertaining to ministry, and executive officers. 2. Pertaining to a minister.

SYN. — Official; clerical; priestly; sacerdotal; ecclesiastical.

MÍN'IS-TRANT, a. Performing service as a minister.

MÍN'IS-TRÁ'TION, n. 1. Ministry; agency. 2. Ecclesiastical function.

MÍN'IS-TRY, n. [See **MINISTER**.] 1. Act of ministering; ministration; agency. 2. Office or duties of a minister. 3. A body of ministers; the clergy; ministers of state.

MÍN'I-VER, n. Same as **MENEVER**.

MÍN'K, n. A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe.

MÍN'NE-SINGER, n. [O. H. Ger. *minni*, love, *singen*, to sing.] One of a class of German poets and musicians of the 12th and 14th centuries.

MÍN'NÖW (mín'no), *n.* [Prob. from Fr. *menu*, little, small.] A very small fresh-water fish.

MÍN'OR, a. [Lat.] 1. Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, &c.; less; smaller. 2. Lower by a semitone. — *n.* 1. A person of either sex under age. 2. (*Logic*.) The minor term, that is, the subject of the conclusion; also, the minor premise. 3. A Minorite.

MÍN'OR-ITE, n. A Franciscan friar.

MÍ-NÖR'I-TY, n. 1. State of being a minor. 2. The smaller number.

MÍN'Ö-TAUR, n. [Gr. *Μίνωταυρος*, fr. *Μίνως*, Minos, and *ταύρος*, a bull.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

MÍN'STER, n. [A.-S., fr. Lat. *monasterium*.] A church to which a mon-

astery is or has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church.

MÍN'STREL, n. [L. Lat. *ministerialis*, servant, workman. See **MINISTRY**.] A bard; a singer and a harper.

MÍN'STREL-SY, n. 1. A collective body of minstrels. 2. A collective body of songs.

MINT, n. 1. [A.-S. *mynet*, coin, Lat. *moneta*, from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.] The place where money is coined. 2. [A.-S. *mint*, fr. Lat. *mentha*.] An aromatic plant of various species. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make by stamping, as money; to coin. 2. To invent; to forge; to fabricate; to fashion.

MINT'AGE, n. 1. That which is coined. 2. Duty paid to the mint for coining.

MÍN'V-ËND, n. [Lat. *minuendus*, to be diminished.] A number from which another is to be subtracted.

MÍN'V-ËT, n. [Fr. *menuet*, fr. *menu*, small, on account of the small steps.] A slow, graceful dance.

MÍN'US, a. [Lat.] Less; also, requiring to be subtracted.

MÍ-NÛTE', a. [Lat. *minutus*, p. p. of *minuere*, to lessen.] 1. Very small; slight. 2. Attentive to small things.

SYN. — Little; diminutive; circumstantial; particular. A *circumstantial* account embraces all the leading events; a *particular* account goes further, and includes each event and movement, though of but little importance; a *minute* account goes further still, and omits nothing as to person, time, place, adjuncts, &c.

MÍN'UTE (mín'it), *n.* [Lat. *minutum*, i. e., a small portion. See *supra*.] 1. Sixty seconds. 2. Sixtieth part of a degree. 3. A note or memorandum in writing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a note of; to jot down.

MÍN'UTE-BOOK (mín'it-, 27), *n.* A book of short hints.

MÍN'UTE-GÜN, n. A gun discharged every minute, as a signal.

MÍN'UTE-HÁND (mín'it-), *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MÍ-NÛTE'LY, adv. In a minute manner; exactly. [minute.]

MÍN'UTE-LY (mín'it-lý), *adv. Every*

MÍN'UTE-MÁN (mín'it-, 150), *n.* A man ready to march at a moment's notice.

MÍ-NÛTE'NESS, n. 1. Quality of being minute. 2. Critical exactness.

MÍ-NÛ'TI-Æ (-nú'shí-, 95), *n. pl.* [Lat.] Minute particulars.

MÍN'X, n. [Contr. fr. *miniken*.] A pert, wanton girl.

MÍ-RÁ-CLE (mír'a-kl), *n.* [Lat. *miraculum*; *mirari*, to wonder.] 1. A wonder or wonderful thing. 2. A supernatural event.

MÍ-RÁ-CÛ-LOÛS, a. 1. Performed supernaturally. 2. Extraordinarily wonderful.

MÍ-RÁ-CÛ-LOÛS-LY, adv. In a miraculous manner; wonderfully.

MÍ-RÁGE' (mí-rázh'), *n. [Fr. *se mirer*, to reflect.] An optical illusion caus-*

ing remote objects to be seen double, or to appear as if suspended in the air.

MÍRE, n. [A.-S. *myre*.] Earth wet and soft; deep mud. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To plunge and fix in mire. 2. To soil with mud.

MÍR'I-NESS, n. State of being miry.

MÍRK'Y, a. See **MURKY**.

MÍR'RÖR, n. [Fr. *miroir*.] 1. A looking-glass. 2. A pattern; an exemplar. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reflect, as in a mirror.

MÍRTH, n. [A.-S. *mirðh*. See **MERRY**.] High excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety.

SYN. — Merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; frolic; glee; hilarity; festivity; jollity. See **GLADNESS**.

MÍRTH'FUL, a. Full of mirth; merry.

MÍRTH'FUL-LY, adv. In a mirthful manner.

MÍRTH'FUL-NESS, n. State of mirth.

MÍRTH'LESS, a. Without mirth.

MÍR'Y, a. Full of, or consisting of, mire.

MÍS-Á-CËP-TÁ'TION, n. Understanding in a wrong sense. [dent.]

MÍS'AD-VËNT'ÛRE, n. Unlucky affair.

MÍS'AL-LËGE' (-al-éj'), *v. t.* To state erroneously.

MÍS'AL-LÍ'ANCE, n. Improper association; a degrading connection by marriage.

**MÍS'AN-THRÖPE, } n. [Gr. μισάν-
MÍS'AN'THRO-PÍST, } θρωπος; μι-
σείν, to hate, and ἀθροπος, a man.]
A hater of mankind.**

**MÍS'AN-THRÖPÍE, } a.
MÍS'AN-THRÖP'IC-AL, } Hating
MÍS'AN'THRO-PY, } mankind.
MÍS'AN'THRO-PY, } Hatred or dis-
like to mankind. [plication.]**

MÍS'ÁP'PLI-CÁ'TION, n. A wrong ap-
plication.

MÍS'ÁP-PLÝ, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] To apply wrongly.

MÍS'ÁP'PRE-HËND, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To take in a wrong sense.

MÍS'ÁP'PRE-HËN'SION, n. A wrong apprehension of one's meaning or of a fact.

SYN. — Misconception; misunderstanding; mistake.

MÍS'AD-PRÖ'PRI-Á'TION, n. Wrong appropriation. [ill.]

MÍS'BE-GÖME' (-küm'), *v. t.* To suit

MÍS'BE-GÖTTEN, p. a. Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

MÍS'BE-HÁVE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To behave ill or improperly.

MÍS'BE-HÁV'IÖR, n. Improper, or un-
civil behavior; ill-conduct.

MÍS'BE-LÍËF', n. Erroneous belief.

MÍS'BE-LÍËV'ER, n. One who holds a false belief.

MÍS-CÁL'CU-LÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To calculate erroneously.

MÍS-CÁL'CU-LÁ'TION, n. Erroneous calculation.

MÍS-CÁLL' (mis-kaw'l'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To call by a wrong name.

MÍS-CÁR'RIÁGE (mis-kár'rij, 45), *n. 1. Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure. 2. Improper behavior. 3. Premature birth.*

MÍS-CÁR'RY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.]

ÖR, DÖ, WÖLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÛE, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ç, soft; C, G, hard; AG; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

1. To fail of the intended effect. 2. To fail to reach its destination. 3. To bring forth young before the proper time.

MIS/CE-GE-NĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *miscere*, to mix, and *genero*, to beget.] Amalgamation of races.

MIS/CEL-LĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *miscellaneus*, from *miscellus*, mixed.] Mixed; consisting of several kinds.

MIS/CEL-LĀ-NY (44), *n.* 1. A mixture; a medley. 2. A collection of compositions on various subjects.

MIS-CHĀNGE', *n.* Ill fortune.

SYN.—Calamity; misfortune; misadventure; mishap; infelicity; disaster.

MIS-CHĀRGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mistake in charging, as an account.—*n.* A mistake in charging.

MIS/CHIEF, *n.* [O. Fr. *mischief*; *mes*, and *chief*, properly, ill end.] 1. Evil produced or effected; often, trivial evil or vexation. 2. Cause of trouble or vexation.

SYN.—Damage; harm.—*Damage* is an 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.

MIS/CHIEF-MĀK'ER, *n.* One who makes mischief.

MIS/CHIEV-OŪS, *a.* 1. Making mischief. 2. Inclined to do harm.

MIS/CHIEV-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a mischievous manner.

MIS/CHIEV-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mischievous.

MIS-CHOOSE', *v. t.* [-CHOSE; -CHOS-EN; -CHOOSING.] To choose wrongly. [tion.]

MIS/ĈĪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous quotation.

MIS/ĈITE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cite erroneously.

MIS-CLĀIM', *n.* A mistaken claim.

MIS-CŌM/PŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* Erroneous computation.

MIS/CON-ĈĒIT', *n.* Misconception.

MIS/CON-ĈĒIVE', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To conceive or interpret wrongly.

SYN.—To misapprehend; misunderstand; misjudge; mistake.

MIS/CON-ĈĒPTION, *n.* Erroneous conception; wrong notion or understanding of a thing.

MIS-CONDUCT, *n.* Wrong conduct; ill-behavior.

MIS/CON-ĈŪCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To conduct amiss; to mismanage.

MIS/CON-ĈĒCT'URE (53), *n.* A wrong conjecture.—*v. t. or i.* To guess wrongly. [interpretation.]

MIS/CON-STRŪC'TION, *n.* Wrong interpretation.

MIS/CON-STRŪE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To interpret erroneously.

MIS-COUNT', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To mistake in counting.—*n.* An erroneous counting.

MIS/CRE-ANT, *n.* [O. Fr. *mescréant*, lit., wrongly believing.] 1. An infidel; a misbeliever. 2. A vile wretch.

MIS-DĀTE, *n.* A wrong date.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To date erroneously.

MIS-DEED', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action.

MIS-DEEM', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To judge erroneously; to misjudge.

MIS/DE-MĒAN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To behave ill.

MIS/DE-MĒAN'OR, *n.* 1. Ill behavior. 2. Any crime less than a felony.

SYN.—Misdeed; misconduct; misbehavior; fault; trespass; transgression.

MIS/DĪ-RĒCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give a wrong direction to. 2. To direct to a wrong person or place.

MIS/DĪ-RĒC'TION, *n.* Act of directing wrongly.

MIS-DO', *v. t.* [-DID; -DONE; -DOING.] To do wrongly.

MIS-DO'ER (-dō'er), *n.* One who misdoes; a wrong-doer.

MIS-DO'ING (-dō'ing), *n.* A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.

MIS/EM-PLOY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose. [ment.]

MIS/EM-PLOY'MENT, *n.* Ill employment.

MIS-ĒN'TRY, *n.* An erroneous entry or charge.

MIS/ER, *n.* [Lat. *miser*, wretched.] An extremely covetous person; a niggard.

MIS/ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *miserabilis*; *miser*, wretched.] 1. Very unhappy; wretched. 2. Causing misery. 3. Worthless; despicable.

SYN.—Abject; forlorn; pitiable.

MIS/ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a miserable manner.

MIS/ER-RĒ'VE, *n.* [Lat., have mercy.] The 51st psalm, which commences with this word.

MIS/ER-LY, *a.* Very covetous.

MIS/ER-Y, *n.* [Lat. *miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.] 1. Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Natural evils which are the cause of misery.

SYN.—Wretchedness; anguish; distress; calamity; misfortune.

MIS-FĒA'SANCE, *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, wrong, and *faisance*, deed.] (*Law*.) A trespass; a wrong done.

MIS-FŌRTUNE, *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; an evil accident.

MIS-GĪVE', *v. t.* [-GAVE; -GIVEN; -GIVING.] To fill with doubt and apprehension. [dence; distrust.]

MIS-GĪVING, *n.* A failing of confidence.

MIS-GŌ'TTEN, *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MIS-GŌVERN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To govern ill.

MIS-GŌVERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Ill administration of public or private affairs. 2. Irregularity; disorder.

MIS-GUID'ANCE, *n.* Wrong direction or guidance.

MIS-GUDE' (72), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To direct ill; to lead into error.

MIS-HĀP', *n.* Ill chance; evil accident; ill luck.

MIS/IM-PROVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To use for a bad purpose; to abuse; to misuse. [employment.]

MIS/IM-PROVE'MENT, *n.* Ill use or

MIS/IN-FŌRM', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give erroneous information to.

MIS/IN-FŌR-MĀTION, *n.* Wrong information.

MIS/IN-TĒR/PRET, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain amiss.

MIS/IN-TĒR/PRE-TĀ'TION, *n.* A mistaken interpretation.

MIS-JŪDGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mistake in judging of.—*v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.

MIS-JŪD'GMENT, *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.

MIS-LĀY', *v. t.* [-LAID; -LAYING.] 1. To lay in a wrong place. 2. To lay in a place not recollected; to lose.

MIS/LE (mīz'ly), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *mist*; prop. *mistle*.] To rain in very fine drops, like a thick mist.—*n.* A fine rain; a thick mist.

MIS-LĒAD', *v. t.* [-LED; -LEADING.] To lead astray; to deceive.

SYN.—To delude.—*To mislead* is to lead astray in any manner; *to delude* is to do so by exciting the imagination. The former does not of necessity imply any bad design; but the latter always supposes more or less of conscious intention.

MIS/LE-TŌE, *n.* See **MISTLETOE**.

MIS/LY (mīz'ly), *a.* Raining in very small drops.

MIS-MĀN'AGE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To behave or manage ill.—*v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly.

MIS-MĀN'AGE-MENT, *n.* Ill or improper management.

MIS-MĀN'Ā-GĒR, *n.* One who manages ill.

MIS-MĀTCH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To match unsuitably.

MIS-NĀME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To call by the wrong name.

MIS-NŌMER, *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, amiss wrong, and *nommer*, to name.] 1. A misnaming. 2. A wrong or inapplicable name or title.

MISŌG'A-MIST, *n.* [Gr. *μυσγάμος*; *μυσίν*, to hate, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.

MISŌG'A-MY, *n.* Hatred of marriage.

MISŌG'Y-NĪST, *n.* [Gr. *μισογύνος*; *μυσίν*, to hate, and *γυνή*, woman.] A woman-hater. [sex.]

MISŌG'Y-NY, *n.* Hatred of the female.

MIS/PĒR-SŪĀ'DE' (-swād'), *v. t.* To persuade amiss.

MIS/PĒR-SŪĀ'SION (-swā'zhun), *n.* A false persuasion.

MIS/PĪCK'EL (-pīk'el), *n.* [Ger.] Arsenical iron pyrites.

MIS-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put in a wrong place.

MIS-PRINT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mistake in printing; to print wrong.—*n.* A mistake or error in printing.

MIS-PRĪ'SION (mis-prīzh'un), *n.* [Low Lat. *misprisio*, Fr. *mépris*, contempt.] Neglect; contempt; as, *misprision of treason* or *felony*, by not revealing it, when one has a bare knowledge of it.

MIS/PRO-NOUNC'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

Ā, Ê, Ì, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ȳ, Ȳ, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ÊRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, ȲRM; SŌN.

To pronounce erroneously. — *v. i.*
 To pronounce incorrectly.
MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-ATION (-shi-5-
 shun), *n.* Wrong or improper pronun-
 ciation. [quotation]
MIS-QUO-TATION, *n.* An erroneous
MIS-QUOTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING] To
 quote erroneously. [cital.]
MIS-RE-CIT-AL, *n.* An inaccurate re-
MIS-RE-MEM-BER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 To mistake in remembering.
MIS-RE-PÖRT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 report erroneously. — *n.* An errone-
 ous report.
MIS-RÉP/RÉ-SÉNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 To represent falsely or incorrectly.
MIS-RÉP/RÉ-SÉNT-ATION, *n.* False
 or erroneous representation; an in-
 correct account.
MIS-RULE, *n.* 1. Disorder; confusion;
 tumult from insubordination. 2.
 Unjust domination.
MISS, *n.* 1. [Contr. from *mistress*.]
 Young woman or girl; — a title of
 address to an unmarried woman. 2.
 Loss; want; felt absence. 3. Mistake;
 error. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S.
missian.] 1. To fail of hitting or
 reaching, or finding. 2. To do
 without; to forego. 3. To omit; to
 pass by. 4. To feel the want of. —
v. i. 1. To fail to hit. 2. Not to
 succeed. 3. To mistake.
MIS/SAL, *n.* [L. Lat. *missale*, from
missa, mass. See MASS.] The Roman
 Catholic mass-book.
MIS-SÉND, *v. t.* To send amiss.
MIS-SHÁPE, *v. t.* [-ED (*p. p.* also
 -EN); -ING.] To shape ill; to deform.
MIS/SILE, *a.* [Lat. *missilis*, fr. *mittere*,
missum, to send, throw.] Capable
 of being thrown. — *n.* A weapon
 thrown, or intended to be thrown.
MIS/SION (mish/un), *n.* [Lat. *missio*,
 fr. *mittere*, to send.] 1. A sending,
 or being sent; commission. 2. Duty
 on which one is sent. 3. Persons
 sent; delegation. 4. A station of
 missionaries.
MIS/SION-ARY (mish/un-), *n.* One
 sent; — especially to propagate religion.
 — *a.* Relating to missions.
MIS/SIVE, *a.* [Lat. *mittere*, *missum*,
 to send.] 1. Intended to be sent. 2.
 Intended to be thrown or hurled. —
n. That which is sent; a message.
MIS-SPELL, *v. t.* [-ED (or MIS-
 SPELT); -ING.] To spell wrong; to
 write or utter with wrong letters.
MIS-SPÉND, *v. t.* [-SPENT; -SPEND-
 ING.] To spend amiss; to squander.
MIS-STÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 state wrongly; to falsify.
MIS-STÁTEMENT, *n.* An incorrect
 statement. [step.]
MIS-STÉP (109), *n.* A wrong or false
MIST, *n.* [A.-S. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*.] 1.
 Fog. 2. Coarse, watery vapor, ap-
 proaching the form of rain. 3. Any
 thing which dims or darkens. — *v. t.*
 To cloud; to cover with mist. — *v. i.*
 [-ED; -ING.] To rain in very fine
 drops. [taken.]
MIS-TÁK/A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be mis-
MIS-TÁKE, *v. t.* [-TOOK; -TAKEN;

-TAKING.] 1. To take wrongly; to
 misunderstand. 2. To substitute
 erroneously, as a thought or thing.
 — *v. i.* To err in opinion or judg-
 ment. — *n.* 1. A taking or apprehend-
 ing wrongly. 2. A fault in opinion,
 judgment, or conduct.
MIS-TAK'EN (-tak'n), *p. a.* 1. Guilty
 of a mistake; in error. 2. Errone-
 ous; incorrect; wrong.
MIS-TÉACH, *v. t.* [-TAUGHT;
 -TEACHING.] To teach wrongly.
MIS-TÉLL, *v. t.* [-TOLD; -TELL-
 ING.] To tell erroneously.
MIS'TER, *n.* [Contr. fr. Lat. *magister*.]
 Sir; master; — abbreviated *Mr.*
MIS-TÍME, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 time wrongly; not to adapt to the
 time. — *v. i.* To neglect the proper
 time.
MIS'TY-NESS, *n.* State of being misty.
MIS'TLE (miz'l), *v. i.* [Eng. *mist*.]
 To fall in very fine drops, as rain.
MIS'TLE-TÖE (miz'l-), *n.* [A.-S. *mis-
 telá*.] A parasitic evergreen plant,
 bearing a glutinous fruit.
MIS'TRANS-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]
 To translate erroneously.
MIS'TRANS-LÁTION, *n.* An erroneous
 translation.
MIS'TRESS, *n.* [O. Eng. *maistress*.
 See MASTER.] 1. The female head
 of a family, a school, &c. 2. A
 woman well skilled in any thing. 3.
 A sweetheart. 4. A paramour. 5.
 Madam; — a title of address, now
 superseded by the abbreviated form
Missis, written *Mrs.*
MIS-TRÚST, *n.* Want of confidence.
 — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To regard
 with jealousy or suspicion; to sus-
 pect; to doubt. 2. To surmise.
MIS-TRÚST'FUL, *a.* Suspicious; want-
 ing confidence. [tune wrong.]
MIS-TÚNE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 mist'ry, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Over-
 passed with mist. 2. Obscured as if
 by mist.
MIS-ÚN'DER-STÁND, *v. t.* [-STOOD;
 -STANDING.] To misconceive; to
 take in a wrong sense.
MIS-ÚN'DER-STÁND'ING, *n.* 1. Mistake
 of meaning; error; misconception.
 2. Disagreement; difference;
 slight quarrel.
MIS-ÚS'ÁGE, *n.* Ill usage; abuse.
MIS-ÚS'É, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To
 treat or use improperly. 2. To treat
 ill.
MIS-ÚS'E, *n.* 1. Wrong application or
 use; misapplication. 2. Morally
 wrong use; abuse.
MITE, *n.* [A.-S. *míte*.] 1. Any thing
 very small. 2. A minute spider. 3.
 The smallest coin of the Hebrews.
MÍTER, {*n.* [Gr. *μίτρα*,
MÍTRÉ, { *n.* [Gr. *μίτρα*,
 head-band.] 1.
 A head covering,
 worn by bishops,
 cardinals, &c. 2.
 The joint formed
 by the ends of
 two pieces, each
 cut off at an an-

gle of 45°. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To
 meet and match together, as two
 pieces of molding, each cut at an
 angle of 45°. — *v. t.* 1. To adorn
 with a miter. 2. To unite at an angle
 of 45°. [alleviated.]
MÍT'I-GÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being
MÍT'I-GÁNT, *a.* Tending to mitigate.
MÍT'I-GÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.
mitigare, -*gatum*, from *mitis*, mild]
 1. To alleviate, as suffering. 2. To
 soften in severity or harshness. 3.
 To reduce in amount, as a penalty.
 SYN. — To assuage. — He who *miti-
 gates* relaxes in respect to harshness; he
 who *assuages* actively lessens the pain
 of others. We *mitigate* by being less se-
 vere; we *assuage* by being positively
 kind. A judge *mitigates* a sentence;
 friends *assuage* our afflictions.
MÍT'I-GÁTION, *n.* Act of mitigating,
 or state of being mitigated.
 SYN. — Alleviation; abatement; relief.
MÍT'I-GÁ'TÍVE, *a.* Tending to miti-
 gate. [whicli, mitigates.]
MÍT'I-GÁ'TÖR, *n.* One who, or that
MÍTRÁILLEUSE (mè'trã'yühz'), *n.*
 [Fr., from *mitraile*, to fire grape-
 shot.] A machine-gun for rapid
 firing.
MÍ'TRE, *n. & v.* See MITER.
MÍTT, *n.* [Abbrev. from *mittlen*.] A
 mitten; also, a thin, fingerless cover
 for the wrist and hand.
MÍT'TEN (58), *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mutan*,
 from *math*, the hand.] A cover for
 the hand, without fingers.
MÍT'TI-MÚS, *n.* [Lat., we send.] A
 warrant of commitment to prison.
MÍX, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *mis-
 can*.] 1. To white; to blend. 2. To
 join; to associate. 3. To produce
 by stirring ingredients together; to
 mingle. — *v. i.* 1. To become blend-
 ed. 2. To be joined; to associate.
MÍX'TI-LÍNE-AL, { *a.* [Lat. *mixtus*,
MÍX'TI-LÍNE-AR, { mixed, and Eng.
lineal, *linear*.] Containing, or con-
 sisting of, straight and curved lines.
MÍX'TÜRE, *n.* [Lat. *mixtura*; *mix-
 cere*, *mixtum*, to mix.] 1. Art of
 mixing, or state of being mixed. 2.
 That which is mixed. 3. An ingredi-
 ent entering into a mixed mass.
 SYN. — Union; association; admix-
 ture; intermixture; medley.
MÍZZEN (miz/zn), *a.* [It. *mezzana*,
 fr. *mezzo*, middle.] Nearest the
 stern. — *n.* The hindmost of the
 fore and aft sails of a vessel.
MÍZZLE, *v. i.* See MISLE.
MNE-MÓN'IC { (nè-), *a.* [Gr. *μνη-*
MNE-MÓN'IC-AL } *μονικός*, fr. *μνη-*
μη, memory.] Assisting the memory.
MNE-MÓN'ICS (nè-), *n. sing.* A sys-
 tem of rules to assist the memory.
MÖAN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S.
mænan.] To bewail; to lament. —
v. i. To make a low, dull sound of
 grief or pain. — *n.* 1. A low, dull
 sound, as of grief.
MÖAT, *n.* [O Fr. *mote*, hill, dike,
 bank] A deep trench round the
 rampart of a castle or other fortified
 place; a ditch.



Miter.

MÖB, n. [Lat. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people.] A disorderly and tumultuous crowd.

SYN.—Populace.—*Populace* 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 *populace* is a permanent portion of society.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attack in a disorderly crowd.

MÖB-CÄP, n. A head-dress, tying under the chin by a very broad band.

MÖBÍLE, a. [Lat. *mobilis*, fr. *movere*, to move.] Capable of being excited.

MO-BÍL'I-TY, n. 1. Susceptibility of being moved. 2. Activity. 3. Fickleness.

MÖB'I-LÍZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To call into active service, as troops.

MOB-ÖC'RA-CY, n. [Eng. *mob*, and Gr. *κρατειν*, to rule.] Rule of the mob.

MÖC'CA-SIN, n. [Indian.] 1. A shoe of soft leather, without a sole. 2. A poisonous water serpent.

MÖCK, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *μοκᾶν*.] 1. To imitate in contempt or derision. 2. To treat with scorn. 3. To disappoint the hopes of.

SYN.—To deride; ridicule; jeer.

—*v. i.* To make sport in contempt or in jest.—*n.* Ridicule; derision; mockery.—*a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false.

MÖCK'ER, n. One who mocks.

MÖCK'ER-Y, n. 1. Act of mocking or deriding. 2. Derision; ridicule. 3. Subject of laughter; sport. 4. Vain imitation or effort.

MÖCK'ING-BIRD, n. A singing-bird that imitates the notes of other birds.

MÖ'DAL, a. Pertaining to a mode or mood; consisting in mode or form only.

MO-DÄ'I-TY, n. Quality of being modal, or being in form only.

MÖDE, n. [Lat. *modus*, measure, manner.] 1. Manner of existing. 2. Prevailing popular custom. 3. Variety; gradation; degree. 4. Condition, or state of being. 5. A difference of form in the inflection of a verb; mood. 6. (*Mus.*) Arrangement of the intervals in a scale.

SYN.—Method; manner; form; fashion; way; style.

MÖD'EL (61), n. [Lat. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*. See *supra*.] 1. Standard. 2. Pattern; example. 3. Something to be copied. 4. A representation; a fac-simile.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING; -OR-LED, -LING, 137.] To plan or form after a pattern.

MÖD'EL-ER, } n. One who models.

MÖD'EL-ING, } n. Act or art of making

MÖD'EL-LING, } ing a model from which a work of art is to be executed.

MÖD'ER-ATE (45), a. Kept within due bounds.

MÖD'ER-ATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *moderare*; -ratum, fr. *modus*. See *MODE*.] To restrain from excess; to keep within bounds; to allay; to repress; to temper; to qualify.—

v. i. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense.

MÖD'ER-ATE-LY, adv. In a moderate manner or degree.

MÖD'ER-A'TION, n. 1. Act of moderating. 2. State of being moderate; freedom from excess. 3. Calmness of mind; equanimity.

MÖD'ER-A'TOR, n. 1. One who moderates or restrains. 2. One who presides over a meeting.

MÖD'ERN, a. [Lat. *modernus*; *modo*, just now.] Relating to the present time, or time not long past.

SYN.—Recent; new; novel; late.—*Modern* is opposed to ancient; *recent*, to what has been past for no considerable length of time; as, *modern* civilization, improvements, &c.; *recent* advices, intelligence, &c.

—*n.* A person of modern times.

MÖD'ERN-ISM, n. Modern practice; a thing of recent date.

MÖD'ERN-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste.

MÖD'EST, a. [Lat. *modestus*, fr. *modus*, measure.] 1. Restrained within limits of propriety. 2. Free from familiarity or indecency. 3. Evincing modesty in the actor or author.

SYN.—Reserved; unobtrusive; bashful; shy; chaste.

MÖD'EST-LY, adv. In a modest manner.

MÖD'EST-Y, n. 1. Absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption. 2. Purity of manners.

MÖD'I-e-ÖM, n. [Lat.] A small quantity.

[being modified.]

MÖD'I-FY-A-BLE, a. Admitting of

MÖD'I-FI-CÄ'TION, n. 1. Act of modifying. 2. Particular form or manner.

MÖD'I-FY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *modulari*; -atus, fr. *modus*, measure, and *facere*, to make.] To change the form or external qualities of; to vary.

[fashionable.]

MÖD'ISH, a. According to the mode;

MÖD'IST, n. One who follows the mode.

MÖD'U-LÄTE (77), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *modulari*; -atus, fr. *modus*, measure, and *facere*, to make.] To vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner.

MÖD'U-LÄ'TION, n. 1. Act of modulating. 2. Sound modulated; melody. 3. (*Mus.*) A change or passing from one key to another.

MÖD'ULE, n. [Lat. *modulus*.] A model or representation.

[Hian race.]

MO-GÜL', n. A person of the Mongo-

Great Mogul, the former emperor of Delhi.

MÖ'HÄIR, n. [Prob. of oriental origin.] The long, silky hair of the Angora goat, or the fabric made from it.

MO-HÄM'MED-AN, a. Pertaining to Mohammed or his religion.—*n.* A follower of Mohammed.

MO-HÄM'MED-AN-ISM, } n. The re-

MO-HÄM'MED-ISM, } ligion or

doctrines of Mohammed; Islamism.

MOI'DÖRE, n. [From Pg. *moeda* d'ouro, lit. coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at about \$6.

MOI'E-TY (or maw'e-tý), n. [Fr. *moitié*, Lat. *medietas*.] A half.

MÖIL, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *moliri*, to struggle.] To work with painful effort; to toil; to drudge.

MOIST, a. [O. Fr. *moiste*, prob. from Lat. *humectus*.] Moderately wet; damp; humid.

MOIST'EN (mois'n), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To make damp; to wet slightly.

MOIST'NESS, n. Quality of being moist.

MOIST'ÜRE, n. 1. Moderate wetness. 2. That which moistens.

MÖLAR, n. A grinding or a double tooth.—*a.* [Lat. *molaris*, fr. *mola*, mill.] Having power to grind.

MO-LÄS'SES, n. sing. [Fr. *mélasse*, fr. Lat. *mellaceus*, honey-like.] The syrup which drains from sugar in manufacturing it.

MÖLD, } n. 1. [A.-S. *molde*.] Fine, MOULD, } soft earth. 2. Matter of which any thing is formed. 3. A substance like down on bodies that lie long in the damp. 4. [Lat. *modulus*. See *MODEL*.] Matrix. 5. Any thing to regulate the size, form, &c. 6. Cast; form; shape.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cause to contract mold. 2. To cover with mold or soil. 3. To shape; to model; to fashion.—*v. i.* To gather mold.

MÖLD'A-BLE, } a. Capable of being MOULD'A-BLE, } molded or formed.

MÖL'DER, } n. One who, or that MOULD'ER, } which, molds.—*v. i.* [See *MÖLD*.] 1. To turn to dust; to crumble; to perish. 2. To waste away.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To turn to dust; to waste.

MÖLD'I-NESS, } n. State of being MOULD'I-NESS, } moldy.

MÖLD'ING, } n. 1. Any thing cast. MOULD'ING, } 2. A projection be-

yond a wall, column, &c.

MÖLD'Y, } a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] MOULD'Y, } Over-grown or filled with mold.

MÖLE, n. 1. [A.-S. *mäl*.] A small permanent protuberance on the body. 2. [Lat. *mola*.] A mass of fleshy matter in the uterus. 3. [Lat. *mole*.] A massive work of stones to defend a port from the violence of the sea. 4. [From its burrowing into the *mold*, or ground.] A small, insect-eating mammal, with minute eyes and very soft fur.

MO-LÉ'CÜ-LAR, a. Belonging to, or consisting of, molecules.

MÖL'E-CÜLE, n. [Dim. of Lat. *mole*, a mass.] One of the invisible particles supposed to constitute matter.

MÖL'E-HÍLL, n. A little elevation thrown up by moles under ground.

MO-LÉST', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *molestare*, fr. *molestus*, troublesome.] To trouble; to render uneasy.

SYN.—To disturb; to molest; inconvenience; annoy; vex; tease.

MÖL'ES-TÄ'TION, n. Act of molesting, or state of being molested.

MÖL'LI-ENT (or mölyent), *a.* [Lat. *mollis*.] Assuaging; emollient.

MÖL'LI-FI'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being mollified.

MÖL'LI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of mollifying; mitigation.

MÖL'LI-FY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *mollificare*; *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make soft. 2. To assuage, as pain. 3. To appease; to pacify.

MÖL-LÜS'CAN, *n.* A mollusk.

MÖL-LÜS'CAN, } *a.* Relating to, or re-
MÖL-LÜS'COÜS, } sembling, mollusks.

MÖL'LUSK, *n.* [Lat. *molluscus*, soft.] An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body.

MÖLT (20), } *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] Prov.
MÖLT, } Ger. *mutern*, *mütern*,
Fr. *muer*. See MEW.] To shed or

cast the hair, feathers, skin, &c.

MÖLT'EN (mölt'en, 20), *p. a.* Melted.

MÖL-YB'DATE, *n.* A compound of molybdic acid with a base.

MÖL-YB'DENÄ, *n.* [Gr. *μόλυβδαινα*, fr. *μόλυβδος*, lead.] An ore of a dark lead color; sulphuret of molybdenum.

MÖL-YB'DE-NOÜS, *a.* Pertaining to molybdena.

MÖL-YB'DE'NUM, *n.* [See MOLYBDENA.] A rare metal.

MÖ'MENT, *n.* [Lat. *momentum*.] 1. A minute portion of time; an instant. 2. Impulsive power; momentum. 3. Importance in influence or effect. 4. Essential element.

SYN.—Instant.—A *moment* allows of a beginning and end; an *instant* is indivisible. The latter, therefore, expresses more brevity and urgency than the former. "Do it this *instant*" requires the utmost haste; "Do it this *moment*" admits of no hesitation or delay.

MÖ'MENT-A-RILY, *adv.* Every moment.

MÖ'MENT-ARY (44), *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment.

MÖ'MENT-LY, *adv.* 1. For a moment. 2. Every moment.

MÖ-MÉNT'OÜS, *a.* Of moment; important.

MÖ-MÉNT'OÜS-NESS, *n.* State of being of great importance.

MÖ-MÉNTUM, *n.*; Lat. pl. *MO-MÉNTA*; Eng. pl. *MO-MÉNTUMS*. [Lat.]

1. The quantity of motion in a moving body; velocity; impetus. 2. Essential or constituent element.

MÖN'A-CHAL, *a.* [Gr. *μοναχός*, a monk.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life.

MÖN'A-CHISM, *n.* System and influences of a monastic life.

MÖN'AD, *n.* [Gr. *μόνας*, *μόναδος*, unity, unit.] An ultimate atom, or simple, unextended point.

MÖ-NAD'IC, } *a.* Relating to mo-
MÖ-NAD'IC-AL, } nads; having the nature of a monad.

MÖN'ARCH, *n.* [Gr. *μόναρχος*; *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀρχεῖν*, to rule.] A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign; an emperor, king, prince, or chief.

MÖ-NÄRCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; sovereign; regal.

MÖ-NÄRCH'AL, } *a.* 1. Vested in
MÖ-NÄRCH'IC, } a single ruler.

MÖ-NÄRCH'IC-AL, } 2. Pertaining to monarchy or a monarch.

MÖN'ÄRCH-ISMI, *n.* Principles of monarchy; preference of monarchy.

MÖN'ÄRCH-IST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

MÖN'ÄRCH-Y, *n.* 1. A government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a monarch. 2. Territory ruled over by a monarch.

MÖN'ÄS-TÉ'RI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

MÖN'ÄS-TÉ'RY (collog. mön'as-trÿ), *n.* [Gr. *μοναστήριον*, fr. *μοναστήριον*, a solitary, a monk.] A house of religious retirement for monks.

MÖ-NÄS'TIC, *a.* A monk.

MÖ-NÄS'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to
MÖ-NÄS'TIC-AL, } monasteries, or to monks and nuns. 2. Secluded from temporal concerns.

MÖ-NÄS'TI-CISM, *n.* Monkish life.

MÖN'DAY, *n.* [A.-S. *mōnandæg*, day of the moon.] Second day of the week.

MÖN'E-TÄ-RY (nü'n'e-tër-ÿ), *a.* Pertaining to money; pecuniary.

MÖN'EY (mün'ÿ, 148), *n.* [O. Fr. *monete*, Lat. *moneta*. See MINT.] 1. Coin; cash. 2. Any currency employed in buying and selling.

MÖN'EY-BRÖ'KER, *n.* A broker who deals in money.

MÖN'EYED (mün'id), *a.* 1. Rich in money. 2. Consisting in money.

MÖN'EY-ER, *n.* An authorized manufacturer of coin. [ey.]

MÖN'EY-LESS, *a.* Destitute of money.

MÖN'EY-ÖR'DER, *n.* An order for a sum of money deposited at one post-office, on some other office where the payment is to be made.

MÖN'GER (nüng'ger), *n.* [A.-S. *man-gere*, fr. *mangian*, to trade.] A trader; a dealer.

MÖN'GREL (nüng'grel), *a.* [See MINGLE.] Of a mixed breed; hybrid.

—*n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

MÖ-NI'TION (-nÿsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *monitio*; *monere*, to warn.] 1. Admonition; warning. 2. Information; notice. [tion; admonitory.]

MÖN'I-TIVE, *a.* Conveying admonition.

MÖN'I-TOR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. One who admonishes. 2. A pupil selected to look to the scholars in the absence of an instructor, or to instruct a division or class. 3. A kind of turreted iron-clad war-essel.

MÖN'I-TÖ'RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a monitor. 2. Conducted, taught, or communicated by monitors.

MÖN'I-TÖ-RY, *a.* Giving admonition.

MÖNK (müñk), *n.* [Gr. *μοναχός*, from *μόνος*, alone.] One of a religious community inhabiting a monastery.

MÖNK'ER-Y, *n.* Monastic life.

MÖNK'EY (müñk'ÿ, 148), *n.* [Cf. O. It. *monichio*, a little ape.] 1. A four-toothed mammal with a prehensile tail; esp., a long-tailed individual of this sort. 2. Weight of a pile-driver.

MÖNK'EY-JÄCK'ET, *n.* A long, tailless, close-fitting jacket.

MÖNK'EY-WRÉNCH (-rénch), *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw. [to monks.]

MÖNK'ISH, *a.* Like a monk; relating to monks.

MÖN'O-CHRO-MÄT'IC, *a.* Consisting of one color.

MÖN'O-CHRÖME, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *χρῶμα*, color.] A painting with a single color.

MÖ-NÖE'U-LÄR, } *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, sin-
MÖ-NÖE'U-LÖÜS, } gle, and *λα-
oöulus*, eye.] 1. Having one eye only. 2. Adapted to be used with only one eye.

MÖN'O-DIST, *n.* One who writes a monody.

MÖN'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *μονωδία*, fr. *μόνος*, single, and *ὄδῆ*, song.] A mournful poem, by a single mourner.

MÖ-NÖG'A-MIST, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

MÖ-NÖG'A-MY, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A marriage to one wife only.

MÖN'O-GRÄM, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γράμμα*, letter.] A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven.

MÖN'O-GRÄPH, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γράφῃ*, a writing.] A written account of a single thing, or class of things.

MÖN'O-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
MÖN'O-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } ing to a monograph.

MÖ-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* 1. An outline drawing; a sketch. 2. A monograph.

MÖN'O-LITH, *n.* [Gr. *μονόλιθος*; *μόνος*, single, and *λίθος*, stone.] A column consisting of a single stone.

MÖN'O-LÖGUE, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *λόγος*, speech.] A soliloquy.

MÖN'O-MÄN'I-Ä, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *μανία*, madness.] Derangement of a single faculty of the mind, or with regard to a particular subject only.

MÖN'O-MÄN'I-ÄC, *a.* A person affected by monomania.—*a.* Affected with monomania.

MÖ-NÖ'MI-ÄL, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *νομία*, distribution.] A single algebraic expression.

MÖN'O-PÉ'T'A-LÖÜS, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *πέταλον*, flower-leaf.] Having only one petal, or the corolla in one piece.

MÖN'OPH-THÖNG (mö'n'of-thöng or mö-nöp'thong), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *φθῶγός*, sound.] A single uncompounded vowel sound.

MÖN'OPH-THÖN'GAL (-of or -öp), *a.* Consisting of a monophthong.

MÖ-NÖP'O-LIST, } *n.* One who
MÖ-NÖP'O-LIZ'ER, } monopolizes.

MÖ-NÖP'O-LIZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To purchase or obtain possession of the whole of. 2. To obtain by any means the exclusive right of, esp. the right of trading to any place.

3. To engross or obtain the whole of.

MÖ-NÖP'O-LY, *n.* [Gr. *μονοπώλιον*; *μόνος*, alone, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] Sole permission and power of dealing in any goods, or with a particular country or place.

MÖN'OP-TÖTE, or MÖ-NÖP'TÖTE, *n.*

[Gr. *μονόστικος*.] A noun having only one case.

MONÓ-STÍCH (-stík), *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*; *μόνος*, single, and *στίχος*, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

MONÓ-SYL-LÁB'IC, *a.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.

MONÓ-SYL-LÁ-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*; *μόνος*, single, *σύλλαβή*, syllable.] A word of one syllable.

MONÓ-THEÍSM, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, alone, only, and *Θεός*, God.] Doctrine that there is but one God.

MONÓ-THEÍST, *n.* One who believes there is but one God.

MONÓ-TÓNE, *n.* [See **MONOTONY**.] A single unvaried tone or sound.

MONÓTY-NOÚS, *a.* Uttered in one unvarying tone; continued with dull uniformity.

MONÓTY-NOÚ, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονία*, from *μόνος*, alone, single, and *τόνος*, tone.] Absence of variety, as in speaking or singing.

MONSIEUR (mo-seer' or mōs-yūr'), *n.*; *pl.* **MESSIEURS** (mes-seer'). [Fr. *mon*, my, and *sieur*, lord.] 1. Sir, or mister. 2. A Frenchman; — in contempt.

MON-SOÓN', *n.* [Ar. *mausim*, a time, a season.] A periodical wind in the Indian Ocean.

MÓN'STER, *n.* [Lat. *monstrum*, from *monstrare*, to show, point out.] Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy.

MON-STROÚS-I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being monstrous. 2. An unnatural production.

MÓN'STROÚS, *a.* 1. Deviating greatly from the natural form; abnormal. 2. Enormous; extraordinary; marvelous. 3. Horrible; dreadful.

MÓN'STROÚS-LY, *adv.* 1. Shockingly; terribly. 2. To a great degree.

MÓN-TÁN'IC, *a.* [Lat. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, mountains.

MÓNTH (múnth), *n.* [A.-S. *mōnāth*, *mōnth*, fr. *mōna*, the moon.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided.

MÓNTHLY (múnth/lý), *a.* 1. Continued a month, or performed in a month. 2. Happening once a month. — *n.* A publication appearing once a month. — *adv.* Once a month.

MÓN'U-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *monumentum*, from *monere*, to remind.] 1. Any thing intended to remind or give notice. 2. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person or thing.

SYN. — Memorial; remembrance; cenotaph; tomb.

MÓN'U-MENT'AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or inscribed on, a monument. 2. Memorial.

MÓOD, *n.* 1. [Lat. *modus*.] Manner; style; mode; logical form; musical style; grammatical form; manner of action or being. 2. [A.-S. *mōd*.] Temper or temporary state of mind.

MÓOD'LY, *adv.* In a moody manner.

MÓOD'Y-NESS, *n.* Quality of being moody.

MÓOD'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *mōdig*.] 1. Indulging moods, or varying and capricious frame of mind. 2. Out of humor; peevish; angry.

SYN. — Gloomy. — *Moody* agrees with *gloomy* in being an unhappy state, but differs from it in expressing a wide range of fulfil emotions, such as discontent, ill-humor, peevishness, anger, &c.

MÓON, *n.* [A.-S. *mōna*, allied to Gr. *μήνη*.] 1. The earth's satellite. 2. Any secondary planet or satellite. 3. A month; a complete revolution of the moon. [the moon.]

MÓON'BÉAM, *n.* A ray of light from **MÓON'-EYED** (-íd), *a.* 1. Having eyes affected by the moon. 2. Purlblind.

MÓON'LÍGH (-lít), *n.* The light afforded by the moon. — *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

MÓON'SHÍNE, *n.* 1. Light of the moon. 2. Show without substance.

MÓON'-STRÚCK, *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.

MÓON'Y, *a.* 1. Relating to, or like, the moon. 2. Bearing a crescent.

MÓOR, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *mōr*, waste land.] An extensive waste covered with heath; a heath; a fen. 2. [Gr. *Μαῦρος*.] A native of the northern coast of Africa. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *merran*, to hinder.] To secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors.

MÓOR'ÁGE, *n.* A place for mooring.

MÓOR'ING, *n.* 1. Act of securing a ship, by means of anchors, &c. 2. That which serves to confine a ship to a place. 3. *pl.* Place or condition of a ship thus confined.

MÓOR'ISH, *a.* 1. Marshy; fenny. 2. Pertaining to the Moors.

MÓOR-LÁND, *n.* 1. A marsh. 2. A cold, hilly, boggy land.

MÓOSE, *n.* [Indian.] An animal of the deer kind. The males have antlers.

MÓOSE'-DEER, *n.* The elk. See **ELK**.

MÓOT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *mōtan*, to dispute, to discuss, to a meeting.] To debate; to discuss, esp. in a mock court. — *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed case. — *a.* Undecided; debatable. — *n.* A discussion or debate.

MÓOT'-CASE, *n.* A case, or question, to be debated.

MÓOTÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being mooted.

MÓOT'-CÓURT, *n.* A court for the purpose of arguing or trying feigned cases. [CASE.]

MÓOT'-POINT, *n.* Same as **MÓOT-MOP**, *n.* [W. *mop*, *mop*.] An instrument made of cloth, &c. with a handle, — used for washing floors. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] To wipe with a mop.

MÓP'-BOARD, *n.* A narrow board nailed against the wall of a room next to the floor.



Moose.

MÓPE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. D. *moppen*, to pout.] To be very stupid; to be dull. — *v. t.* To make spiritless or stupid. — *n.* A dull, stupid person.

MÓP'ISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; dejected.

MÓP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Dullness; stupidity; dejection.

MÓP'PET, *n.* [Eng. *mop*.] A rag baby; also, in fondness, a little girl.

MÓP'SEY, *n.* 1. A moppet. 2. A slatternly woman.

MÓ-RAINE', *n.* [Fr.] A line of rocks and gravel along the sides of glaciers.

MÓR'AL, *a.* [Lat. *moralis*; *mos*, *moris*, manner, habit.] 1. Pertaining to those intentions and actions of which right and wrong are predicated. 2. Conformed to rules of right; virtuous. 3. Subject to the moral law. 4. Probable. — *n.* 1. Manners; conduct; behavior; — usually in the *pl.* 2. Meaning or significance of a fable, &c.

MÓR'AL-ÍST, *n.* One who teaches or practices morality.

MÓ-RÁL'-TY, *n.* 1. Conformity to the true moral standard or rule. 2. Doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics. 3. Practice of the moral and social duties.

MÓR'AL-ÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense. — *v. i.* To make moral reflections.

MÓR'AL-ÍZER, *n.* One who moralizes.

MÓR'AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a moral sense. 2. Virtuously; honestly. 3. Probably.

MÓ-RÁSS', *n.* [O. Ger. *morasz*.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh.

MÓ-RÁ'VI-AN, *n.* One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*.

MÓR'IBID, *a.* [Lat. *morbidus*, fr. *morbus*, disease.] Not sound and healthy.

SYN. — Diseased; sickly; sick. — *Morbid* is sometimes used interchangeably with *diseased*, but is commonly applied, in a somewhat technical sense, to cases of a prolonged nature; as, a *morbid* condition of the nervous system, a *morbid* sensibility, &c.

MÓR'IBID-LY, *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.

MÓR-BÍF'IC, *a.* [Lat. *morbus*, *mor-bific-AL*,] disease, and *facere*, to make.] Tending to produce disease.

MÓR-BÓSE', *a.* Unsound; unhealthy.

MÓR-CEÁV' (mor-só'), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *morsus*, a bite.] A bit; a morsel.

MÓR-DÁ'CÍOUS, *a.* [Lat. *mordax*, *mordacis*, fr. *mordere*, to bite.] 1. Given to biting. 2. Sarcastic; severe. [quality.]

MÓR-DÁ'C'I-TY, *n.* Biting or sarcastic.

MÓR'DANT, *a.* [Fr., *p. pr.* of *mordre*, to bite.] 1. Biting; caustic. 2. Serving to fix colors. — *n.* Any substance serving to give fixity to dyes.

MÓRE, *n.* Greater quantity, amount, or number. — *a., comp.* [A.-S. *māra*.] Greater in any way; superior. — *adv.* 1. In a greater quantity or degree; rather. 2. In addition; further.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ǽ, ǣ, Ȫ, ȫ, Ȭ, ȭ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; MȪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN.

MO-REEN', *n.* [Cf. **MOHAIR**.] A stout woolen stuff.

MÖRE-ÖVER, *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise.

SYN.— Besides.

MO-RÉSQUE' (-rèsk'), *n.* [Fr., from It. *Moro*, a Moor.] A species of ornamentation used by the Moors to enrich flat surfaces; arabesque.

MÖR-GA-NÄTIC, *a.* [From L. Lat. *morganatica*, a morning gift, dowry paid on the morning before or after marriage.] Pertaining to a 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.

MÖR'T-BÜND, *a.* [Lat. *morbundus*; *moriri*, to die.] At the point of death; dying.

MÖR'I-ON, *n.* [Fr.] An open helmet without visor or beaver.

MÖR'MON, *n.* One of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claim to have found an addition to the Bible, called the *Book of Mormon*. [Mormons.]

MÖR'MON-ISM, *n.* Doctrine of the **MÖR'MON-ITE**, *n.* A Mormon.

MÖRN, *n.* [A.-S. *morn*, *morgen*.] 1. Morning. 2. Following day; morrow.

MÖRN'ING, *n.* 1. Early part of the day. 2. First or early part. — *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the early part of the day.

MÖRN'ING-GLÖRY, *n.* A climbing plant, having funnel-shaped flowers.

MO-RÖC'EO, *n.* A fine kind of leather, from goatskin, tanned with sumach; — first prepared by the Moors.

MO-RÖSE, *a.* [Lat. *morosus*, fr. *mos*, manner, habit.] Of a sour temper. **SYN.**— Sullen; gruff; severe; austere; gloomy; splenetic; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly.

MO-RÖSE'LY, *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity.

MO-RÖSE'NESS, *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness.

MÖR'PHI-Ä, } *n.* [Gr. *Morpheus*, god of dreams or sleep.]

MÖR'PHINE, } A vegetable alkaloid from opium.

MÖR'RIS, *n.* [Fr. *moresque*.] 1. A Moorish dance, usually performed with castanets, by a single person. 2. A game played on a board by two persons, with nine pieces each.

MÖR'RÖW, *n.* [O. Eng. *morwe*, *morwening*. See **MORN**.] 1. Morning. 2. The next following day. 3. The day following the present; to-morrow. [rus.]

MÖRSE, *n.* [Lapp. *morsk*.] The walrus. **MÖR'SEL**, *n.* [O. Fr. *morsel*. See **MORCEAU**.] 1. A bite; a mouthful. 2. A small quantity; a fragment.

MÖRT, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, death.] A note or tune sounded at the death of game.

MÖR'TAL, *a.* [Lat. *mortalis*; *mors*, death.] 1. Subject to death. 2. Causing death. 3. Affecting as if with power to kill; extreme. 4. Human. — *n.* A human being; man.

MÖR-TÄL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being mortal. 2. Death; destruction. 3. Whole number of deaths in a given time or community. 4. The human race.

MÖR'TAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a mortal manner; irrevocably. 2. In the highest possible degree.

MÖR'TAR, *n.* 1. [Lat. *mortarium*.] A vessel in which substances are pounded. 2. A short piece of ordnance, for throwing bombs, shells, &c. 3. [Lat. *mortarium*.] A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement.



Mortar.

MÖR'TGÄGE (mör'tej), *n.* [Fr. *mortgage*; *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.] 1. A conveyance of property, on condition, as security for the payment of a debt, and to become void upon payment. 2. State of being pledged. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt. 2. To pledge.

MÖR'TGA-GEE' (mör'ga-jee'), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is given.

MÖR'TGÄGE-ÖR' (mör'tej-ör'), } One who conveys property conditionally as security for debt.

MÖR'TI-FI-CÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of mortifying, or the condition of being mortified. 2. That which mortifies.

MÖR'TI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *mortificare*; *mors*, death, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of. 2. To deaden by religious discipline, as the carnal affections; to abase. 3. To vex, chagrin, or humiliate. — *v. i.* 1. To lose vitality, as flesh. 2. To practice penance from religious motives. 3. To be subdued.

MÖR'TISE (mör'tis), *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*.] A cavity cut to receive a *tenon*. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make a mortise in. 2. To join by a tenon and mortise.



MÖR'TMÄIN, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, *morte*, dead, and *main*, hand.] Possession of lands or tenements in dead Mortise hands, or hands that can and Tenon not alienate.



MÖR'TU-A-RY, *a.* [Lat. *mortuarius*; *mortuus*, dead.] Belonging to burials. — *n.* A customary gift to the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner.

MÖ-SÄ'IC, *n.* [Late Gr. *μουσαϊκόν*, fr. *Μούσας*, belonging to the Muses.] Inlaid work of pieces of colored stone, &c., to imitate painting. — *a.* 1. Variegated; tessellated; also, composed of various materials. 2. Pertaining to Moses.

MÖS'LEM, *n.* [Ar., a true believer, fr. *salama*, to submit to God.] An orthodox Mohammedan.

MÖSQUE (mösk), *n.* [Ar. *masjid*, fr.

sajada, to bow, adore.] A Mohammedan place of worship.

MOS-QUÍ'TO (mus-ké'to) *n.*; *pl.* **MOS-QUÍ'TOES**. [Sp., from Lat. *musca*, fly.] A small blood-sucking insect.

MÖSS (21), *n.* 1. [A.-S. *mæds*, Icel. *mosi*, allied to Lat. *Muscus*.] A cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves and a distinct root. 2. [O. H. Ger. *mos*.] A bog. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with moss. [grown with moss.]

MÖSS'I-NESS, *n.* State of being over-**MÖSS'-TROÖP'ER**, *n.* [From *moss*, a bog, and *trooper*.] A marauder of the border country between England and Scotland. [with moss.]

MÖSS'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] Overgrown **MÖST** (21), *a.*; *superl.* of *Möre*. [A.-S. *mæst*.] Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest.

† *Mos* is used as a noun, the words *part*, *quantity*, &c., being omitted.

— *adv.* In the greatest degree.

MÖST'LY, *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly; in the main.

MÖTE, *n.* [A.-S. *mot*.] A small particle; a spot. — *v.* Old form of *Must*.

MO-TËT', *n.* [It. *mottetto*, dim. of *motto*, word, device.] A musical composition adapted to sacred words.

MÖTH (21), *n.*; *pl.* **MÖTHS**. [A.-S. *moððhe*.] A lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits. [does cloth.]

MÖTH'-EÄT, *v. t.* To eat, as a moth **MÖTH'ER** (müth'er), *n.* 1. [A.-S. *mōdor*.] A female parent; esp. one of the human race. 2. Source of birth or origin. 3. [Allied to *mad*.] A thick, slimy substance in vinegar. — *a.* Received by birth; native; natural. — *v. i.* To become concentered, as the thick matter of liquors.

MÖTH'ER-IOÖD, *n.* State of being a mother.

MÖTH'ER-IN-LÄW', *n.* Mother of one's husband or wife. [mother.]

MÖTH'ER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of a **MÖTH'ER-LY** (müth'er-ly), *a.* Pertaining to, or 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*, &c., denoting a care like that of a mother for her offspring.

MÖTH'ER-OF-PÉÄRL', *n.* The hard, brilliant lining of several kinds of shells; nacre. [non sense.]

MÖTH'ER-WIT, *n.* Native wit; com-**MÖTH'Y**, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Full of moths; eaten by moths.

MÖTION, *n.* [Lat. *motio*, fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] 1. Act or process of changing place. 2. Manner of moving; gait. 3. Power of moving. 4. Movement of the mind, will, or passions. 5. A proposition made in a deliberative assembly. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make a significant movement or gesture. 2. To offer a proposition.

MOTIONLESS, *a.* Being at rest.

MOTIVE, *a.* [Lat. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] Having power to move, or tending to move. — *n.* That which incites to action; any thing moving the will.

SYN. — Incentive; inducement; reason. — *Motive* is the word ordinarily used in speaking of that which determines the choice. We call it an *inducement* when it is attractive in its nature, leading us forward by an appeal to our natural desires for good. We call it a *reason* when it is more immediately addressed to the intellect in the form of argument.

MOTIVITY, *n.* Power of producing motion.

MOTLEY, *a.* [W. *muiliw*, a changing color.] 1. Variegated in color; dappled. 2. Heterogeneously made up.

MOTOR, *n.* [Lat., from *movere*, to move.] A source or originator of mechanical power, &c.

MOTLEY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *motley*.] To mark with spots of different color.

MOTTO, *n.*; *pl.* **MOTTOS**. [It.] An apposite sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, poem, &c.

MOULD, **MOULD'ER**, **MOULD'Y**, &c. See **MOLD**, **MOLDER**, **MOLDY**, &c.

MÖULT, *v. & n.* See **MOLT**.

MOUND, *n.* [A.-S. *mund*, protection.] An artificial hill; a raised bank; a rampart. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT, *n.* [A.-S. *mont*, Lat. *mons*.] A mass of earth or rock, rising above the surrounding land; a mountain. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To rise on high; to go up. 2. To get on horseback. 3. To amount. — *v. t.* 1. To get upon; to ascend; to climb. 2. To put on horseback. 3. To put on any thing that sustains and fits for use; also, to prepare for being worn.

MOUNTAIN (42), *n.* [Lat. *mons*, *montis*.] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level. — *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; vast; huge.

MOUNTAIN-EER, *n.* An inhabitant of a mountain. [tains.]

MOUNTAIN-OUS, *a.* Full of mountains.

MOUNTAIN-BANK, *n.* [It. *montimbanco*; *montare*, to mount, *in*, in, on, and *banco*, bench.] 1. An itinerant quack-doctor. 2. Any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.

MOUNTING, *n.* 1. Act of preparing for use, or embellishing. 2. That by which any thing is prepared for use, or set off; embellishment.

MOURN, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *murnan*.] To express grief or sorrow. — *v. t.* 1. To grieve for. 2. To utter in a sorrowful manner.

SYN. — To lament; bewail; deplore.

MOURNER, *n.* One who mourns.

MOURNFUL, *a.* 1. Full of sorrow; expressing, or intended to express, sorrow. 2. Causing sorrow.

SYN. — Sorrowful; sad; doleful; afflictive; grievous; calamitous.

MÖURN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow.

MÖURN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Sorrow; grief.

MÖURN'ING, *n.* 1. Act of sorrowing.

2. Dress worn by mourners.

MOUSE (150), *n.* [A.-S. *mūs*, *pl. mys*, Skr. *mūshikā*, fr. *mush*, to steal.] A well-known small quadruped.

MOUSE (91), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To catch mice.

MOUS'ER, *n.* A cat that catches mice.

MOUSE-TRAP, *n.* A trap for catching mice.

MÖUS-TÄCHE, *n.* See **MUSTACHE**.

MOUTH, *n.*; *pl.* **MOUTHS**. [A.-S. *mūth*.] 1. Aperture between the lips, or the cavity within them. 2. Any opening; orifice; aperture. 3. A principal speaker. 4. A wry face; a grimace.

MOUTH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To chew; to devour. 2. To utter with a voice affectedly big or swelling. — *v. i.* To vociferate; to rant.

MOUTH-FUL (155), *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once.

MOUTH-PIECE, *n.* 1. Piece of a wind instrument to which the mouth is applied. 2. One who speaks for another.

MÖV'ABLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being moved; susceptible of motion; not fixed. 2. Changing from one time to another. — *n.* An article of goods; generally, in the pl., goods; wares.

MÖVE (möv), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *movere*.] 1. To alter the position of; to set in motion. 2. To affect, as the mind, will, or passions. 3. To excite to tenderness or compassion. 4. To offer publicly for consideration and determination. — *v. i.* 1. To change place; to go, in any manner. 2. To change residence. 3. To bring forward a motion. — *n.* Act of moving; a movement.

MÖVE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of moving; change of place. 2. Mental action; emotion. 3. Manner of moving. 4. That which imparts motion.

MÖV'ING, *p. a.* 1. Changing place or posture; causing motion. 2. Touching; pathetic.

MÖW (mō), *n.* [A.-S. *muca*.] A pile of hay in a barn. — *v. t.* To pile and stow away in a barn.

MÖW (mō), *v. t.* [-ED; -ED or -N; -ING.] [A.-S. *māwan*.] 1. To cut with a scythe. 2. To cut the grass from. 3. To cut down indiscriminately. — *v. i.* To cut grass.

MÖWER (mō'er), *n.* One who mows.

MÖX'Ä, *n.* [Prob. an oriental word.] A soft, woolly substance burnt on the skin to produce an ulcer.

MÖCH, *a.* [MORE; MOST.] [O. Eng. *moche*, A.-S. *mucl*, *mycl*.] See **MICKLE**.] Great in quantity; long in duration. abundant. — *n.* A great quantity. 2. A thing uncommon or wonderful. — *adv.* 1. To a great degree; greatly. 2. Often, or long.

MÖÇ'ID, *a.* [Lat. *mucidus*.] Musty; slimy.

MÖÇ-I-LÄGE, *n.* [Lat. *mucilago*, fr.

mucus, slime.] 1. One of the proximate elements of vegetables. 2. An aqueous solution of gum.

MÖÇ-I-LÄÇ'I-NOÜS, *a.* 1. Moist, soft, and slimy. 2. Pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage.

MÖCK, *n.* [A.-S. *mix*, *meoz*.] 1. Dung in a moist state. 2. Decaying vegetable matter. 3. Something mean or filthy. — *v. t.* To manure with muck.

MÖCK'-WORM (-wōrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in muck. 2. A miser.

MÖ'COÜS, *a.* [Lat. *mucosus*.] Pertaining to, or like, mucus; slimy.

MÖ'ERO-NATE, *a.* [Lat. *mucrona*, *mü'ero-nä'ted*, *tus*, fr. *mucro*, a sharp point.] Terminating abruptly, or in short, spinous processes.

MÖ'CU-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *muculentus*.] Slimy; moist and viscous.

MÖ'EUS, *n.* [Lat.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane.

MÖD, *n.* [L. Ger. *muide*.] Earth wet, soft, and adhesive. — *v. t.* To make foul with dirt; to muddy. [ner.]

MÖD'DI-LY, *adv.* In a muddy manner.

MÖD'DI-NESS, *n.* Condition or quality of being muddy.

MÖD'DLE, *n.* A state of being turbid; hence, intellectual dullness. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make turbid, or muddy. 2. To stuffy.

MÖD'DY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *mod*.] 1. Besmeared with mud. 2. Containing, or consisting of, mud. 3. Dull; stupid. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To soil with mud; to dirty.

MÖD'-SILL, *n.* Lowest sill of a structure, usually imbedded in the soil.

MÖ-ÈZ'ZIN, *n.* [Ar., from *azana*, to inform.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

MÖFF, *n.* [Icel. *muffa*.] A warm cover for receiving the hands.

MÖFF'IN, *n.* [From Eng. *muff*.] A light, spongy cake.

MÖFF'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. Ger. *muffeln*, fr. *muff*, *mufl*.] 1. To wrap up in something that conceals. 2. To wrap with something that dulls or renders sound inaudible. — *n.* [L. Lat. *muffula*, *mufl*, fr. the resemblance of its form.] A vessel for purifying gold and silver.

MÖFF'LER, *n.* A wrapper for the face, head, or neck.

MÖF'Y (147), *n.* [Ar.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law in Turkey.

MÖG, *n.* [Ir. *muğan*.] A kind of cup.

MÖG'GY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Icel. *mugga*, *mist*.] Moist or damp and close.

MU-LÄT'TO, *n.*; *pl.* **MU-LÄT'TÖES**. [Sp. *mulato*, from Lat. *mulus*, mule.] Offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

MÜL'BÉR-RY, *n.* [A.-S. *mur*, *murberie*, from Lat. *morum*, mulberry.] Berry or fruit of a tree; also, the tree itself.

MÜLCH (66), *n.* [Allied to *mill*.] Half-rotten straw, &c., strown over the roots of plants to protect from

heat or cold. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To protect with mulch.

MULCT, *n.* [Lat. *mulcta*.] A fine; a pecuniary penalty. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To punish by a fine; to fine.

MŪLE, *n.* [Lat. *mulus*, A.-S. *mbl.*] 1. A quadruped of a mongrel breed. 2. A plant of a mongrel kind; a hybrid. [mules.]

MŪLE-TEER', *n.* One who drives MŪL'ISH, *a.* Like a mule; sullen.

MŪLL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Either from Lat. *mollire*, to soften, or from W. *moll*, warm, or allied to Goth. *mūlth*, honey.] 1. To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices. 2. To dispirit or deaden. — *n.* [Perh. contr. fr. *mossul*, muslin.] A thin, soft kind of muslin.

MŪL'LEIN', *n.* [Fr. *molène*, fr. *mol*, MŪL'LEN, } soft.] A plant growing in roads, &c.

MŪLL'ER, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *molere*, to grind.] A stone to grind pigments.

MŪL'LET, *n.* [Lat. *multus*.] A fish which roots in the sand like a hog.

MŪLL'ION, *n.* [Perh. fr. Fr. *mouler*, to mold.] A slender bar between the lights of windows, screens, &c.

MULT-ĀN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal.

MŪL'TI-FĀ'R'I-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *multifarius*; *multus*, much, many.] Having multiplicity; of various kinds.

MŪL'TI-FĀ'R'I-OŪS-LY, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity.

MŪL'TI-FŌLD, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and Eng. *fold*.] Manifold.

MŪL'TI-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *multiformis*; *multus*, much, many, and *forma*, shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

MŪL'TI-FŌRM'I-TY, *n.* Diversity of forms or appearances.

MŪL'TI-LĀ'T'ER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *latus*, *lateralis*, side.] Having many sides.

MULT-ILO-QUENCE, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *loquens*, speaking.] Use of many words.

MULTI-P'AR-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, many, and *parere*, to bear.] Producing many at a birth.

MULTI-P'AR-TĪTE, *a.* [Lat. *multipartitus*; *multus*, much, many, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into many parts.

MŪL'TI-PLE, *n.* [L. Lat. *multiplus*.] A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder.

MŪL'TI-PLĪ-A-BLE, } *a.* Capable of
MŪL'TI-PLĪ-CA-BLE, } being multiplied.

MŪL'TI-PLĪ-CĀND', *n.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, to be multiplied.] The number to be multiplied by another.

MŪL'TI-PLĪ-CATE, or MUL-TĪP'LI-CATE, *a.* Consisting of many; multifold.

MŪL'TI-PLĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of multiplying; increasing number.

MŪL'TI-PLĪ-CĀ'TOR, *n.* The number by which another is multiplied.

MŪL'TI-PLĪC'Ī-TY, *n.* A state of being multiple, manifold, or various.

MŪL'TI-PLĪVER, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies.

MŪL'TI-PLŪ (54), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *multiplus*; *multus*, much, and *placare*, to fold.] 1. To increase in number. 2. To add to itself any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number. — *v. i.* To become numerous.

MŪL'TI-TŪDE (53), *n.* [Lat. *multitudo*; *multus*, much, many.] 1. State of being many. 2. A great number of individuals.

MŪL'TI-TŪ'DI-NA-RY, } *a.* Consist-
MŪL'TI-TŪ'DI-NOŪS, } ing of a mult-
tude; manifold.

MŪL'TI-VĀLVE, *n.* A mollusk which has a shell of many valves.

MŪL'TI-VĀLVE, } *a.* [Lat. *mul-*
MŪL'TI-VĀLV'Ū-LAR, } *tus*, much,
many, and *valva*, valve.] Having many valves.

MŪM, *a.* [Cf. MUMBLE.] Silent; not speaking. — *interj.* Be silent; hush. — *n.* [From Chr. *Mumme*, who first brewed it.] A sort of strong beer.

MŪM'BLE, *v. i.* or *t.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *mompelen*, *mommelen*. Cf. MUMP.] 1. To speak with the lips closed; to mutter. 2. To eat with the lips closed.

MŪM'BLER, *n.* One who mumbles. MŪM'NI, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [N. II. Ger. *mummen*.] To sport in a mask or disguise; to mask.

MŪM'MER, *n.* A masker; a buffoon.

MŪM'MER-Y, *n.* 1. Masking; diversion; buffoonery. 2. Farcical show.

MŪM'MI-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of making into a mummy.

MŪM'MI-FŪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Eng. *mummy*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To embalm as a mummy.

MŪM'MY, *n.* [Per. *mūmiya*, fr. *mām*, *mām*, wax.] A dead body embalmed and dried, or otherwise preserved.

MŪMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *mumpa*, to take into the mouth.] 1. To nibble. 2. To talk imperfectly.

MŪMP'ER, *n.* A beggar.

MŪMP'ISH, *a.* Dull; sullen; sour.

MŪMPS, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. *mump*, to be sulky.] A peculiar inflammation of the parotid glands.

MŪNCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *manger*, to eat.] To chew without opening the mouth.

MŪN'DĀNE, *a.* [Lat. *mundanus*; fr. *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to the world; worldly.

MŪN'DI-FĪ-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *mundificare*, to make clean.] Act of cleansing from dross, &c.

MŪN'GO, *n.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling fine woolen rags.

MU-NĪC'Ī-PAL, *a.* [Lat. *municipalis*; *municipium*, a free town.] 1. Pertaining to a corporation or city. 2. Pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation. [district.]

MU-NĪC'Ī-PĀL'I-TY, *n.* A municipal

MU-NĪC'Ī-CENT, *a.* [Lat. *munificus*; *munus*, gift, and *facere*, to make.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing.

SYN.—Beneficent; bounteous; bountiful; liberal; generous.

MŪN'I-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *munimentum*; *munire*, to fortify.] 1. A place or means of defense. 2. A record; titulo-deeds.

MU-NĪ'TION (-nish'un), *n.* [Lat. *munitionis*; *munire*, to fortify.] Materials used in war; military stores.

MŪ'RAL, *a.* [Lat. *murdis*; *muris*, wall.] Pertaining to a wall.

MŪR'DER, *n.* [A.-S. *mordhur*, allied to Lat. *mors*, death.] Act of killing a human being with malice aforethought. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To kill with premeditated malice. 2. To put an end to. [der.]

MŪR'DER-ER, *n.* One guilty of murder.

MŪR'DER-ESS, *n.* A woman who commits murder.

MŪR'DER-OŪS, *a.* 1. Guilty of, consisting in, or accompanied with, murder. 2. Premeditating murder.

MŪR'DER-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a murderous manner.

MŪR'I-ATE, *n.* [From Lat. *muria*.] A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base.

MŪR'ĪT'ITE, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt.

MŪRK'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *myrc*.] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

MŪR'MUR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A low, confused, and indistinct sound. 2. A half-suppressed complaint. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, or a stream of water. 2. To utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to grumble.

MŪR'MUR-ER, *n.* One who murmurs.

MŪR'RAIN (42), *n.* [Lat. *mori*, to die.] An infectious disease among cattle.

MŪS'EA-DĪNE (or -dīn), *n.* [Ar. *muska*, nutmeg, fr. *muska*, *misk*, musk.] 1. A rich, spicy grape, or a wine made from it. 2. A fragrant pear.

MŪS'CLE (mŭ'sl), *n.* [Lat. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, a mouse.] 1. A fleshy organ of motion in animal bodies. 2. A bivalvular shell-fish.

MŪS'CO-VĀ'DO, *a.* [Sp. *mascabado*, fr. *mascabar*, to lessen, impair.] Relating to unrefined or raw sugar.

MŪS'CU-LAR, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a muscle, or constituting a muscle or muscles. 2. Well furnished with muscles; brawny; powerful.

MŪS'CU-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* State of being muscular.

MŪSE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. II. Ger. *mazon*, *muzon*, to be idle.] 1. To think closely, or in silence. 2. To be absent-minded.

SYN.—To ponder; consider; meditate; ruminate.

— *v. t.* To think on; to meditate on.— *n.* 1. Deep thought; hence, sometimes, absence of mind. 2. [Gr. *μοῦσα*.] One of the nine goddesses who presided over the liberal arts.

MU-SE'UM (124), *n.* [Lat. *museum*, Gr.

μουσαῖον, temple of the Muses.] A collection of curiosities, or works of art.

MUSH, *n.* [O. Il. Ger. *muos*, *muas*, pap.] Indian meal boiled in water.

MUSH/ROOM, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*, fr. *mousse*, moss, because it grows in it.] 1. One of a large class of cryptogamic plants, esp. such species as are used as food. 2. An upstart.

MŪ'SIĒ, *n.* [Gr. *μουσική*, (sc. *τέχνη*), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music.] 1. A succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear. 2. Science of harmonical sounds. 3. Art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear.

MŪ'SIĒ-ĀL, *a.* 1. Relating to music. 2. Producing music. 3. Pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

MŪ'SIĒ-ĀL-LY, *adv.* In a musical manner. [In music.

MU-SĪ'CIAN (-zish'an), *n.* One skilled

MŪ'SĪK, *n.* [Ar. *musik*, *misk*, fr. Skr. *mushka*, testicle.] A strong-scented substance from a bag behind the navel of a kind of deer.

MŪ'SKET, *n.* [L. Lat. *muscheta*, *muschetta*.] A kind of fire-arm.

MŪ'SKET-EER, *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

MŪ'SKET-GŪN', *n.* A short musket.

MŪ'SKET-RY, *n.* Muskets in general or collectively. [In music.

MŪ'SKĪ-NESS, *n.* Quality of being

MŪ'SKĪ-MĒI/ON, *n.* A species of melon of a musky fragrance.

MŪ'SKĪ-ŌX, *n.* A bovine ruminant inhabiting the country about Hudson's Bay.

MŪ'SK'-RAT, *n.* A rodent animal, allied to the beaver, but about the size of a cat, having a strong, musky smell.

MŪ'SK'Y, *a.* Having the odor of musk; fragrant.

MŪ'S/LIN, *n.* [From *Mossoul*, where it was first manufactured.] A thin cotton cloth of any kind; especially, a kind of cotton gauze.

Muslin de laine [Fr. *mousseline de laine*, woolen muslin], a woolen fabric of light texture, also, a fabric of cotton and wool.

MŪ'S/QUASH, *n.* [Indian.] Same as **MUSK-RAT**. [QUITO.

MUS-QUĪ'TO (-kē'to), *n.* See **MOSMŪ'S/ROLE**, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle*, from *museau*, a muzzle.] The nose-band of a bridle.

MŪSS, *n.* [O. Fr. *mousse*.] A confused struggle.

MŪ'SSEL, *n.* [Written also *muscle*.] A marine bivalve shell-fish.

MŪ'S/SUL-MAN (150), *n.* [Ar. *moslemma*, pl. of *moslim*, *muslim*. See **MOSLEM**.] A follower of Mohammed; a Moslem.

MŪ'S/SUL-MĀN'ISH, *a.* Mohammedan.

MŪST, *v. i.* or *auxiliary*. [O. Sax. *mōste*.] 1. To be obliged. 2. To be necessary or essential. — *n.* [Lat. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*); *mustus*, new,



Musk-ox.

fresh.] New wine unfermented. — *v. i.* [Cf. **MOIST**.] To grow moldy and sour.

MŪS-TĀCHE' (-tāsh'); *pl.* **MUS-TĀCH'ES**. [Gr. *μύσση*, upper lip.] That part of the beard growing on the upper lip. [Prairies.

MŪSTANG, *n.* The wild horse of the **MŪSTARD**, *n.* [From Lat. *mustum*, must, because mixed with it.] A plant and its pungent seeds.

MUS-TEE', *n.* [Cf. **MESTIZO**.] Child of a white person and a quadroon.

MŪSTER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *monstrare*, to show.] 1. To assemble for parade, inspection, &c. 2. To get together. — *v. i.* To come together as parts of a force or body. — *n.* 1. An assembling of troops. 2. Assemblage and display; gathering.

MŪSTER-RŌLL, *n.* A register of troops. [In music.

MŪSTĪ-NESS, *n.* Quality of being

MŪST'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Moldy; sour; fetid. 2. Spoiled by age. [Inconstancy.

MŪ'TĀ-BĪL'TY, *n.* Changeableness; **MŪ'TA-BLE**, *a.* [Lat. *mutabilis*; *mutare*, to change.] 1. Subject to change. 2. Inconstant.

SYN. — Changeable; unstable; unsteady; unsettled; wavering; variable; irresolute; fickle.

MŪ'TĀ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being mutable; mutability.

MŪ-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act or process of changing. 2. Change; alteration.

MŪTE, *a.* [Lat. *mutus*.] 1. Uttering no sound. 2. Incapable of speaking. 3. Unpronounced; also, produced by complete closure of the mouth-organs.

SYN. — Silent; dumb. — One is *silent* who *does not speak*; one is *dumb* who *can not*, for want of the proper organs, as a child born *dumb*, a dumb beast, &c.; one is *mute* who is *held back* from speaking by some special cause, as, he was *mute* through fear, *mute* astonishment, &c.

— *n.* 1. One who is silent or speechless, from whatever cause; *specificially*, a dumb attendant of a seraglio. 2. A silent letter. 3. An element of speech formed by a complete closure of the mouth-organs; as *p*, *b*, *t*. — *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir*.] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds.

MŪTE'LY, *adv.* Without uttering words or sounds. [In; silence.

MŪTE'NESS, *n.* Forbearance of speak-

MŪ'TI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *mutillare*, -*latum*, from *mutillus*, maimed.] 1. To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple. 2. To deform in any way.

MŪ'TI-LĀ'TION, *n.* Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated.

MŪ'TI-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who mutilates.

MŪ'TI-NEER', *n.* One guilty of mutiny. [turbulent.

MŪ'TI-NOŪS, *a.* Disposed to mutiny; **MŪ'TI-NY**, *n.* [From L. Lat. *movētia*, fr. *movēre*, to move.] Insurrection against constituted authority, esp. military or naval authority. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To rise against

lawful authority, especially in military and naval service.

MŪ'T'ER, *v. i.* or *t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *mutire*.] To speak low and indistinctly; to grumble; to murmur.

MŪ'T'ON (mūt'ŋn), *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, fr. Lat. *mutulus*, mutilated.] Flesh of sheep, raw or dressed.


MŪ'T'ON-CHĪŌP, *n.* A rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone chopped at the small end.

MŪ'T'U-ĀL, *a.* [Lat. *mutuus*, fr. *mutare*, to change.] Reciprocally acting, related, or given and received.

SYN. — Reciprocal; common. — *Common* is applied to that which belongs alike, or *in common*, to the parties concerned; as, our *common country*, a *common friend*. *Mutual* implies an *interchange* of the thing spoken of between the parties; as, *mutual friendship*. Hence, to speak of "a *mutual friend*" (as if a friend could be interchanged), is a gross error; while it is proper to speak of having a *mutual desire* to promote the interests of a *common friend*.

MŪ'T'U-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Reciprocation; interchange. [In;]

MŪ'T'U-ĀL-LY, *adv.* In a mutual manner.

MŪ'T'UL, *n.* [Lat. *mutulus*.] A projecting block, worked under  the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of the Corinthian order.

MŪ'ZLE, *n.* [L. Lat. *musellus*.] 1. Mouth and nose of an animal. 2. Mouth of a thing. 3. A fastening for the mouth to stop biting. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bind the mouth of so as to prevent biting or eating.

MŪ (35), *a.* [See **MINE**.] Belonging to me.

MYN-HEER', *n.* [D., my lord or master.] Sir; Mr.; — among the Dutch; hence, a Dutelman.

MŪ-Ō/L'Ō-Ō'Y, *n.* [Gr. *μῦς*, muscle, and *lógos*, discourse.] A description of the muscles.

MŪ'ŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *μύωψ*; *μύειν*, to shut the eyes.] A short-sighted person.

MŪ'Ō-PY, *n.* Short-sightedness.

MŪRT-AD, *n.* [Gr. *μυριάς*, *μυριάδος*, fr. *μυρίος*, numberless.] 1. Number of ten thousand. 2. An immense number.

MŪRTĀ-PŌD, *n.* [Gr. *μύριοι*, ten thousand, and *πούς*, *πόδος*, foot.] An air-breathing, verr brm animal, having many jointed legs.

MŪRTĀ-RĀ'MĀ, or **MŪRTĀ-RĀ'MĀ**, *n.* [Gr. *μυρίος*, numberless, and *ἄραμα*, a sight.] A picture made up of several smaller pictures, which admit of very many combinations.

MŪRTĀ-DON (mēr'-), *n.* [Gr. *Μυρμιδόνες*, pl.] A soldier of a rough or desperate character.

MŪRRH (mŭr'), *n.* [Lat. *myrrha*, Heb. *mōr*, fr. *mar*, bitter.] A transparent aromatic gum-resin.

MŪRTLE (mŭr'tl), *n.* [Gr. *μύρτος*, fr. *Per. mŭrtl*.] A genus of plants of several species. [emphasis.]

MŪ-SĒLF', *pron.* I or me; — used for **MŪS-TĒRI-OŪS**, *a.* Difficult or impossible to understand.

A, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, long; Ä, Ę, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ÿ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

MYS-TĒ'RI-OŪS-LY, adv. In a mysterious manner.
MŪS'TĒR-Y, n. [Gr. *μυστήριον*, from *μύειν*, to shut the eyes.] 1. A profound secret; that which is beyond human comprehension until explained. 2. A trade; any mechanical occupation. 3. A kind of rude religious drama. [ticism.
MŪS'TĪC, n. One who holds to mysticism. [See *supra*.]
MŪS'TĪC-AL, } mote from human comprehension; obscure. 2. Involving some secret meaning; allegorical.


MŪS'TĪC-AL-LY, adv. With a secret meaning.
MŪS'TĪ-ĪSM, n. 1. Obscurity of doctrine. 2. Doctrine of the Mystics, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit.
MŪS'TĪ-FĪ-CĀ'TION, n. Act of involving in mystery.
MŪS'TĪ-FŪ, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Gr. *μύσσειν*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To involve in mystery; to perplex purposely.
MŪTH, n. [Gr. *μῦθος*.] A fabulous statement or narrative.

MŪTH'IC, } a. Relating to myths; **MŪTH'IC-AL, }** described in a myth; of the nature of a myth; fabulous; imaginary.
MŪTH'O-LŌGŪ'IC, } a. Relating to **MŪTH'O-LŌGŪ'IC-AL, }** mythology; fabulous.
MŪ-THŌL'O-ĜŪST, n. One versed in mythology.
MŪ-THŌL'O-ĜŪY, n. [Gr. *μυθολογία*; *μῦθος*, fable, and *λόγος*, discourse.] 1. The science that treats of myths; a treatise on myths. 2. A collective body of myths.

N.

N (en) is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the eleventh consonant. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 81-83.
NĀB, v. t. [-BED; -BING.] [Ger. *knappen*.] To catch suddenly.
NĀ'BOB, n. [Hind. *नावब*, fr. Ar. *nāba*, to take one's turn.] 1. A deputy or viceroy in India. 2. A very rich man.
NĀ'CRE (nā'ker), n. [Sp. *nacar*, fr. Ar. *nakir*, hollowed.] Mother-of-pearl. [nacre.
NĀ'CRE-OŪS, a. Consisting of, or like, **NĀ'DIR, n.** [Ar. *nādīr*, opposite.] That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith.
NĀG, n. [D. *negge*, allied to A.-S. *hnægan*, to neigh.] A pony; any horse.
NĀ'ĪAD (nā'īad), n. [Gr. *ναΐας*, fr. *ναίειν*, to flow.] A female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs.
NĀIL, n. [A.-S. *nāgel*.] 1. Horny scale at the end of the fingers and toes. 2. Claw or talon of a bird, &c. 3. A metal pin to fasten boards, &c. 4. Two inches and a quarter. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fasten with a nail or nails. 2. To fix; to catch.
NĀIL'ER-Y, n. A manufactory where nails are made.
NĀIVE (nā'iv), a. [Fr. *naïf*, *naïve*, fr. Lat. *nativus*, natural.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous. [twe simplicity.
NAIVETS (nā'iv'et), n. [Fr.] **NA-NA'KED** (60), a. [A.-S. *naced*.] 1. Having no clothes on; uncovered; bare; nude. 2. Open to view. 3. Without addition, exaggeration, excuses, &c. 4. Destitute, unaided. 5. Mere; simple.
NĀ'KED-LY, adv. In a naked manner; barely. [naked.
NĀ'KED-NESS, n. Condition of being **NĀ'M'BY-PĀM'BY, a.** [From *Ambrose Phillips*, an English poet.] Weakly and affectedly sentimental.
NAME, n. [A.-S. *nama*.] 1. Title by which any person or thing is known. 2. Reputation; exalted reputation. **SYN.**— Appellation; title; denomina-

tion; epithet. — *Name* is generic, denoting that combination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. *Appellation* denotes, properly, a *descriptive term*, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic; as, Charles the Bold. A *title* is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, &c.; as, the Duke of Bedford. *Denomination* is to particular bodies what *appellation* is to individuals; thus, the church of Christ is divided into different *denominations*, as, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give an appellation to. 2. To mention by name. 3. To designate. **SYN.**— To denominate; style; term.
NAME'LESS, a. Without a name.
NAME'LY, adv. To wit; that is to say.
NAME'SAKE, n. One that has the same name as another.
NAN-KEEN', n. [Originally manufactured at *Nankin*.] A species of stout yellowish cotton cloth.
NĀP, v. i. [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *hnāppian*.] To have a short sleep; to doze. — *n.* [A.-S. *hnappa*.] Woolly surface, as of felt, &c.
NAPE, n. [Cf. A.-S. *cnāp*, a top.] Back part of the neck.
NĀPH'THĀ (nāp'thā or nāf'thā), n. [Syr. *naphtha*, Ar. *nafth*, fr. *naftha*, to boil.] A volatile, bituminous liquid, very inflammable, occurring in nature; rock-oil.
NĀPKIN, n. [Dim. of Fr. *nappe*, a table-cloth, fr. Lat. *mappa*, napkin.] A cloth for wiping the mouth.
NĀPPI-NESS, n. Quality of being nappy.
NĀP'PY, a. [From *nap*.] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy. 2. Tending to cause sleepiness. 3. Downy; shaggy.
NĀR-CŌT'IC, } a. [Gr. *ναρκω-*
NĀR-CŌT'IC-AL, } *kōs*, fr. *ναρκωύειν*, to benumb.] 1. Producing sleep. 2. Producing stupor and convulsions.
NĀR-CŌT'IC, n. A medicine which relieves pain, and produces sleep, and sometimes stupor, or even death.
NĀR'CO-TINE, n. An alkaloid obtained from opium.
NĀRD, n. [Gr. *νάρδος*, fr. Skr. *nalada*, fr. *nala*, perfume, and *da*, giving.]

An aromatic plant, or an unguent prepared from the plant.
NĀR-RĀTE', or NĀR'RĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *narrare*, *narratum*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite.
NĀR-RĀTION, n. 1. Act of relating the particulars of an event; recital; rehearsal. 2. That which is related.
NĀR-RĀ-TIVE, a. 1. Giving a particular account. 2. Inclined to relate stories. — *n.* The recital of a story.
NĀR-RĀTOR, n. One who narrates.
NĀR'RŌW, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *nearu*, *nearo*.] 1. Of little breadth. 2. Of little extent; circumscribed. 3. Contracted in mind, disposition, views, feelings, &c. 4. Within a small distance; near; hence, involving serious exposure. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lessen the breadth of. 2. To make less liberal; to limit. — *v. i.* To become less broad.
NĀR'RŌW-LY, adv. With little breadth; closely; carefully; barely; merely. [mean-spirited.
NĀR'RŌW-MĪND'ED, a. Illiberal; narrow; penuriousness; illiberality.
NĀR'RŌWS, n. pl. A narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel between one body of water and another; a strait.
NĀR'WĀL, } n. 
NĀR'WHĀL, } [Icel. *nálvalr*, fr. Icel. *hvalr*, Eng. *whale*, and Icel. *nár, ná*, corpse, on account of its whitish skin.] A cetaceous mammal. The male has a long, twisted tusk, projecting from the upper jaw.
NĀ'SĀL, a. [Lat. *nasus*, the nose.] Pertaining to, or spoken through, the nose. — *n.* An elementary sound uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth.
NA-SĀL'Ī-TY, n. State or quality of being nasal.
NĀS'ĀNT, a. [Lat. *nascens*.] Beginning to exist or to grow.
NĀS'TĪ-LY, adv. Filthily; dirtily.
NĀS'TĪ-NESS, n. Quality of being nasty; extreme filthiness; obscenity.

NAS-TŪR'TIUM, *n.* [Lat.] A genus of plants, with yellow flowers.

NĀS'TV, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Prob. allied to Ger. *nasz*, wet.] 1. Offensively filthy. 2. Indecent; indelicate; obscene.

SYN.—Wet; filthy; foul; dirty.—Any thing *nasty* is wet or damp, and disgusts by its stickiness or odor. Not so with *filthy* and *foul*, which imply only that a thing is filled or covered with offensive matter, as *filthy* clothing, *foul* vapors, &c. The English have a peculiar use of this word, calling a rain in fine drops a *nasty* rain, a day of such rain a *nasty* day, a sky which portends it a *nasty* sky, thus retaining the original sense of *wet* as the leading idea.

NĀ'TAL, *a.* [Lat. *natalis*, from *natus*, p. p. of *nasci*, to be born.] Relating to one's birth.

NĀ'TANT, *a.* [Lat. *natans*, swimming.] Floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant.

NĀ'TA-TO-RY, *a.* [Lat. *natorius*; *nature*, to swim.] Enabling to swim.

NĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *natio*.] A body of people under the same government, and generally of the same origin and language.

SYN.—See PEOPLE.

NĀ'TION-AL (nāsh'un-), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a nation; public; general. 2. Attached to one's own country.

NĀ'TION-AL-ISM (nāsh'un-), *a.* State of being national.

NĀ'TION-ĀL'I-TY (nāsh'un-), *n.* 1. Quality of being national. 2. National character. 3. A race or people; a nation.

NĀ'TION-AL-IZE (nāsh'un-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make national.

NĀ'TION-AL-LY (nāsh'un-), *adv.* In a national manner.

NĀ'TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *nativus*; *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] 1. Pertaining to one's birth. 2. Born with one; indigenous. 3. Produced by nature; unartificial.

SYN.—Natural; natal.—*Natural* refers to the *nature* of a thing; *native* to one's birth or origin, as a *native* country, language, &c.; *natal* to the circumstances of one's birth, as a *natal* day or star. *Native* talent is that which is in-born; *natural* talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind.

—*n.* One born in a place or country. NĀ'TIV'I-TY, *n.* 1. Birth. 2. Time, place, or circumstances of birth.

NĀ'TTY, *a.* [Allied to *neat*.] Neat; fine; spruce.

NĀ'TU-RAL (66), *a.* [See NATURE.] 1. Pertaining to the constitution of a thing. 2. Conformed to the order or laws of nature; regular. 3. Having to do with the existing system of things. 4. Conformed to truth or reality. 5. Illegitimate. 6. Pertaining to the animal nature merely. 7. Pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature.—*n.* 1. An idiot. 2. (*Mus.*) A character [thus, ♯] used to remove the effect of a preceding sharp or flat.

NĀ'TU-RAL-ISM, *n.* 1. Mere state of

nature. 2. Denial of a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations of God.

NĀ'TU-RAL-IST, *n.* One who studies natural history or physics.

NĀ'TU-RAL-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Investment of an alien with the rights and privileges of a citizen.

NĀ'TU-RAL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make natural or easy and familiar. 2. To confer the rights and privileges of a citizen on. 3. To accustom; to habituate.

NĀ'TU-RAL-LY, *adv.* 1. According to nature. 2. Without art or affectation. [natural.]

NĀ'TU-RAL-NESS, *n.* State of being NĀ'TŪRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *natura*; *natus*, born.] 1. Native character. 2. Kind; sort; species. 3. Established course of things. 4. The creation; the universe. 5. The agencies which carry on the processes of the creation. 6. Adherence to what is natural. 7. Nakedness.

NAUGHT (nawt, 75), *n.* [A.-S. *nāht*, fr. *ne*, not, and *ahht*, nothing.] Nothing.—*adv.* In no degree.—*a.* 1. Worthless; bad. 2. Vile; naughty.

NAUGHT-I-LY (nawt'ī-ly), *adv.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; corruptly.

NAUGHTI-NESS (nawt'ī-), *n.* Quality of being naughty.

NAUGHTY (nawt'ī) *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Corrupt; wicked. [*Obs.*] 2. Mischievous.

NAU'SE-Ā (naw'she-ā), *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *naūs*, ship.] Seasickness, or any similar sickness; qualm.

NAU'SE-ĀTE (-she-), *v. i.* To become squeamish; to feel disgust.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To affect with nausea.

NAU'SEOŪS (naw'shus), *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea. [manner.]

NAU'SEOŪS-LY, *adv.* In a loathsome NAU'SEOŪS-NESS, *n.* Loathsomeness.

NAUTIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *ναυτικός*, from *naūs*, ship.] Pertaining to seamen, or to navigation.

SYN.—Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL.

NAUTI-LŪS, *n.* [Gr. *ναυτικός*, a seaman.] A small cephalopod mollusk, having the mouth surrounded by numerous small tentacles.



Nautilus.

NĀ'VAL, *a.* [Lat. *navalis*; *navis*, ship, Gr. *ναῦς*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, ships.

SYN.—Nautical; marine; maritime.—*Naval* is applied to ships or a navy; *nautical*, to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence, we speak of a *naval*, as opposed to a *military*, engagement; *naval* equipments or stores, a *naval* triumph, a *naval* officer, &c., and of *nautical* pursuits or instruction, &c.

NĀVE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *nafu*.] The hub or centre piece of timber or part of a wheel. 2. [From Lat. *navis*, ship.] Middle or body of a church.

NĀ'VEL (nā'vl), *n.* [A.-S. *nafofa*, na-

fofa. Cf. *supra*.] A depression the center of the abdomen.

NA-VĪ'U-LAR, *a.* 1. Relating to small ships or boats. 2. Shaped like a boat. [being navigable.]

NĀV'I-GA-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* Condition of NĀV'I-GA-BLE, *a.* Admitting of being navigated.

NĀV'I-GA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Navigability. NĀV'I-GĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *navigare*, -*gatum*; *navis*, ship, and *agere*, to move.] To go in a vessel or ship; to sail.—*v. t.* 1. To pass over in ships. 2. To steer.

NĀV'I-GĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of navigating. 2. Method of determining a ship's position, course, &c. 3. Vessels; shipping.

NĀV'I-GĀTOR, *n.* One who is skillful in the art of navigation.

NĀV'VY, *n.* [From *navigator*.] A laborer on canals, docks, or railroads.

NĀV'VY, *n.* [Lat. *navis*, ship.] 1. A fleet of ships. 2. Ships of war, collectively. 3. Officers and men of the war-vessels of a nation.

NĀY, *adv.* [A.-S. *nāy*.] 1. No. 2. Not only so.—*n.* Denial; refusal.

NĀZ'A-RĒNE, *n.* An inhabitant of Nazareth; one of the early converts to Christianity.

NĀZ'A-RĪTE, *n.* A Jew bound by a vow to extraordinary devotion and purity of life.

NĒAP, *n.* [Cf. NEB.] 1. Tongue or pole of a cart, &c. 2. A prop for the front of a cart, &c.—*a.* [A.-S. *nēp*, *neap*. Cf. A.-S. *hnipan*, *hnipian*, to cast down, fall.] Low.

NĒA-PŌL'I-TAN, *a.* [Gr. *Νεάπολις*, (*i. e.*, New-town), Naples.] Pertaining to Naples.

NĒAR, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *neāra*, compar. of *neāh*, nigh.] 1. Not far distant, in place, time, or degree; closely connected. 2. Next to the driver of a team. 3. Immediate; direct. 4. Parsimonious.—*adv.* 1. At a little distance only. 2. Almost.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To approach; to come nearer.—*v. i.* To draw near.—*prep.* Close by; not far from.

NĒAR-LY, *adv.* 1. At no great distance. 2. Closely. 3. Intimately. 4. Almost.

NĒAR'NESS, *n.* 1. Closeness. 2. Close alliance by blood. 3. Intimacy.

NĒAR-SIGHT'ED (-sit'), *a.* Seeing at small distance only.

NĒAT, *n.* [A.-S. *neāt*.] Cattle of the bovine genus, as bulls, oxen, and cows.—*a.* 1. Belonging to the bovine genus. 2. [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *nitidus*.] Free from that which soils or defiles; clean. 3. Pleasing with simplicity. 4. Good in its kind. 5. Adroit. 6. With all deductions made; net. [care of cattle.]

NĒAT-HĒRD, *n.* One who has the NĒAT'LY, *adv.* With neatness.

NĒAT'NESS, *n.* State of being neat. NĒB, *n.* [A.-S. *nebb*, head, face; Icel. *nebbi*, beak; nose.] The nose; snout; beak of a bird; nib, as of a pen.

NĒB'U-LĀ, *n.*; *pl.* NĒB'U-LE. [Lat.

mist, cloud.] A faint, misty appearance among the stars, composed of innumerable stars.

NĒBU-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to nebulae.

NĒBU-LŌS'I-TY, *n.* State of being nebulous. [a nebula.]

NĒBU-LŌUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or like

NĒCES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* By necessity; unavoidably.

NĒCES-SA-RY (44), *a.* [Lat. *necessarius*, from *necesse*, unavoidable.] 1. Such as must be; inevitable. 2. Requisite; essential. 3. Involuntary.

—*n.* 1. A thing indispensable;— chiefly in the pl. 2. A privy.

NE-ĀES'SI-TĀ'RI-AN, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity in human volitions and all events.

NE-ĀES'SI-TĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *necessitare*, *necessitatum*, to force.] 1. To make necessary or indispensable. 2. To force; to compel.

NE-ĀES'SI-TOUS, *a.* Very needy or indigent.

NE-ĀES'SI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *necessitas*. See **NECESSARY**.] 1. Quality of being necessary. 2. Indigence; want. 3. That which is necessary;— chiefly in the pl. 4. Irresistible force; fate.

NECK, *n.* [A.-S. *hnecca*.] 1. Part of an animal's body, connecting the head and the trunk. 2. Any part corresponding to a neck; especially, a narrow connecting tract of land.

NECK'LOTH, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

NECK'ER-ĀHĒF, *n.* [For *neck-kerchief*, 146.] A kerchief to be worn around the neck.

NECK'LAĀE (45), *n.* A string of beads, &c., worn upon the neck.

NECK-TIE, *n.* A neck-kerchief.

NĒ'RO-LŌG'IC, } *a.* Relating to

NĒ'RO-LŌG'IC-AL, } an account of deaths.

NE-CRŌL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρός*, dead, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A register of deaths.

NĒ'RO-MĀN'ĀER, *n.* One who practices necromancy: a sorcerer.

NĒ'RO-MĀN'ĀY, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*; *νεκρός*, a dead body, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; conjuration.

NĒ'RO-MĀN'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining

NĒ'RO-MĀN'TIC-AL, } to, or performed by, necromancy.

NE-CRŌP'O-LIS, *n.* [Gr. *νεκρόπολις*; *νεκρός*, dead, and *πόλις*, city.] A city of the dead; a cemetery.

NĒ'TAR, *n.* [Gr. *νεκταρ*.] The drink of the gods; hence, any delicious beverage.

NEE-TĀ'RE-AL, } *a.* Relating to, con-

NEE-TĀ'RE-AN, } sisting of, or re-

NEE-TĀ'RE-ŌUS, } ssembling, nectar.

NĒ'TAR-ĪNE, *n.* A kind of peach.

NĒ'TAR-ŌUS, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectareous.

NĒ'TA-RY, *n.* [From *nectar*.] The honey-gland of a flower.

NEED, *n.* [A.-S. *nead*, *ned*.] 1. State

of urgent want. 2. Poverty; indigence.

SYN.—Necessity.—*Necessity* is stronger than *need*; it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the necessity of going without that of which we stand very greatly in need.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To be in want of; to lack.—*v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

NEED'FUL, *a.* 1. Needy. 2. Requisite.

NEED'FUL-LY, *adv.* Necessarily.

NEED'I-LY, *adv.* In a needy condition or manner.

NEED'I-NESS, *n.* Want; poverty; indigence.

NEE'DLE, *n.* [A.-S. *nædl*, *nēdl*; O. H. Ger. *nājan*, to sew.] 1. A small instrument of steel;—used in sewing.

2. A magnetized bar of steel in a compass, placed so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth. 3. A pointed crystal, &c.

NEE'DLE-FUL (155), *n.* As much thread as is put at once into a needle.

NEE'DLE-GŪN, *n.* A fire-arm loaded at the breech, and exploded by means of a slender pin, or needle.

NEED'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no need. 2. Unnecessary.

NEED'LESS-LY, *adv.* Unnecessarily.

NEE'DLE-WŌM'AN (150), *n.* A seamstress.

NEEDS, *adv.* [Orig. genitive of *need*, used as an adv.] Necessarily.

NEEDY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Indigent; necessitous. [never.]

NĒ'ER (nār), *adv.* A contraction of

NE-FĀ'RI-ŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *nefarius*; *nefas*, impious.] Wicked in the extreme; atrociously villainous.

SYN.—See **INQUITOUS**.

NE-FĀ'RI-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* With extreme wickedness.

NE-GĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *negatio*; *negare*, to say no.] 1. Act of denying; denial. 2. Statement of what a thing is not, or has not, &c.

NEG'A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Implying denial or absence. 2. Having the power of stopping or restraining.—*n.* 1. A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden. 2. A word that denies. 3. Veto. 4. A photographic picture upon glass which reverses the natural lights and shades.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To disprove. 2. To refuse to enact or sanction.

NEG'A-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a negative manner or form.

NEG-LĒCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *negligere*, *neglectum*; *neg*, not, and *legere*, to gather.] 1. To suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, &c.; to omit. 2. To slight.

SYN.—To overlook; disregard; disesteem; contemn.

—*n.* 1. Omission of proper attention. 2. State of being disregarded.

SYN.—Negligence; inattention; disregard; disesteem; slight; indifference.

NEG-LĒCT'FUL, *a.* 1. Heedless; careless; inattentive. 2. Treating with slight.

NEG-LĒCT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a neg-

NĒG'LI-ĀENĀE, *n.* 1. Quality of being negligent; habitual neglect. 2. A negligent act.

SYN.—Neglect.—*Negligence* is the habit, and *neglect* the act of leaving things undone. The one naturally leads to the other. *Negligent* men are *neglectful* of their duties.

NĒG'LI-ĀENT, *a.* [Lat. *negligens*, neglecting.] Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful.

NĒG'LI-ĀENT-LY, *adv.* In a negligent manner.

NE-GŌ'TI-A-BIL'I-TY (-gŏ'shī-), *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

NE-GŌ'TI-A-BLE (-gŏ'shī-), *a.* Capable of being negotiated.

NE-GŌ'TI-ĀTE (-gŏ'shī-, 95), *v. i.* [Lat. *negotari*, -atus; *negotium*, business.] 1. To transact business.

2. To treat with respecting peace or commerce.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To settle by dealing and management. 2. To sell; to pass.

NE-GŌ'TI-Ā'TION (-shī-ā'shun), *n.* Act of negotiating; transaction of business. [who negotiates.]

NE-GŌ'TI-Ā'TOR (-shī-ā'tor), *n.* One

NĒ'GRESS, *n.* A black woman; a female negro.

NĒ'GRO, *n.*; *pl.* **NĒ'GRŌES**. [Sp., fr. Lat. *niger*, black.] A black man; an African by birth, or the descendant of one.

NĒ'GUS, *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice;—named from *Col. Negus*.

NEIGH (nā), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hneagan*.] To cry as a horse.—*n.* The natural cry of a horse.

NEIGH'BOR (nā'bur), *n.* [A.-S. *neah-būr*; *neah*, nigh, and *gebūr*, a dweller.] 1. A person who lives near one. 2. One of the human race; a fellow-being.—*a.* Near to another; adjoining; next.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To adjoin; to be near to.

NEIGH'BOR-HŌOD (nā'bur-), *n.* 1. Quality of being a neighbor. 2. An adjoining district or its inhabitants.

SYN.—Vicinity.—These words differ in degree. *Vicinity* does not denote so close a connection as *neighborhood*. A *neighborhood* is a more immediate vicinity.

NEIGH'BOR-ING (nā'bur-ing), *a.* Living or being near.

NEIGH'BOR-LY (nā'bur-), *a.* 1. Social; friendly. 2. Cultivating familiar intercourse.

NEI'THER (nē'ther or nī'ther). The former mode is preferable, and more usual, *pron.* or *pronominal adjective*. [A.-S. *nāther*.] Not either; not the one or the other.—*conj.* Not either. [ology.]

NĒ'O-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to

NĒ'OL'O-GĪSM, *n.* 1. Introduction of new words or new doctrines. 2. A new word, expression, or doctrine.

NE-ŌL'O-GĪST, *n.* One who holds doctrines subversive of supernatural religion.

NE-ŌL'O-GĪST'IC, } *a.* Pertaining

NE-ŌL'O-GĪST'IC-AL, } to neology; neological.

NE-ÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *véos*, new, and *lógos*, word, discourse.] 1. Introduction of new words. 2. New doctrines, especially in theology.

NĒ'O-PHYTE, *n.* [Gr. *εὐφύτος*, lit. newly planted.] 1. A new convert. 2. A novice; a tyro.

NĒ'O-TĒR'IE, } *a.* [Gr. *νεωτερι-*
NĒ'O-TĒR'IE-AL, } *κόσ.*] Recent in origin.

NE-PĒN'THE, } *n.* [Gr. *νηπενθής*, re-
NE-PĒN'THĒS, } moving all sorrow.]
A drug used by the ancients to relieve pain.

NĒPH'EW (nĒfyū, 85), *n.* [A.-S. *nefa*, allied to Lat. *nepos*.] Son of a brother or sister.
☞ The English pronounce this word *nĒvyū*.

NE-PHRĪT'IE, } *a.* [Gr. *νεφρῖτικός*;
NE-PHRĪT'IE-AL, } *νεφρός*, kidney.]
Pertaining to the kidneys.

NE-PHRĪT'IE, *n.* A medicine for curing diseases of the kidneys.

NĒP'O-TĪSM (110), *n.* [Lat. *nepos*, nephew.] Favoritism to nephews and other relations.

NĒPT'UNE (30), *n.* 1. The god of the sea. 2. A large planet distant from the sun about 2,850,000,000 miles.

NEP-TŪ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the ocean.

NEP-TŪ'NI-AN, } *n.* One who holds
NĒPT'U-NĪST, } that the solid parts of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

NĒ'RE-ID, *n.* (*Myth.*) A sea-nymph.

NĒRVE (14), *n.* [Lat. *nervus*, Gr. *νεῦρον*.] 1. Physical force or steadiness; also, self-command. 2. One of the bundles of fibres which establish a communication between the parts of the body and the brain.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give strength or vigor to.

NĒRVELESS, *a.* Destitute of strength; wanting vigor.

NĒRV'INE, *a.* Quieting nervous excitement.—*n.* A medicine that acts upon the nerves.

NĒRV'OUS, *a.* 1. Possessing nerve; strong; vigorous. 2. Possessing or manifesting mental vigor. 3. Relating to, or seated in, the nerves. 4. Having weak nerves; easily agitated.

NĒRV'OUS-LY, *adv.* In a nervous manner.

NĒRV'OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being nervous.

NĒS'CIENCE (nĒsh'ens, 95), *n.* [Lat. *nescientia*; *ne*, not, and *sciens*, knowing.] Want of knowledge; ignorance.

NĒST, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. Retreat of a bird for laying eggs. 2. Place where the eggs of other animals are laid. 3. A snug abode. 4. A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size.

NĒST-ĒGG, *n.* An egg left in the nest, to prevent the hen from forsaking it.

NĒST'LE (nĒs'l), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lie close and snug, as a bird. 2. To move about in one's seat.—*v. t.* 1. To house. 2. To cherish.

NĒST'LING (nĒs'ling), *n.* A young

bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

NĒT, *n.* [A.-S. *nett*.] 1. An instrument of mesh-work for catching game. 2. A cunning device; a snare.—*v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To make into net-work. 2. To take in a net. 3. To produce as clear profit.—*v. i.* To form net-work.—*a.* [Cf. NEAT.] Clear of all charges and deductions, &c.

NĒTH'ER, *a.* [A.-S. *nidhera*.] Lower.

NĒTH'ER-MÖST, *a.* Lowest.

NĒT'TLE, *n.* A piece of net-work.

NĒT'TLE (nĒt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *neteie*.] A plant covered with minute sharp and brittle hairs containing a poison.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fret or sting; to irritate or vex. [ease.]

NĒT'TLE-RÄSH, *n.* An eruptive disease.

NĒT'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* A fabric of threads, crossing each other at certain intervals.

NĒŪ-RÄL'GI-Ä, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *άλγος*, pain.] A painful disease which seems to be seated in a nerve.

NĒŪ-RÄL'GIE, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

NĒŪ-RÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Doctrine of the nerves.

NĒŪ-RÖT'IE, *a.* [Gr. *νεῦρον*, nerve.] 1. Relating to, or seated in, the nerves. 2. Useful in disorders of the nerves.

NĒŪ'TER, *a.* [Lat.] 1. Of neither side; neutral. 2. (*Gram.*) (*a.*) Of neither gender. (*b.*) Neither active nor passive.—*n.* 1. One who takes no part in a contest; a neutral. 2. The working bee.

NĒŪ'TRAL, *a.* 1. Not engaged on either side. 2. Of medium quality.—*n.* One that takes no part in a contest between others. [neutral.]

NĒŪ'TRAL-I-TY, *n.* State of being neutral.

NĒŪ'TRAL-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of neutralizing. 2. State of being neutralized.

NĒŪ'TRAL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To render neutral. 2. To destroy the effect or peculiar properties of.

NĒŪ'TRAL-IZ'ER, *a.* One who, or that which, neutralizes.

NĒŪ'TRAL-LY, *adv.* In a neutral manner; indifferently.

NĒV'ER, *adv.* [A.-S. *nefre*; *ne*, not, and *fre*, ever.] 1. Not ever; not at any time. 2. In no degree. 3. Not.

NĒV'ER-THE-LĒSS, *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding.

NEW (nŭ), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *niwe*, *neowe*.] 1. Of late origin. 2. Recently invented, discovered, or established as true. 3. Starting anew. 4. Unaccustomed; unfamiliar. 5. Fresh from any thing.
SYN.—See NOVEL.

NEW'EL, *n.* [Lat. *nucalis*, like a nut.] The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind.

NEW-FÄN'GLED (nŭ-fäng'gld), *a.* New-made; novel.

NEW-FÄSH'IONED (nŭ-fäsh'und), *a.* Lately come into fashion.

NEW'LY, *adv.* Freshly; recently.

NEW-MÖDEL, *v. t.* To give a new form to. [being new.]

NEW'NESS, *n.* State or quality of NEW, *n.* [From *new*; pl. in form, but united with a verb in the sing.] Recent account; fresh information.
SYN.—Tidings; intelligence; information; advice. See TIDINGS.

NEWS'PÄ-PER (nŭz'-), *n.* A public print that circulates news, advertisements, &c.

NEWT (nŭt), *n.* [O. Eng. *ewt*, *ewet*. See EFT.] A small lizard.

NĒXT, *a.*; *superl.* of *nigh*. [A.-S., *nĒxta*, *nycta*, *nĒsta*, *nyhsta*.] Nearest in place, time, degree, quality, or relation.—*adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NĒY, *n.* [See NEB.] Something small and pointed, as the bill of a bird, or the point of a pen.—*v. t.* To furnish with a nib.

NĒY'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *nib*.] To eat slowly or in small bits.—*v. i.* To bite a little at a time.—*n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

NĒY'BLER, *n.* One that nibbles.

NĒCE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *nescius*, ignorant, A.-S. *hnesre*, *nesc*, soft, tender.] 1. Pleasing to the senses. 2. Wrought or made by a skillful workman; refined. 3. Showing delicacy or refinement. 4. Hard to please or satisfy. 5. Scrupulously cautious.
SYN.—Pleasing—*Nice* implies a union of delicacy and exactness. In *nice* food, cookery, taste, &c., delicacy predominates; in *nice* discrimination, management, workmanship, a *nice* point to manage, &c., exactness predominates. Of late a new sense has been introduced, which excludes them both, namely, *pleasing*; as, a *nice* girl, a *nice* excursion, &c.

NĒCE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a nice manner; delicately; accurately; exactly. 2. Well; cleverly.

NĒÇENE, or NĒÇENE', *a.* Relating to Nice, in Asia Minor, where the Nicene creed was composed, A. D. 325.

NĒCE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being nice.

NĒCE-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being nice; delicacy; daintiness. 2. A delicacy;—especially in the plural.

NĒCHE (nich), *n.* [It. *nichia*, fr. *nichio*, shell-fish.] A recess within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, &c.

NĒCK, *n.* 1. [A modif. of *nock*.] A notch cut into something; hence, a score for an account. 2. [Icel. *hnicka*, to seize and carry off.] A hit; the exact point of time.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cut in necks or notches; to notch. 2. To suit or fit into, as one notch into another. 3. To hit; to strike at the precise point or time. 4. Hence, to cozen; to defeat.

NĒCK'EL, *n.* [Ger. *nickel*, fr. *kupfer-nickel*, copper nickel, copper of *Nick* or *Nicholas*.] A grayish-white metal used in various alloys.

NĒCK'NÄCK, *n.* [See KNICKKNACK.] A small thing; a trifle;—chiefly in the plural.

NĒCK'NAME, *n.* [Perh. fr. O. Eng. *neke-name*, *eke-name*, surname.] A

Ä, Ê, Î, Õ, Ÿ, long; Å, Æ, Ì, Ö, Ū, Ÿ, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FIRM; SÖN,

name given in contempt or familiarity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give a name of reproach or familiarity to. **NICOTIAN**, *a.* [Fr. *Nicot*, who introduced it into France.] Pertaining to, or denoting, tobacco. **NIC/TATE**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *nicotare*, -*totum*.] To wink. **NIC/TATION**, *n.* Act of winking. **NIC/TATE**, *v. i.* [See **NIC/TATE**.] To wink.

NIC/TI-TATION, *n.* Act of winking. **NIDI-FI-CATE**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *nidificare*, -*catum*; *nidus*, nest, and *facere*, to make.] To make a nest.

NIDI-FI-CATION, *n.* Act of building a nest, and hatching and feeding of young. [ing in the nest.]

NIDU-LATION, *n.* Time of remaining in a nest. **NIDUS**, *n.* [Lat.] A nest.

NIECE, *n.* [Lat. *neptis*, a brother-daughter.] Daughter of a brother or sister.

NIG/GARD, *n.* [Icel. *hnjúgr*, economical.] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser. — *n.* Meanly covetous; miserly. [miggardly.]

NIG/GARD-LI-NESS, *n.* State of being **NIG/GARD-LY**, *a.* Meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious.

NIG/GER, *n.* A zegro; — in derision. **NIGHT** (nit), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *neht*, *nél*.] 1. Not distant; near. 2. Closely allied. — *adv.* 1. In a situation near. 2. Almost; nearly. — *prep.* Near to.

NIGHT (nit), *n.* [A.-S. *neah*, *niht*, allied to Lat. *nox*.] 1. Time from sunset to sunrise. 2. In figurative uses. (a.) Obscurity. (b.) Ignorance. (c.) Adversity. (d.) Death. **NIGHT-CAP** (nit'), *n.* A cap worn in bed. [day; evening.]

NIGHT-FALL (nit'), *n.* Close of the **NIGHT-GOWN** (nit'), *n.* A loose gown used for undress.

NIGHTING-GALE (nit'in-gál, 45), *n.* [A.-S. *nihtgale*, fr. *niht*, night, and *gale*, to sing.] A small bird that sings sweetly at night.



Nightingale.

NIGHTLY (nit'ly), *a.* Done by night or every night. — *adv.* 1. By night; in the night. 2. Every night.

NIGHTMARE (nit'), *n.* [See **MARE**.] A sensation in sleep as of a weight on the chest.

NIGHT-SOIL (nit'soil), *n.* The contents of privies, carried away by night.

NIGHT-WALKER (nit'wawk-er), *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep. 2. A prostitute.

NIGHT-WATCH (nit'wotch), *n.* 1. A period in the night. 2. A guard to afford protection in the night.

NIG-RES-CENT, *a.* [Lat. *ni-grescens*.] Changing to a black color.

NIHIL-ISM, *n.* [Lat. *nihi*, *nihi*um, nothing.] 1. Nothingness. 2. Doctrine that nothing can be known.

NI-HIL-I-TY, *n.* Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

NILL, *v. t.* To be unwilling. **NIM/BLE**, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *niemol*, *niunol*, capable, catching.] Light and quick in motion.

NIM/BLE-NESS, *n.* Quickness; celerity; speed; agility.

NIM/BLY, *adv.* With agility. **NIM/BUS**, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A circle of rays around the heads of saints, &c.; a halo. 2. A rain-cloud.

NIN-CEM-POOP, *n.* [A corruption of Lat. *non compos*.] A silly fool.

NINE, *a. & n.* [A.-S. *nigon*, *nigan*.] One more than eight.

NINE-PENCE (152), *n.* A silver coin of the value of nine pence, or, in New England, 12½ cents.

NINE-PINS, *n.* A play with nine pins, at which a ball is rolled.

NINE-TEEN, *a. & n.* Nine and ten. **NINE-TEENTH**, *a. & n.* Noting nineteen.

NINE-TI-ETH, *a. & n.* Ordinal of ninety.

NINETY, *a. & n.* Nine times ten. **NINNY**, *n.* [Cf. It. *ninna*, *ninna*, a baby.] A fool; a simpleton.

NINTH, *a.* Ordinal of nine. **NIP**, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *hni-pan*, to bend or cast down.] 1. To inclose and compress tightly; to pinch. 2. To remove by pinching, biting, &c. 3. To blast, as by frost. — *n.* 1. A seizing or closing in upon; a pinch. 2. A cutting off the end. 3. Destruction by frost.

NIPPER, *n. pl.* Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting.



Nippers.

NIPPLE, *n.* [Al- lied to *nibble*.] 1. A teat; a pap. 2. Any small projection in which there is an orifice.

NISAN, *n.* [Heb. *nisan*.] A month of the Jewish calendar, answering to the month of April.

NIPSE PRÆVUS. [Lat., unless before.] A term of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury.

NIT, *n.* [A.-S. *hniut*.] Egg of a louse, or other small insect.

NITR, *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον*.] A white, crystalline salt; nitrate of potassa; salt-peter.

NITRATE (45), *n.* A salt formed by the un-*o*a of nitric acid with a base.

NITRIC, *a.* Containing nitrogen. **NITRI-FY**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; -I2.] [Lat. *nitrum*, niter, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into niter.

NITRO-GEN, *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον*, and *γενεῖν*, *γενεῖσθαι*, to produce.] A gaseous element, without taste, odor, or color, forming nearly four fifths of common air.

NITRO-GEN-OUS, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

NITRO-GLY-CER-INE, *n.* (Chem.) A powerful explosive compound formed of nitric and sulphuric acids mixed with glycerine.

NITROUS, *a.* Pertaining to, contain- ing, or resembling niter. **NITTY**, *a.* Abounding with nits.

NIV'E-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *niveus*.] Snowy; resembling snow.

NO, *adv.* [A.-S. *ná*.] Nay; — a word of denial or refusal. — *a.* Not any; not one; none. — *n.* (pl. **NOES**.) 1. A denial. 2. A negative vote.

NO-BILI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *nobilitas*.] 1. Quality of being noble; as, (a.) Dignity; elevation; superiority of mind. (b.) Noble birth; distinction by rank. 2. The peerage.

NO-BLE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *nobilis*; *noscere*, to know.] 1. Possessing eminence, elevation, or dignity, &c. 2. Grand; magnificent; splendid. 3. Of aristocratic or patrician family.

NO-BLE-MAN (150), *n.* One of the nobility; a peer.

NO-BLE-NESS, *n.* Nobility; elevation of mind or of station.

NO-BLESS, or **NO-BLESS**, *n.* [See **NO-BLESSE**, or **NO-BLESSE**.] **NO-BLE**. The nobility.

NO-BLY, *adv.* 1. Of noble extraction. 2. With greatness of soul. 3. Magnificently.

NO-BOD-Y, *n.* No person; no one.

NO-CENT, *a.* [Lat. *nocens*, hurting.] Doing hurt; hurtful; mischievous.

NO-C-TAMB'ULIST, *n.* [Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk.] One who walks in his sleep.

NO-C-TIV'A-GANT, *a.* [Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *vagans*, wandering.] Wandering in the night.

NO-C-TURN, *n.* [Le. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.] An act of religious service by night.

NO-C-TURNAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or done or occurring at, night.

NOD, *v. i.* [Prob. allied to Lat. *nutare*.] 1. To bend the upper part, with a quick motion. 2. To make a slight bow. 3. To be drowsy. — *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] 1. To incline or bend, as the head. 2. To signify by a nod. — *n.* 1. A bending forward of the top of any thing. 2. A quick, downward or forward bow.

NOD'AL, *a.* Relating to a node.

NOD'DLE, *n.* [Prob. fr. *nod*, as it is the nodding part of the body.] The head; — used jocously.

NOD'DY, *n.* [Prob. from *nod*.] A simpleton; a fool.

NODE, *n.* [Lat. *nodus*.] 1. A knot; a knob. 2. One of the two points where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. 3. Joint of a stem. 4. The oval figure formed by the folding of a curve upon itself.



NO-DOSE, *a.* Having knots or swelling joints. [a nodule.]

NODU-LAR, *a.* Being in the form of **NOD'ULE** (77), *n.* [Lat. *nodulus*, dim.

of *nodus*, knot.] A rounded mass of irregular shape. [wooden cup.]

NOGGIN, *n.* [Fr. *noigin*.] A small **NOISE**, *n.* [O. Fr. *noise*, strife, noise, from Lat. *noxa*, hurt, injury.] 1. Sound of any kind. 2. Over-loud, confused, or senseless sound. 3. Frequent talk. — *v. i.* To sound loud. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To spread by rumor or report.

NOISELESS, *a.* Making no noise. **NOISY-LY**, *adv.* With noise or clamor. **NOISY-NESS**, *n.* State of being noisy. **NOISOME** (*noi'sum*), *a.* [Lat. *noxa*, injurious, and the Eng. termination *some*.] 1. Injurious to health; unwholesome. 2. Offensive to the smell or other senses.

NOISOME-LY (*noi'sum-ly*), *adv.* With a fetid stench. **NOISOME-NESS**, *n.* Unwholesomeness; offensiveness to the smell. **NOISY**, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Making a noise; clamorous; boisterous. **NOISY PRÖS'E-QUE**. [Lat., to be unwilling to prosecute.] A formal discontinuance of a prosecution.

NOISY, *n.* [Gr. *νομάς*, *νομάδος*, pasturing, roaming; *νομάς*, a pasture.] One of a tribe that wanders from place to place for game or pasture. **NO-MAD'IC**, *a.* Wandering; moving from place to place. **NO-MBLE** (*nüm'blz*), *n. pl.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *lumbulus*, dim. of *lumbus*, a loin.] Entrails of a deer.

NO-MEN-CLÄ'TOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *nomen*, name, and *calare*, to call.] One who gives names to things. **NO-MEN-CLÄ'TÜRE** (53), *n.* System of technical names in any branch of science; terminology. **NO-MINAL**, *a.* [Lat. *nominalis*; *nomen*, a name.] 1. Pertaining to a name. 2. Existing in name only. **NO-MINAL-ISM**, *n.* Principles of the nominalists.

NO-MINAL-IST, *n.* One of a sect of philosophers who held that general conceptions exist in name only. **NO-MINAL-LY**, *adv.* In name only. **NO-MINÄTE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *nominare*, -*natum*.] 1. To name. 2. To appoint; also, to propose by name, as a candidate. **NO-MINÄTION**, *n.* Act or power of nominating; state of being nominated.

NO-MINÄTIVE, *a.* Naming; designating; — said of the first case of a noun. — *n.* Case in which the subject of a verb stands. [nates.] **NO-MINÄTOR**, *n.* One who nominates. **NO-MINEE'**, *n.* One who has been proposed for an office. **NO-NÄGE**, *n.* [Prefix *non*, not, and *age*.] Time of life before one becomes of age; minority. **NO-NÄ-GE-NÄRIAN**, *n.* [Lat. *nona-*

genarius; *nonageni*, ninety each.] One who is ninety years old. **NO-NÄ-GON**, *n.* [Lat. *nonus*, the ninth, and Gr. *γωνία*, angle.] A polygon having nine sides and nine angles. **NO-NÄ-TÄND'ÄNCE**, *n.* A failure to attend.

NO-NÄNCE, *n.* [A corruption of *then once*.] The present occasion. **NO-NCHÄLÄNCE** (*nöng/shä'löngs'*), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; coolness. **NO-NCHÄLÄNT** (*nöng/shä'löng'*), *a.* [Fr.] Indifferent; careless; cool. **NO-N-COM-MIS'SIONED** (-*mis/und*), *a.* Not having a commission.

Non-commissioned officer (*Mil. & Naval*), an officer of a grade below a warrant officer, as a corporal, a gunner's mate, &c. **NO-N-COM-MIT'TAL**, *n.* A state of not being pledged to any course. **NÖN CÖM'POS**, } [Lat.] **NÖN CÖM'POS MÖN'TIS**. } Not of sound mind; hence, an idiot; a lunatic. **NO-N-CÖN-CÖR'**, *v. i.* To dissent or refuse to concur. [to concur.] **NO-N-CÖN-CÖR'RENCE**, *n.* A refusal **NO-N-CÖN-DÜCT'OR**, *n.* A substance which transmits another substance or fluid with difficulty or not at all. **NO-N-CÖN-FÖRM'IST**, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church. **NO-N-CÖN-FÖRM'I-TY**, *n.* Neglect of conformity; in England, refusal to unite with the established church. **NO-N-CÖN-TÄNT**, *n.* (*British House of Lords*.) One who gives a negative vote.

NO-N-DE-SCRIPT, *a.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] Not hitherto described; novel; odd. — *n.* A thing not yet described; something abnormal. **NÖNE** (*nün* or *nön*, 20), *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *nän*; *ne*, not, and *än*, one.] 1. No one; not any thing; — frequently used as a pl. 2. No; not any. **NO-N-ÄN'TI-TY**, *n.* 1. Non-existence. 2. A thing not existing. **NÖNES**, *n. pl.* [Lat. *nonæ*; *nonus*, the ninth.] (*Roman Calendar*.) The 5th day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 7th of the other months.

NO-N-ÄS-SÄNTIAL, *n.* A thing not essential. [its equal.] **NÖNE'SÜCH**, *n.* A thing that has not **NO-N-ÄX-IST'ÄNCE**, *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity. **NO-N-FÜL-FILL'MENT**, *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfill. **NO-NILL'ION** (-*nül'yün*), *n.* [Lat. *nonus*, ninth, and Eng. *million*.] According to the Fr. notation, a thousand octillions; according to the Eng. notation, a million octillions. **NO-N-JÜROR**, or **NO-N-JU-ROR**, *n.* One who refused to swear allegiance to William and Mary; a Jacobite. **NO-N-ÖB-SÄRVÄNCE**, *n.* Neglect or failure to observe. **NO-N-FÄR-RÄIL'** (-*pa-räl'*), *a.* [Fr., from

non, not, and *pareil*, equal.] Having no equal; peerless. — *n.* 1. Something of unequalled excellence. 2. A printing type like that here used. [ment.] **NO-N-PÄYMENT**, *n.* Neglect of pay- **NO-N-PLUS**, *n.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *plus*, more.] Insuperable difficulty; puzzle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To puzzle; to confound. **NO-N-RÄS'TÄNCE**, *n.* Neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed. **NO-N-RÄS'TÄ-DENT**, *a.* Not residing in a particular place. — *n.* One who does not reside in a particular place; especially, a clergyman who lives away from his cure. **NO-N-RÄ-SISTÄNCE**, *n.* Passive obedience.

NO-N-RÄ-SISTÄNT, *a.* Making no resistance. — *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority. **NÖNSÄNSE**, *n.* 1. That which has no sense. 2. Trifles; things of no importance. **NO-N-SÄNS'IC-ÄL**, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish. [meaning.] **NO-N-SÄNS'IC-ÄL-LY**, *adv.* Without **NO-N SÄQ'UI-TÜR** (*säk'wt.*). [Lat., it does not follow.] An inference not following from the premises. **NÖN'SÜT**, *n.* A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To adjudge or record, as having dropped his suit. **NÖN-ÜS'ÄR**, *n.* 1. Failure to use. 2. Neglect or omission to use an easement or other right. **NÖÖ'DLE**, *n.* [Cf. **NOODLE** and **NO-DY**.] A simpleton. **NÖÖK** (27), *n.* [Cf. O. Eng. *nock*, a notch.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat. **NÖÖN**, *n.* [Lat. *nona* (sc. *hora*), the ninth hour (i. e., 3 o'clock, P. M.), which was the dinner-hour among the Romans.] The middle of the day; twelve o'clock. **NÖÖN'DÄY**, *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day. — *a.* Pertaining to midday. [noon.] **NÖÖN'ING**, *n.* Repose, or a repast, at **NÖÖN'TIDE**, *n.* Midday; noon. — *a.* Pertaining to noon. **NÖÖSE** (or *noöz*), *n.* [Cf. Fr. *nas*, band or tie.] A running knot, which binds the closer the more it is drawn. **NÖÖSE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To tie or catch in a noose. [dian fig.] **NÖPÄL**, *n.* [Mexican *nopalli*.] **IN-NÖR**, *conj.* [Contr. fr. A.-S. *náðhor*. See **OR**.] A negative connective or particle, following *neither* or *not*. **NÖR'MÄL**, *a.* [Lat. *normalis*; *norma*, rule, pattern.] According to an established rule, or principle; conformed to a type or regular form.

Normal school, one whose methods of instruction are designed to serve as a model for imitation. **SYN.** — Regular; ordinary. — *Regular* and *ordinary* are popular terms of well-known signification; *normal* has now a more specific sense, arising out of its use

in science. A thing is *normal*, or in its *normal* state, when strictly conformed to those principles of its constitution which make it what it is. It is *abnormal* when it departs from those principles.

NÖR'MAN, n. A native of Normandy. — *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans.

NÖRSE, a. Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. — *n.* [Icel. *Norvegr*, Norway.] Language of ancient Scandinavia.

NÖRSE'MAN (150), n. An inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia.

NÖRTH, n. [A.-S. *nordh*.] Direction opposite to the south. — *a.* Lying toward, or situated at, the north.

NÖRTH-EAST', n. A point between, and equally distant from, the north and east. — *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the north-east.

NÖRTH-EAST'ER-LY, a. Toward, or from, the north-east.

NÖRTH-EAST'ERN, a. Pertaining to, or being in, the north-east.

NÖRTH'ER, n. A wind or gale from the north.

NÖRTH'ER-LY, a. 1. Being toward the north; northern. 2. From the north. — *adv.* 1. Toward or from the north. 2. In a northern direction.

NÖRTH'ERN, a. Being in, or near to, or toward, the north.

NÖRTH'ERN-ER, n. A native or resident in the north.

NÖRTH'ING, n. Distance northward from any point of departure.

NÖRTH'MAN (150), n. One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe.

NÖRTH'WARD, a. Being toward the north; northern.

NÖRTH'WARD, } adv. Toward the
NÖRTH'WARDS, } north; in a north-
erly direction.

NÖRTH-WEST', n. Point between, and equally distant from, the north and west. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to, being in the direction of, or being in, the north-west. 2. Proceeding from the north-west.

NÖRTH-WEST'ER-LY, a. Toward, or from, the north-west.

NÖRTH-WEST'ERN, a. Pertaining to, or being in, the north-west.

NÖR-WEST'GAN, a. Pertaining to Norway. — *n.* A native of Norway.

NÖSE, n. [A.-S. *nosu, nasu*.] 1. The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell. 2. Power of smelling; scent. 3. A projecting vent; a nozzle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To smell; to scent. 2. To oppose to the face. — *v. i.* To pry officiously into what does not concern one.

NÖSE'GÄY, n. A bunch of flowers; a bouquet.

NÖS/O-LÖG'IC-AL, a. Pertaining to nosology. [in nosology.]

NO-SÖL/O-GÏST, n. One who is versed in nosology. [in nosology.]

NO-SÖL/O-GÏY, n. [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *lógos*, discourse.] 1. A systematic classification of diseases. 2. That branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

NÖS'TRIL, n. [O. Eng. *nosethril*, A.-

S. *nasthyrl*, fr. *nosu*, nose, and *thryrl*, a hole.] One of the two channels through the nose.

NÖS'TRUM, n. [Lat., ours, our own.] A quack or patent medicine.

NÖT, adv. [Contr. from *naught*.] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

NÖT'A-BIL'I-TY, n. 1. Quality of being notable. 2. A notable person or thing.

NÖT'A-BLE, a. [Lat. *notabilis; notare*, to mark.] 1. Plain; evident. 2. Worthy of notice; noticed or distinguished. — *n.* A person of distinction.

NÖT'A-BLE, a. Distinguished for good management; actively industrious.

NÖT'A-BLY, adv. In a notable manner; memorably.

NÖT'A-BLY, adv. With bustling activity. [done by, a notary.]

NO-TÄ'R-I-AL, a. Pertaining to, or NÖTÄ-RY, n. [Lat. *notarius; nota*, mark, letter.] A public officer who attends deeds and other writings.

NO-TÄ'TION, n. [Lat. *notatio*.] Act, practice, or method of recording any thing, esp. numbers or quantities, by marks, figures, or characters.

NÖTCH, n. [O. Eng. *nock*.] 1. A nick; an indentation. 2. A deep, narrow pass or defile. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cut in small hollows.

NÖTE, n. [Lat. *nota; noscere, notum*, to know.] 1. A mark or token; a visible sign. 2. A mark, or sign, to call attention, to point out something, &c. 3. A memorandum; a minute. 4. *pl.* A writing intended to be spoken from. 5. An annotation; a comment. 6. A short letter. 7. A paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment. 8. A musical sound, or a character representing it. 9. Observation; notice. 10. Reputation; distinction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To observe; to heed. 2. To record in writing. 3. To denote.

NÖTE'-BÖÖK, n. A book in which memorandums or notes are written.

NÖT'ED, a. Well known by reputation.

NÖT'ED-LY, adv. With observation.

NÖT'WOR'THY (-wür'thy), a. Worthy of observation or notice.

NOTH'ING (nüth'ing or nöth'ing), n. [No and *thing*.] 1. Not any thing; no thing. 2. Non-existence; nonentity. 3. A trifle. — *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

NOTH'ING-NESS (nüth'ing- or nöth'ing-), n. 1. Non-existence. 2. A thing of no value.

NÖT'ICE, n. [Lat. *notitia; noscere, notum*, to know.] 1. Act of noting or observing. 2. Intelligence; intimation. 3. A writing containing information. 4. Respectful treatment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pay attention to. 2. To remark upon; to make observations on. 3. To treat with attention and civilities.

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NÖ'TI-FI-CÄ'TION, n. 1. Act of notifying. 2. Notice given. 3. An advertisement, citation, &c.

NÖ'TI-FÏY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *notificare; notus*, known, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To declare; to publish. 2. To give notice to.

NÖ'TION, n. [Lat. *notio*.] 1. Any mental apprehension; idea; conception. 2. Judgment; opinion. 3. A small article; — chiefly in the pl.

NÖ'TION-AL, a. 1. Existing in idea only; visionary; imaginary. 2. Given to visionary expectations.

NÖ'TION-AL-LY, adv. In conception; not in reality.

NÖ'TO-RÏE-TY, n. 1. Condition of being notorious. 2. Knowledge by people in general.

NO-TÖ'R-I-ÖS, a. [Lat. *notorius; notare*, to mark.] Generally known and talked of, — usually, to disadvantage.

NO-TÖ'R-I-ÖS-LY, adv. In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.

NO-TÖ'R-I-ÖS-NESS, n. Notoriety.

NÖT'WITH-STÄND'ING, prep. Without opposition from; in spite of.

NÖT'WITH-STÄND'ING, prep. Without opposition from; in spite of. Commonly classed as an *adv.* or *conj.*, but really the *p. pr.* of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed.

NOUGHT (nawt), n. See NAUGHT.

NÖUN, n. [O. Fr. from Lat. *nomen*, name.] The name of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought.

NÖUR'ISH (nür'ish), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To feed and cause to grow. 2. To encourage. 3. To comfort.

NÖUR'ISH-ER (nür'ish-er), n. One who, or that which, nourishes.

NÖUR'ISH-MENT, n. 1. Act of nourishing, or state of being nourished. 2. That which serves to nourish.

SYN. — Nutriment; food; sustenance.

NÖV'EL, a. [Lat. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; hence, unusual; strange.

SYN. — New. — Every thing at its first occurrence is *new*; a thing is *novel* when it is so much out of the ordinary course of things as to strike us with surprise. We have daily *new* inventions, but a *novel* one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end.

— *n.* A fictitious tale in prose.

NÖV'EL-ËTTE', n. [Fr.] A small novel. [or of novels.]

NÖV'EL-ÏST, n. A writer of a novel.

NÖV'EL-TY, n. 1. Quality of being novel; newness; recentness. 2. A new or strange thing.

NO-VËM'BER, n. [Lat., from *novem*, nine, it being the ninth month of the old Roman year.] The eleventh month of the year.

NÖV'E-NA-RY (110), a. [Lat. *novennarius; novem*, nine.] Pertaining to the number nine.

NO-VËN'NI-AL, a. [Lat. *novennis*, of nine years; *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year.

NÖV'ICE, n. [Lat. *novicius, novitius*, new; *novus*, new.] 1. A beginner. 2. One newly received into a church.

NO-VÏT-I-ATE (-vish't-, 95), n. 1. State of being a novice. 2. A probationer; a novice.

Now, *adv.* [A.-S. *nō*.] 1. At the present time. 2. Things being as they are.

Now and *then*, occasionally; at intervals.

NOV'A-DAYS, *adv.* At the present period.

NŌ'WAY, } *adv.* In no manner or
NŌ'WAYS, } degree; uot at all.

NŌ'WHERE, *adv.* Not in any place or state.

NŌ'WISE, *adv.* Not in any manner.

NŌX'IOŪS (nōk'shus), *a.* [Lat. *noxius*; *noxā*, harm.] Productive of injury or evil consequences; baneful.

SYN.—Hurtful; injurious; pernicious.

NŌX'IOŪS-LY (nōk'shus-), *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

NŌX'IOŪS-NESS (nōk'shus-), *n.* Hurtfulness; perniciousness. [cordial.]

NŌ'YAZ (nō'yō), *n.* [Fr.] A rich nozzle (nōz'zl), *n.* [From *nose*.]

Noise; snout; any projecting vent.

NŪ'CLE-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *nucleare*, -*atum*.] To gather, as about a nucleus.

NŪ-CLĒ'I-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *nucleus*, and *forma*.] Formed like a kernel.

NŪ'CLE-ŪS, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* **NŪ'CLE-US-ES**, *Lat. pl.* **NŪ'CLE-Ī**. [Lat., fr. *nūx*, *nucis*, nut.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered. 2. Central part of the body of a comet.

NŪ-DĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *nudatio*; *nudus*, naked.] Act of making bare.

NŪDE, *a.* [Lat. *nudus*.] 1. Bare; naked. 2. Of no force; void.

NŪDĒG, *v. t.* [Cf. Prov. Germ. *knitschen*, to squeeze, pinch.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.—*n.* A gentle push, as with the elbow.

NŪ'DI-TY, *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being nude; nakedness. 2. Naked part; undraped portion.

NŪ'GA-TO-RY (50), *a.* [Lat. *nugatorius*; *nugā*, jests, trifles.] Trifling; vain; futile.

NŪ'GĒT, *n.* [Prob. fr. *nigot*, an old inversion of *ingot*.] A lump, especially of a precious metal.

NŪ'SANCE (nū'sans), *n.* [O. Eng. *noysance*, fr. Lat. *nocere*.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation.

NŪLL, *a.* [Lat. *nullus*, not any; *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.] Of no legal force; invalid; void; nugatory.

NŪLL'I-FI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no legal effect.

NŪLL'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who nullifies, or holds to a right of doing so.

NŪLL'I-FĪ-Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *nullificare*; *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] To make void; to render invalid.

NŪLL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being null or void. 2. Any thing void, or of no efficacy.

NŪMB (nūm), *a.* [O. Eng. *num*, dull, stupid; A.-S. *numen*, taken, seized.] Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion.

SYN.—Torpid; paralyzed; benumbed.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make torpid; to numb.

NŪMB'ER, *n.* [Lat. *numerus*.] 1. A single unit, or two or more units. 2. A multitude. 3. Numerousness. 4. Poetry; verse. 5. Distinction of objects, as one, or more than one. 6. Numerical value.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To ascertain the units of. 2. To reckon as one of a multitude. 3. To amount to.

SYN.—To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

NŪMB'ER-LESS, *a.* Not admitting of being counted; innumerable.

NŪMB'ERS, *n.* Fourth book of the Pentateuch.

NŪMB'NESS (nūm'-), *n.* Condition of being numb. [numbered.]

NŪMB'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being numbered.

NŪMB'ER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or expressing, number.—*n.* A figure or character used to express a number.

NŪMB'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* According to number. [tain number.]

NŪMB'ER-A-RY, *a.* Belonging to a certain number.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *numerare*, -*atum*.] To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration.

NŪMB'ER-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Act or art of numbering. 2. Act or art of reading numbers, esp. by the Arabic method.

NŪMB'ER-Ā'TOR, *n.* The term in a fraction which shows how many parts are taken; the number above the line in a vulgar fraction.

NU-MĒ'R'IC, *a.* Belonging to **NU-MĒ'R'IC-AL**, } number; expressed by number.

NU-MĒ'R'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With respect to numbers.

NŪMER-OŪS, *a.* 1. Being many. 2. Rhythmical; musical.

NŪMER-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In or with great number.

NŪM'IS-MĀ'T'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *numisma*, a coin.] Pertaining to coins or medals.

NŪM'IS-MĀ'T'IC-AL, } *a.* [Lat. *numismatica*, a coin.] Pertaining to coin or medals.

NŪM'IS-MĀ'T'ES, *n. sing.* Science of coins and medals.

NŪM'MA-RY, } *a.* Lat. *nummulari-*
NŪM'MA-LAR, } *us*; *nummus*, a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money.

NŪM'SKŪLL (146), *n.* [From *numb* and *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt.

NŪN, *n.* [Coptic *nane*, *nanu*, good, beautiful.] A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a cloister.

NŪN'CI-O (nūn'shī-ō, 96), *n.* [Lat. *nuncius*, messenger.] An ambassador from the pope to an emperor or king.

NŪN-CŪ'PA-TĪVE or **NŪN'CU'PA-TĪVE**, *a.* [From Lat. *nuncupare*, to dedicate.] 1. Publicly declaratory. 2. Oral; not written.

NŪN-CŪ'PA-TŌ-RY or **NŪN'CU'PA-TŌ-RY**, *a.* Same as **NŪNCPATIVE**.

NŪN'DI-NĀL, *a.* [Lat. *nundinalis*, fr. *nundina*, market-day.] Pertaining to a fair, or to a market-day.

NŪN'NER-Y, *n.* A cloister in which nuns reside.

SYN.—See **CLOISTER**.

NŪP'TIAL, *a.* [L. *nuptialis*; *nubere*, to marry.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding. 2. Constituting marriage.—*n. pl.* Marriage; wedding.

NŪRS'E, *n.* [A.-S. *norice*, fr. Lat. *nurix*, nurse.] One who tends a child, or the sick; one who suckles an infant not her own.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To nourish; to foster; to suckle; to tend, as a sick person.

NŪRS'ER-Y, *n.* 1. An apartment appropriated to the care of children. 2. A plantation of young trees. 3. That which forms and educates.

NŪRS'LING, *n.* [From *nurse* and termination *ling*.] One who is nursed.

NŪR'TURE (58), *n.* [O. Eng. *nouriture*. See **NOURISH**.] 1. Act of nourishing; education; instruction. 2. Food; diet.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To feed. 2. To bring or train up.

SYN.—To nourish; cherish; educate; tend.—*Nourish* denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow; as, to *nourish* a plant, to *nourish* rebellion. 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 and treat as dear; as, to *cherish* hopes or affections.

NŪT, *n.* [A.-S. *hnutu*, *hnut*.] 1. Fruit consisting of a shell and kernel. 2. A small block containing a concave screw.—*v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To Nut. gather nuts.

NŪ'TANT, *a.* [Lat. *nutans*.] Nodding.

NU-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *nutatio*, a nodding.] A vibratory motion of the earth's axis.

NŪT'-CRACK'ER, *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts. [the oak.]

NŪT'-GĀLL, *n.* An excrescence of

NŪT'MĒG, *n.* [Lat. *nux muscata*, from Lat. *muscus*, musk.] The aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree.

NŪ'TRĪ-A, *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, *lutria*, *lutra*, otter, fr. Lat. *lutra*.] Fur of a rodent quadruped resembling the beaver.

NŪ'TRĪ-MĒNT, *n.* [Lat. *nutrimentum*.] 1. That which nourishes; food; aliment. 2. That which promotes enlargement or improvement.

NŪ'TRĪ-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

NU-TRĪ'TION (-trish'un), *n.* [L. Lat. *nutritio*.] 1. Act or process of promoting the growth. 2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

NU-TRĪ'TIOŪS (-trish'us), *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth.

NŪ'TRĪ-TĪVE, *a.* Having the quality of nourishing.

NŪ'TRĪ-TĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being nutritive.

NŪT'SHĒLL, *n.* Shell in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed.

NŪX VŌ'P'Ū-I-EĀ. [N. Lat., fr. *nux*, a nut, and *vomicus*, from *vomere*, to vomit.] The poisonous seed of an East Indian tree.

NŪZ'ZLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. a corruption of *nestle*.] To nestle.—*v. i.* [From *nozzle*.] 1. To work

with the nose. 2. To hide the head in the mother's bosom; to nestle.
NYMPH, n. [Gr. *νύμφη*.] 1. A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters. 2. A lovely girl.

NYMPH, } n. [See *supra*.] An in-
NYMPH, } sect in the pupa state;
 a chrysalis.
NYMPHAL, a. Relating to nymphs;
 nymphean.

NYMPH-Ē'AN, a. Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.
NYMPH-LIKE, } a. Resembling or be-
NYMPH'LY, } coming to nymphs

O.

O (ō), is the fifteenth letter, and the fourth vowel, in the alphabet. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 19-25, 50, 51. — *interj.* An exclamation used in calling or addressing a person; — also as expressive of pain, grief, surprise, desire, &c.

ŌAF, n. [O. Eng. *auf, aulf, A.-S. ælf.* See *ELF*.] 1. A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in place of another. 2. A blockhead.

ŌAF'ISH, a. Like an *oaf*; stupid; dull.
ŌAK, n. [A.-S. *ác.*] A valuable tree, or its wood.

ŌAK-ĀP'PLE, n. A spongy excrecence on oak leaves. &c.

ŌAK'EN (58), a. Made of oak.

ŌAK'LING, n. A young oak.

ŌAK'UM, n. [A.-S. *acumba, cumba,* tom.] Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

ŌAR, n. [A.-S. *ár.*] An instrument for rowing boats. — *v. i.* To row. — *v. t.* To impel by rowing.

ŌARS'MAN (150), n. One who rows.

ŌAR'Y, a. Having the form or use of an oar.

ŌA-SÍS, or Ō-Ā'SIS, n.; pl. Ō'A-SĒS, or Ō-Ā'SĒS. [Lat. *oasis*, Copt. *ouaite, ouahoi*.] A fertile place in a desert.

ŌAST, n. [Cf. *Gael. áth*.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

ŌAT, n. i. chiefly in pl. [A.-S. *ata, ate*.] A well-known plant and its seed.

ŌAT'EN (67'n), a. 1. Pertaining to oats. 2. Made of oat-meal.

ŌATH, n. . . pl. ŌATHS. [A.-S. *ádh*.] A solemn or a blasphemous affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth.

ŌAT'MĒAL, n. Meal made of oats.

ŌB'DU-RA-CY, or ŌB-DŪ'RA-CY, n. Invincible hardness of heart.

ŌB'DU-RATE, or ŌB-DŪ'RATE (117), a. [Lat. *obduratus*.] 1. Harsh; rugged. 2. Hardened in feelings.

SYN. — Hardened: callous. — *Callous* denotes a deadening of the sensibilities; as, a *callous* conscience. *Hardened* implies a general and settled disregard for the claims of interest, duty, and sympathy; as, *hardened* in vice. *Obdurate* rises still higher, and implies an active resistance of the heart and will against the pleadings of compassion and humanity.

ŌB'DU-RATE-LY, or ŌB-DŪ'RATE-LY, adv. With obstinate impetuence.

ŌBE-AH, n. A species of negro witchcraft. [what is required.]

ŌBĒ'DI-ENÇE, n. Compliance with **ŌBĒ'DI-ENT, a.** [Lat. *obediens, obeying*.] Submissive to authority; willing to obey.

ŌBĒ'DI-ENT-LY, adv. In an obedient manner.

ŌBĒI'SANÇE, or Ō-ŌBĒI'SANÇE, n. A bow; a courtesy.

ŌBĒI'SANT, or Ō-ŌBĒI'SANT, a. [Fr. *obéissant, obeying*.] Reverent; submissive.

ŌBĒ-LÍSK, n. [Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, dim. of *ὀβελός*, a spit.] 1. A four-sided pillar. 2. A reference-mark [thus, †], called also a *dagger*.

ŌBĒSE', a. [Lat. *obesus*, fr. prefix *ob*, and *edere, esum*, to eat.] Excessively corpulent; fat.

ŌBĒSE'NESS, } n. Ex-

ŌBĒS'ITY, } cessive fatness.

ŌBEY' (o-bā'), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obedire*.] 1. To comply with the orders of. 2. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of.

ŌB-FŪS'GATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obfuscare, -atum*; prefix *ob* and *fuscare*, to make dark.] To darken; to obscure; to confuse. [confusing.]

ŌB-FUS-ĀTION, n. A darkening or

ŌBIT, or ŌBIT, n. [Lat. *obitus*.] 1. Death. 2. Funeral solemnities.

ŌBIT'U-AL, a. Pertaining to the days of funeral solemnities.

ŌBIT'U-ARY (44), a. Relating to the decease of a person. — *n.* A brief biographical notice of the death of a person.

ŌBJECT, n. 1. That with which the mind is occupied in the act of knowing. 2. End; aim; motive; final cause. 3. That toward which an activity is directed.

ŌBJĒCT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obicere, -jectum*; prefix *ob* and *jacere*, to throw.] To present or offer in opposition. — *v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument.

ŌBJĒCTION, n. 1. Act of objecting. 2. Adverse reason or argument.

ŌBJĒCTION-A-BLE, a. Justly liable to objections.

ŌBJĒCTIVE, a. 1. Pertaining to an object. 2. Outward; external; extrinsic. 3. Designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

SYN. — Subjective. — *Objective* is applied to things which are exterior to the mind, and *objects* of its attention; *subjective*, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an *objective* motive is some outward thing awakening desire; a *subjective* motive is some internal feeling or propensity.

ŌBJĒCTIVE-LY, adv. With civility.

ŌB'LI-GĒ'OR, n. One who binds himself, or gives his bond to another.

ŌB-LIQUE' (ob-leek' or ob-lik'-), a. [Lat. *obliquus*.] 1. Not perpendicular; slanting. 2. Indirect; obscure; underhand.

Oblique case (Gram), any case except the nominative.

ŌB-LIQUE'LY (ob-leek'- or ob-lik'-), adv. Not directly.

ŌB-LIQUE'NESS (ob-leek'- or ob-lik'-), n. Obliquity.

ŌB-LIQU'U-LTY (-lik'wī-), n. 1. Deviation from a right line. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

ŌB-LIT'ER-ĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *oblitterare, -atum*; prefix *ob* and *littera, letter*.] 1. To erase or

— *n.* 1. The objective case. 2. Object-glass of a microscope.

ŌB-JĒCTIVE-LY, adv. 1. In an objective manner. 2. In the state of an object.

ŌB-JĒCT'OR, n. One who objects.

ŌB-JŪR'GATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *objurgare, -gatum*; prefix *ob* and *jurgare*, to quarrel.] To chide.

ŌBJUR-GĀTION, n. Reproof; chiding.

ŌB-LĀTE', a. [Lat. *offerre, oblatu*, to bring forward.] Flattened at the poles.

ŌB-LĀTION, n. [Lat. *oblatio*.] An offering; a sacrifice.

ŌB'LI-GĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obligare, -gatum*; prefix *ob* and *ligare*, to bind.] 1. To bring under obligation. 2. To bind to an act of duty or courtesy.

ŌB'LI-GĀTION, n. 1. Binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or law. &c. 2. Any act by which one becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something. 3. A bond with a condition annexed.

ŌB'LI-GA-TORY (50), a. Binding in law or conscience.

ŌB-ĪLĒ', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force. 2. To do a favor to; to accommodate.

ŌB'LI-GĒE', n. The one to whom another is bound.

ŌB-ĪLING, a. Having the disposition to oblige.

SYN. — Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind. — One is *kind* who desires to see others happy; one is *complaisant* who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse by attentions calculated to please; one who is *obliging* performs some actual service, or has the disposition to do so.

ŌB-LI'GĒ'LY, adv. With civility.

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ŌB-LIQUE'NESS (ob-leek'- or ob-lik'-), n. Obliquity.

ŌB-LIQU'U-LTY (-lik'wī-), n. 1. Deviation from a right line. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

ŌB-LIT'ER-ĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *oblitterare, -atum*; prefix *ob* and *littera, letter*.] 1. To erase or

blot out; to efface. 2. To destroy by time. [extinction.]

OB-LIT-ER-ĀTION, *n.* Act of effacing;

OB-LIVI-ON, *n.* [Lat. *oblivio.*] 1. Forgetfulness. 2. An amnesty, or general pardon.

OB-LIVI-ŌUS, *a.* 1. Causing forgetfulness. 2. Forgetful.

ŌB'LONG, *a.* [Lat. *oblongus*; *ob*, against, and *longus*, long.] Longer than broad. — *n.* A figure which is longer than it is broad.

ŌB'LONG-LY, *adv.* In an oblong form.

ŌB'LO-QUY, *n.* [Lat. *obloquium*; *obloqui*, to speak against.] Censorious speech; reproachful language.

SYN. — Censure; contumely; calumny; slander; detraction.

OB-NŌX'IOUS (-nŏk'shus), *a.* [Lat. *obnoxius*.] 1. Reprehensible; blame-worthy. 2. Odious; hateful. 3. Liable; exposed.

OB-NŌX'IOUS-LY (-nŏk'shus-), *adv.* In an obnoxious manner.

ŌB'BO-E, *n.* [It. See HAUTOBOY.] A wind instrument sounded by means of a reed; a hautboy.

ŌB'OLE, *n.* A weight of 10 or 12 grains.

ŌB'O-LŪS, *n.* [Gr. ὀβολός.] An ancient silver coin worth about 3 cents.

OB-ŌVATE, *a.* [Lat. *ob* and *ovatus*, egg-shaped.] Ovate with the narrow end downward.

OB-SCĒNE', *a.* [Lat. *obsœnus*.] 1. Grossly indelicate and disgusting. 2. Inauspicious. [A Latinism.]

SYN. — Impure; immodest; indecent.

OB-SCĒNE'LY, *adv.* Impurely; unchastely.

OB-SCĒNI-TY, *n.* The quality of presenting what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind.

ŌB'SCU-RĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of obscuring. 2. State of being obscured.

OB-SCŪRE', *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *obscurus*.] 1. Imperfectly illuminated. 2. Remote from observation. 3. Unknown; humble. 4. Not easily understood. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render obscure; to darken; to make less intelligible. [ly; darkly.]

OB-SCŪRE'LY, *adv.* Imperfectly; dimly.

OB-SCŪRI-TY, *n.* State or quality of being obscure; unintelligibility.

SYN. — See DARKNESS.

ŌB'SE-CRĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obsecrare*, -*cratum*; *pref. ob* and *sacrare*, to declare sacred.] To beseech.

OB-SE'QUI-ŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *obsequiosus*.] Servile or meanly condescending; compliant to excess.

SYN. — Yielding; attentive. — In many cases, a man may be *attentive* or *yielding* in a high degree without any sacrifice of his dignity; but he who is *obsequious* seeks to curry favor by excessive and mean compliance for some selfish end.

OB-SE'QUI-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* With prompt compliance.

OB-SE'QUI-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* Ready obedience; servile submission.

ŌB'SE-QUY, *n.*; *pl.* ŌB'SE-QUIĒS. [Lat. *obsequium*, compliance.] A funeral rite or solemnity; — chiefly in the plural.

OB-SĒRV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy or capable of being observed; remarkable. [able manner.]

OB-SĒRV'A-BLY, *adv.* In an observing manner.

OB-SĒRV'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of observing. 2. That which is to be observed; rule of practice. 3. Performance of religious ceremonies, &c.

SYN. — Observation. — *Observance* and *observation* branch out from two distinct senses of *observe*. 1. To *observe* means to keep strictly; us, to *observe* the Sabbath; and hence, *observance* denotes the keeping of a rule or law with strictness; as, the *observance* of the Sabbath, &c. 2. To *observe* means to consider attentively, or remark; and hence, *observation* denotes either the act of *observing*, or some remark made as the result thereof.

OB-SĒRV'ANT, *a.* 1. Taking notice; attentively viewing. 2. Adhering in practice.

ŌB'SER-VĀTION, *n.* 1. Act or power of observing. 2. That which is observed. 3. A remark. 4. Observation. 5. Act of noting some fact or occurrence in nature.

SYN. — See OBSERVANCE.

OB-SĒRV'A-TO-RY (50), *n.* 1. A place from which a view may be observed. 2. A place for making astronomical or other observations.

OB-SĒRVE' (-zĕrv', 14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *observare*; *prefix ob* and *servare*, to preserve, heed.] 1. To pay attention to. 2. To regard with religious care; to celebrate. 3. To utter as a remark. 4. To comply with; to obey. — *v. i.* 1. To take notice. 2. To make a remark.

OB-SĒRVER, *n.* One who observes.

OB-SĒRV'ING, *a.* Giving particular attention.

OB-SĒSSION (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *obsessio*.] A besieging. [glass.]

OB-SID'I-AN, *n.* A kind of volcanic

OB-SID'I-O-NAL, *a.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*; *obsidio*, a siege.] Pertaining to a siege. [coming obsolete.]

ŌB-SŌ-LĒS'ĀT, *n.* State of being

ŌB-SŌ-LĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *obsolescens*.] Going out of use.

ŌB-SŌ-LĒTE, *a.* [Lat. *obsoletus*.] No longer common; disused. [obsolete.]

ŌB-SŌ-LĒTE'NESS, *n.* State of being

ŌB'STA-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *obstacleum*, fr. *obstare*, to stand before or against.] Any thing that hinders progress; obstruction.

OB-STĒTRIC, } *a.* [Lat. *obstetric*.]

OB-STĒTRIC-AL, } *cius*; *obstetric*,

Obstetric, a midwife.] Pertaining to midwifery. [midwifery.]

OB-STĒTRICES, *n. sing.* Science of

ŌB'STI-NA-CY, *n.* 1. Unyielding fixedness in opinion or resolution. 2. Fixedness that will not yield to application or that yields with difficulty.

SYN. — Pertinacity. — *Pertinacity* denotes great firmness in holding on to a thing; as, *pertinacity* of opinion, &c. *Obstinacy* is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, &c.; as, *obstinacy* of will. The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance.

ŌB'STI-NATE, *a.* [Lat. *obstinatus*.] 1. Pertinaciously adhering to an

opinion or purpose. 2. Not easily subdued or removed.

ŌB'STI-NATE-LY, *adv.* Stubbornly.

ŌB'STI-PĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *obstipare*, to lean to one side.] A stopping up, as of a passage.

OB-STĒPĒR-ŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *obstrepere*.] Loud; clamorous; noisy.

OB-STĒPĒR-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* With tumultuous noise.

OB-STĒR'CTION, *n.* [Lat. *obstringere*, *stringere*, to bind to or about.] Obligation; bond.

OB-STŪCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obstruere*, *obstruere*, fr. *ob* and *struere*, to pile up.] 1. To stop up or close, as a passage. 2. To hinder from passing. 3. To render slow.

SYN. — To bar; stop; check; interrupt; impede; retard.

OB-STŪCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed. 2. That which obstructs.

SYN. — Obstacle. — *Obstacle* is stronger than *obstruction*; the latter serves to impede or hinder; the former acts with direct resistance. We remove *obstructions*; we surmount *obstacles*.

OB-STŪCT'IVE, *a.* Hindering; causing impediment.

ŌB'STRŪ-ENT, *a.* Blocking up; hindering. — *n.* [Lat. *obstruens*, obstructing.] Any thing that obstructs a passage.

OB-TĀIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obtinere*; *prefix ob* and *tenere*, to hold.] To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to win; to earn.

SYN. — To attain; procure; acquire. — *v. i.* To become prevalent or general. [obtained.]

OB-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being

OB-TĒST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obtestari*; *prefix ob* and *testari*, to witness.] 1. To call to witness. 2. To beseech.

ŌB'TES-TĀTION, *n.* Supplication.

OB-TRUDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obtrudere*; *prefix ob* and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust or force in or upon.

SYN. — To intrude. — To *intrude* is to thrust one's self into a place, society, &c., without right, or uninvited; to *obtrude* is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, &c., upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

— *v. i.* To enter without right.

OB-TRŪD'ER, *n.* One who obtrudes.

OB-TRŪ'SION (-zhun), *n.* A thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

OB-TRŪSIVE, *a.* Disposed to obtrude.

OB-TŪSE', *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *obtusus*.] 1. Not pointed or acute; applied to angles greater than a right angle. 2. Not having acute sensibility. 3. Not sharp or shrill. [ner.]

OB-TŪSE'LY, *adv.* In an obtuse manner.

OB-TŪSE'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being obtuse.

OB-VĒRSE' (14), *a.* [Lat. *obversus*. See ŌBVERT.] Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

ŌB'VERSE, *n.* The face of a coin, having the principal image or inscription upon it.

9B VÉRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obvertere*; prefix *ob* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn toward or downward.
9BVI-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *obviare*, *atum*; *ob*, against, and *vire*, to go.] To prevent by interception; to clear the way of.
9BVI-ATION, *n.* Act of obviating.
9BVI-OÛS, *a.* Easily discovered, seen, or understood.

SYN. — See MANIFEST.

9BVI-OÛS-LY, *adv.* In a manner that is obvious.

9C-EÁ'SION, *n.* [Lat. *occasio*; prefix *ob*, and *cadere*, to fall.] 1. An occurrence, casualty, or incident. 2. A favorable opportunity. 3. Accidental cause. 4. Incidental need; requirement.

SYN. — See OPPORTUNITY.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give occasion to; to cause incidentally.

9C-EÁ'SION-AL, *a.* 1. Occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; casual; incidental. 2. Produced or made on some special event.

9C-EÁ'SION-AL-LY, *adv.* On occasion; at times.

9C-Ī-DENT, *n.* [Lat. *occidens*; *occidere*, to fall or go down.] The west.

9C-Ī-DĒNT-AL, *a.* Western.

9C-ĪPĪ-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.

9C-Ī-PŪT, *n.* [Lat., fr. prefix *ob* and *caput*, head.] Part of the skull forming the hind part of the head.

9C-ĪLŪ'SION, *n.* [From Lat. *occlusus*, to shut up.] Act of shutting up; state of being shut up.

9C-ĪLT', *a.* [Lat. *occlusus*, covered up.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown.

9C-ĪLT-TĀ'TION, *n.* The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other heavenly body.

9C-Ī-PAN-ĀY, *n.* Act of taking or holding possession. [occupies.]

9C-Ī-PANT, *n.* [See *infra*.] One who occupies.

9C-Ī-PĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of occupying. 2. State of being occupied. 3. The principal business of one's life.

9C-Ī-PŪ (54), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *occupare*, fr. *ob* and *capere*, to take.] 1. To take or hold in possession. 2. To cover or fill. 3. To employ; to use. 4. To busy; — reflexively. 5. To follow as a business. — *v. i.* To follow business; to negotiate.

9C-ĪR', *v. i.* [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *occurrere*; *ob*, against, and *currere*, to run.] 1. To be found here and there; to appear. 2. To meet or come to the mind.

9C-ĪRRENĀNĀ, *n.* Any incident or accidental event; any single event.

9C-ĪN (5'shau), *n.* [Gr. *ὑπερανός*.] The vast body of water surrounding the land or one of the smaller bodies into which it is divided.

9C-ĪNĪC (-she), *a.* Relating to the ocean.

9C-ĪR } (5'ker), *n.* [Gr. *ὄχρος*, from *9C-ĪRRE*] } *ὄχρος*, pale, pale yellow.]

A variety of fine clay containing iron.

9C-ĪRRE-OÛS, } *a.* Consisting of, or *9C-ĪRRE-OÛS, } like, ochre.*

9C-ĪRRE-Y, } *a.* Relating to, containing, *9C-ĪRRE-Y, } ing, or like, ochre.*

9C-TA-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάγωνος*, eight-cornered.] A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.



Octagon.

9C-TĀGŌ-NAL, *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

9C-TA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Having eight equal faces.

9C-TA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ὀκτάεδρον*, fr. *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight - sided.]

A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.



Octahedron.

9C-TĀNGŪ-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *octangulus*; *octo*, eight, and *angulus*, angle.] Having eight angles.

9C-TAVE, *n.* [Lat. *octavus*, eighth.] 1. Eighth day after a church festival. 2. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) The eighth tone in the scale. (*b.*) The scale itself.

9C-TĀ'VO, *n.*; *pl.* **9C-TĀ'VŌS**. [See *supra*.] 1. A book composed of sheets each folded so as to make eight leaves. 2. Size of a book thus composed.

9C-TĒN-NI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *octennis*; *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.] 1. Happening every eighth year. 2. Lasting eight years.

9C-TŌ'BER, *n.* [Lat., fr. *octo*, eight, the eighth month of the old Roman year.] The tenth month.

9C-TŌ-DEĀ'I-MŌ, *n.*; *pl.* **9C-TŌ-DEĀ'I-MŌS**. [Lat. *octodecim*, eighteen.] A book composed of sheets, each folded to make eighteen leaves.

9C-TŌ-Ē-NĀ'RĪ-AN, *n.* A person eighty years old.

9C-TŌĒ-NA-RY, or **9C-TŌ-Ē-NĀ-RY**, *a.* [Lat. *octogenarius*.] Of eighty years of age.

9C-TŌ-RŌŌN, *n.* [Lat. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadron and a white person.

9C-TŌ-SYL-LĀB'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *oc-*
9C-TŌ-SYL-LĀB'IC-AL, } *tosyllabus*,
9C-TŌ-SYL-LĀ-BLE, } *octo*, eight,
and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting
of eight syllables. [eight syllables.]

9C-TŌ-SYL-LĀ-BLE, *n.* A word of eight, and *ἄπλοῦς*, single.] Eight-fold.

9C-TŌ-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *ocularis*, *oculus*, eye.] Depending on, or perceived by, the eye. [diseases of the eyes.]

9C-TŌ-LĪST, *n.* One skilled in treating odd, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [W. *od*.] 1. Not paired with another; alone. 2. Left over; remaining; hence, insignificant. 3. Not divisible by two without a remainder. 4. Peculiar; unique. 5. Unsuitable or inappropriate.

SYN. — Quint; unmatched; unusual; strange; queer; droll; comical.

9DD'-FĒL/LŌW, *n.* A member of a certain secret society.

9DD'-TY, *n.* 1. Singularity; queer-ness. 2. One who, or that which, is odd.

9DD'LY, *adv.* Unevenly; strangely.

9DD'NESS, *n.* State of being odd.

9DDs, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* [See *ODD*, *a.*] 1. Difference; inequality; superiority. 2. Variance; disagreement.

9DE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄδῳ*, fr. *ἀείδω*, to sing.] A poem, proper to be sung; a lyric poem.

9D-E'ON, *n.* [Gr. *ὄδειον*.] A hall or chamber for musical or dramatic performances.

9DI-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *odiosus*; *odium*, hatred.] 1. Deserving hatred. 2. Causing disgust. 3. Causing hate. 4. Exposed to hatred.

9DI-OÛS-LY, *adv.* Hatefully.

9DI-OÛS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being odious; hatefulness.

9DI-ŪM, *n.* [Lat., from *odi*, to hate.] 1. Hatred; dislike. 2. Quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

SYN. — Hatred. — *Hatred* is a thing we exercise; *odium* is a thing we endure; in this sense, the former is active and the latter passive. We speak of having a *hatred* for a man, but not of having an *odium* toward him. A tyrant incurs the *hatred* of all good men, and, by his actions, brings upon himself the public *odium*.

9DŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *δῶδος*, way, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument to measure distance in traveling.

9DŌN-TĀ'Ē'I-A, *n.* [Gr. *δοονταλγία*; *δῶδον*, *δῶδον*, tooth, and *ἄλγος*, pain.] Toothache.

9DŌN-TĀL'ĒIC, or **9DŌN-TĀL'ĒIC** (110), *a.* Relating to the toothache.

9DŌN-TŌL'O-ĒY, or **9DŌN-TŌL'O-ĒY**, *n.* [Gr. *δῶδον*, *δῶδον*, a tooth, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the teeth.

9DOR, *n.* [Lat.] Any smell; scent.

9DOR-ĪFER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *odorifer*; *odor*, odor, and *ferre*, to bear.] Giving scent; fragrant; usually, sweet of scent.

9DOR-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *odoratus*.] Having a sweet odor; fragrant.

9E-U-MĒN'IC-AL, *n.* See ECUMENICAL. [Over.]

9ER, *prep.* & *adv.* A contraction for **9E-SŌPH'A-GÛS**. See ESOPHAGUS.

9F (5v), *prep.* [A.-S.] From; proceeding from; belonging to; concerning.

9FF, *a.* Most distant. — *adv.* [From *of*.] From; away from. — *prep.* Not on. — *interj.* Away; begone; — *g* command to depart.

9F'FAL, *n.* [From *off* and *fall*.] 1. Waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use. 2. Carrion. 3. Refuse; rubbish.

9F-FĒNĀ, *n.* See OFFENSE.

9F-FĒND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *offendere*, *offensum*; prefix *ob*, and *ferre*, to thrust.] 1. To displease; to make angry. 2. To pain; to annoy. 3. To hinder in obedience. —

v. i. 1. To commit a crime. 2. To cause dislike or anger.

OF-FEN'DER, *n.* One who offends.
 OF-FENSE' (156), *n.* 1. Act of offend-
 OF-FENÇE' } ing. 2. An open violation
 OF-FENÇE' } of law. 3. That which offends. 4.
 State of being offended.

OF-FEN'SIVE, *a.* 1. Causing displeas-
 ure or anger. 2. Giving pain or un-
 pleasant sensations. 3. Used in at-
 tack. 4. Making the first attack.

SYN.—Displeasing; disagreeable; as-
 sailant; invading.

—*n.* State or posture of one who
 makes attack. [sive manner.]

OF-FEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In an offen-
 OF-FEN'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality or
 condition of being offensive.

ÖFF'FER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *of-
 ferre*; prefix *ob* and *ferre*, to bring.]

1. To present for acceptance or re-
 jection. 2. To make a proposal to.
 3. To attempt; to undertake. 4. To
 present in prayer. 5. To bid, as a
 price.—*v. i.* 1. To present itself.
 2. To declare a willingness. 3. To
 make an attempt.—*n.* That which
 is offered; a proposal.

ÖFF'FER-ING, *n.* That which is offered.
 ÖFF'FER-TO-RY, *n.* 1. An anthem
 chanted, during the offering of the
 mass. 2. Verses of Scripture, read
 while alms are collecting.

ÖFF'F-HÄND, *a. & adv.* Without study
 or preparation.

ÖFF'FICE, *n.* [Lat. *officium*.] 1. Du-
 ty; esp. customary duty. 2. A spe-
 cial duty, trust, or charge, conferred
 for a public purpose. 3. That which
 is performed by a particular thing.
 4. Place in which officers transact
 business. 5. *pl.* Apartments in
 which domestics discharge their sev-
 eral duties. 6. (*Ecl.*) The service ap-
 pointed for a particular occasion.

ÖFF'FI-CER, *n.* One who holds an of-
 fice; a magistrate.—*v. t.* To fur-
 nish with officers.

OF-FY'CIAL (-fish'al), *a.* [See OFFICE.]
 Pertaining to, or derived from, the
 proper office, officer, or authority.—
n. An officer.

OF-FY'CIAL-LY (-fish'al-ly), *adv.* By
 the proper officer or authority.

OF-FY'CI-ATE (-fish'y-), *v. i.* [-ED;
 -ING.] To perform the duties of an
 office.

ÖF-FIÇ'I-NAL, or ÖF-FI-ÇI'NAL, *a.*
 [Lat. *officina*, a workshop.] 1. Used
 in a shop, or belonging to it. 2. Ap-
 proved by a college of medicine.

OF-FY'CIÖUS (-fish'us), *a.* [See OF-
 FICE.] 1. Excessively forward in
 kindness. 2. Intermeddling in af-
 fairs in which one has no concern.

SYN.—Impertinent; meddlesome.

ÖF-FY'CIÖUS-LY (-fish'us-ly), *adv.* In
 an officious manner.

OF-FY'CIÖUS-NESS (-fish'us-), *n.*
 Kindness; and undue forwardness.

ÖFF'ING, *n.* [From *off*.] The sea at
 a good distance from the shore, or
 where there is deep water. [matter.]

ÖFF'SCOUR-ING, *n.* Refuse; rejected
 ÖFF'SET, *n.* 1. A sprout or a shoot.

2. A short distance measured at right
 angles from a line actually run. 3.
 A sum, account, or value set off
 against another; a set-off.

ÖFF'SET', or ÖFF'SET, *v. t.* [-SET;
 -SETTING.] To place over against;
 to balance. [off or separates.]

ÖFF'SHOOT, *n.* That which shoots
 ÖFF'SPRING, *n.* A child or children;
 descendants; posterity.

ÖFT (21), *adv.* [A.-S.] Often.

ÖFT'EN (öf'n, 21, 58), *adv.* [-E'
 -EST.] Frequently; many times.

ÖFT'EN-TIMES (öf'n-), *adv.* Fre-
 quently; often; many times.

ÖFT'TIMES, *adv.* Frequently; often.

O-GE' (ö-jé'), *n.* A mold-
 ing, somewhat like an S.

Ö'GLE (ö'gl), *v. t.* [-ED;
 -ING.] [Fr.; Lat. *oculus*,
 the eye.] To view with
 side glances.—*n.* A side
 glance or look.

Ö'GLER, *n.* One who ogles.

Ö'GRE (ö'ger), *n.* [Fr., hell, fr. Lat.
Orcus.] An imaginary monster, who
 lived on human beings.

Ö'GRESS, *n.* A female ogre.

ÖH, *interj.* An exclamation expressing
 various emotions.

OIL, *n.* [Lat. *oleum*.] An unctuous
 substance, animal or vegetable.—*v.*
t. [-ED; -ING.] To smear or anoint
 with oil.

OIL'-CLÖTH, *n.* Cloth oiled or painted
 for covering floors, &c.

OIL'-INESS, *n.* Quality of being oily.

OILY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Con-
 sisting of, or containing, oil; unctu-
 ous. 2. Like oil. 3. Fatty; greasy.

OINT'MENT, *n.* That which serves to
 anoint; an unguent.

Ö'KER, *n.* See ÖCHER.

Ö'KRÄ, *n.* A plant, whose pods are
 Ö'KRO, } used for soups or pickles.

ÖLD, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *ald*,
fr. Goth. *aldan*, to grow up.] 1. Ad-
 vanced far in years or life. 2. Not
 new or fresh. 3. Formerly existing.
 4. Skilled; experienced. 5. Long ex-
 isting; hence, worn out; decayed. 6.
 Aged; antiquated; hence, bad; mean.

ÖLD'EN (öld'n), *a.* Old; ancient.

ÖLD'-FÄSH'IONED, *a.* Formed ac-
 cording to obsolete fashion or custom.

ÖLD'ISH, *a.* Somewhat old.

ÖLD'NESS, *n.* State of being old.

ÖLE-ÄG'I-NOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *oleaginus*;
olea, olive.] Oily; unctuous

Ö'LE-ÄN'DER, *n.* [L. Lat. *lorandrums*,
 corrupted, from Gr. *ροδοδενδρον*, lit.,
 rose-tree.] A beautiful evergreen
 flowering shrub.

Ö'LE-ÄS'TER, *n.* [Lat. *olea*, olive-
 tree.] A shrub resembling the olive.

Ö'LE-FVANT, *a.* [Lat. *oleum*, oil, and
facere, to make.] Forming or pro-
 ducing oil; — applied to a gas.

Ö'LE-O-MÄR'GÄ-RINE, *n.* [Lat. *oleum*,
 oil, and Eng. *margarine*, the pearly
 solid portion of oils and fats.] Arti-
 ficial butter made chiefly from ani-
 mal fat.

OL-FÄÇ'TO-RY, *a.* [Lat. *olfacere*,
-factum, from *olere*, to smell.] Per-

taining to, or having the sense of
 smelling.—*n.* An organ of smelling.

O-LI'BÄ-NÜM, *n.* [L. Lat., from Ar.
liban, frankincense, with the Ar. ar-
 ticle *al*, the, changed into *ol*, o.] An
 inspicated aromatic sap.

ÖLT-GÄRCH, *n.* One of an oligarchy.

ÖLT-GÄRCH'AL, } *a.* Pertaining
 ÖLT-GÄRCH'IC, } to oligarchy.

ÖLT-GÄRCH'IC-AL, }
 ÖLT-GÄRCH'Y, *n.* [Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*;
ὀλίγος, few, and *ἀρχεῖν*, to rule.]
 Government by a few persons.

Ö'LI-O, or ÖLT'IO, *n.* [Sp. *olla*, a dish
 of boiled or stewed meat.] 1. A dish
 of stewed meat. 2. A medley. 3.
 A collection of various pieces.

ÖLT-VÄ'CEÖS, *a.* Of the color of
 the olive; olive-green.

ÖLT'VE, *n.* [Lat. *oliva*.]

1. A tree cultivated in
 the south of Europe, and
 its fruit. It is
 the emblem of peace.

2. A color composed of
 violet and green.

ÖLLÄ-PO-DRÖ'DÄ, *n.*

[Sp., lit. a rotten pot.]
 See ÖLIO.] 1. A mix-
 ture of all kinds of
 meat chopped fine and stewed with
 vegetables. [Spain.] 2. Any incon-
 gruous mixture. [years.]

O-LY'M'PI-ÄD, *n.* A period of four

O-LY'M'PI-AN, } *a.* Pertaining to

O-LY'M'PIC, } Olympus; also, to
 Olympia in Greece, and to the
 games there celebrated.

ÖM'BER, *n.* [Fr. *ombre*, fr. Lat. *ho-*

ÖM'BRE, } *mo*, man.] A game at cards,
 usually played by three persons.

O-MÉ'GÄ, or O-MÉ'GÄ, *n.* [Gr. *μέγα*,
 great or long o.] The last
 letter of the Greek alphabet.

ÖM'E-LET (*colloq.* öm'let), *n.* [Fr. *omelette*;
œufs *domés*, mixed eggs.]
 A fritter made chiefly of eggs.

Ö'MEN, *n.* [Lat.] Sign of some fu-
 ture event; a prognostic; a presage.

Ö-MÉN'TUM, *n.* [Lat.] A membra-
 neous covering of the bowels; caul.

ÖM'I-NOÜS, *a.* 1. Pertaining to an
 open. 2. Containing an open; aus-
 picious; also, inauspicious.

ÖM'I-NOÜS-LY, *adv.* In an ominous
 manner.

Ö-MIS'SION (-mish'n), *n.* [Lat. *omis-*
sio.] 1. Neglect or failure to do some-
 thing required. 2. That which is
 omitted.

O-MIT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *omit-*
tere, *omissum*.] 1. To leave out; to
 drop. 2. To neglect.

ÖM'NI-BUS, *n.* [Lat., for all.] A large
 four-wheeled carriage, for carrying
 many people.

ÖM'NI-FÄ'RIOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *omnifari-*
us; *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties,
 forms, or kinds.

ÖM-NIF'IC, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, all, and
facere, to make.] All-creating.

ÖM'NI-FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *omniformis*;
omnis, all, and *forma*, form.] Hav-
 ing every form.

ÖM'NI-PÄ'RITY, *n.* [Lat., fr. *omnis*,



Ogge.



Olive-tree.

all, and *paritas*, equality.] General equality.

OM-NIP'O-TENCE, *n.* State of being omnipotent; hence, one who is omnipotent.

OM-NIP'O-TENT, *a.* [Lat. *omnipotens*; *omnis*, all, and *potens*, potent.] Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful.

OM-NI-PRÉ'SENCE, *n.* Presence in every place at the same time.

OM-NI-PRÉ'SENT, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present.] Present in all places at the same time.

OM-NIS'CIENCE (-nish/ens), *n.* Quality of being omniscient.

OM-NIS'CIENT (-nish/ent), *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, knowing.] Having knowledge of all things.

SYN.—All-knowing; all-discerning; all-searching; all-seeing; all-beholding.

OM-NI-ÛM, *n.* [Lat., of all.] Average value of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded.

OM-NI'VO-ROÛS, *a.* [Lat. *omnivorus*; *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to devour.] Bating every thing indiscriminately.

ON, *prep.* [A.-S.] 1. In contact with the upper part of a thing, and supported by it. 2. To the upper surface of. 3. Upon; by means of; with. 4. Besides. 5. At or near. 6. In dependence upon. 7. At the time of. 8. To the account of. 9. In consequence of. 10. In relation to.—*adv.*

1. Forward. 2. In succession. 3. Without interruption. 4. With adherence.

ON'AN-ÏSM, *n.* Self-pollution.

ONCE (wûns), *adv.* [O. Eng. *ones*, fr. one.] 1. On one occasion. 2. Formerly; in time past.

ONE (wûn), *a.* [A.-S. *ân*, *ain*.] 1. Single; individual. 2. Denoting a person indefinitely. 3. Pointing out a contrast. 4. Undivided; united. 5. The same; a common.

O-NEÏ'RO-CRÍT'IC, } {a. [Gr. *onei-*

O-NEÏ'RO-CRÍT'IC-AL, } *ροκρικτός*, fr. *oneiros*, dream, and *κριτικός*, critical.] Pertaining to the interpretation of dreams.

ONE'NESS (wûn/nes, 109), *n.* Singleness; individuality; unity.

ON'ER-A-RY, *a.* [Lat. *onerarius*; *onus*, *oneris*, load.] Fitted or intended for burdens. [densome; oppressive.]

ON'ER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *onerosus*.] Bur-
ONE-SÏD'ED (wûn/-), *a.* Limited to one side; partial; unfair.

ON'ION (ûn/yun), *n.* [Lat. *unio*, a kind of single onion, fr. *unus*, one.] A plant, and its edible bulbous root.

ON'LY (20), *a.* [O. Eng. *onely*, *i. e.*, one-like.] 1. One alone; single. 2. Alone in its class. 3. Pre-eminent.—*adv.* Solely; singly; merely.

ON'VO-MÁT'O-PÉ'ÍÁ (-pé/yá), *n.* [Gr. *ὄνομαστοσία*, fr. *ὄνομα*, *ὄνοματος*, a name, and *ποιέω*, to make.] Correspondence of the sound of a word to the thing signified.

ON'SET, *n.* [From *on* and *set*.] A violent attack; esp., the assault of a body of troops on an enemy or a fort.

ON'SLAUGHT (ûn'slawt), *n.* [A.-S.

onslagan, to strike or dash against.] Attack; onset; assault.

ON-TÔL'O-ÛY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄντα*, things which exist, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science which explains the nature and relations of all beings, as such.

ON'US, *n.* [Lat.] The burden.

ON'WARD, *a.* 1. Advanced; advancing. 2. Increased; improved.—*adv.* Forward; progressively; in advance.

ON'NYX, *a.* [Gr. *ὄνυξ*, lit., a finger-nail.] Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades.

O-OZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To flow gently; to percolate.—*n.* [A.-S. *wós*, juice, ooze, broth.] 1. Soft mud or slime. 2. Soft flow; spring.

O-OZY, *a.* Miry; soft and muddy.

O-PÁC'I-TY, *n.* State of being opaque; want of transparency.

O-PÁKE', *a.* See OPAQUE.

OP'AL, *n.* [Lat. *opalus*, fr. Skr. *upala*, a stone.] A silicious mineral of changeable colors.

OP'AL-ÉS'CENCE, *n.* A milky reflection from the interior of a mineral.

OP'AL-ÉS'CENT, *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light. [opal.]

OP'AL-ÏNE, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, O-PÁQUE' (-pak'), *a.* [Lat. *opacus*.] Impervious to light; not transparent. [being opaque.]

O-PÁQUE'NESS (-pak/-), *n.* Quality of OPE, *v. i. & t.* To open. [Poet.]

OP'EN (ô'pn, 20), *a.* [A.-S.] 1. Not shut up; not closed. 2. Not private; public. 3. Expanded. 4. Without reserve. 5. Not concealed or secret. 6. Not frozen up; not cold or frosty. 7. Not settled or adjusted. 8. Not deaf; listening. 9. Spoken without closing the mouth.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make open; to unclose; to unlock. 2. To bring to view; to exhibit; to explain; to disclose. 3. To speak without reserve. 4. To begin; to commence.—*v. t.* 1. To unclose. 2. To begin to appear. 3. To commence; to begin.

OP'EN-HÁND'ED, *a.* Generous; liberal. [generous.]

OP'EN-HEÁRT'ED, *a.* Candid; frank; OP'EN-ING (ô'pn-ing), *n.* 1. A breach; an aperture. 2. Beginning; commencement.

OP'EN-LY (ô'pn-ly), *adv.* 1. Publicly; without secrecy. 2. Plainly.

OP'ER-Á, *n.* [Lat. *opera*, pains, work.] A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, &c.

OP'ER-ÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *operari*, -*ratus*, from *opus*, work.] 1. To exert power or strength. 2. To produce an appropriate physical effect. 3. To exert an influence. 4. To perform some manual act upon a human body.—*v. t.* 1. To cause; to occasion. 2. To put into or to continue in operation.

OP'ER-ÁT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to,

OP'ER-ÁT'IC-AL, } or appropriate to, the opera.

OP'ER-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Act or process of operating; exertion of power. 2. Method of working. 3. An effect

brought about by a definite plan. 4. Action of the hand, or with instruments, on the human body.

SYN.—Agency; work; process; effort.

OP'ER-A-TÍVE, *n.* 1. Having the power of acting. 2. Efficient in work; efficacious.—*a.* A laboring man.

OP'ER-Á'TOR, *n.* One who operates.

OP'ER-ÔSE' (125), *a.* [Lat. *operosus*; *opus*, work.] Laborious; tedious.

OP'H'I-ELEÏDE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφεις*, a serpent, and *κλείς*, a key.] A large brass wind instrument.

O-PHÍD'I-AN, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφιδιον*, dim. of *ὄφεις*, serpent.] An animal of the group of snakes.

OP'PHI-ÔL'O-ÛY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄφεις*, serpent, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of serpents. [OPITHALMY.]

OPII'THÁL'MI-Á (ôf' or ôp/-), *n.* See OPII'THÁL'MIC (ôf' or ôp/-), *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

OP'H'I'THÁL-MY (ôf' or ôp/-), *n.* [Gr. *ὀφθαλμία*, fr. *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.] An inflammation of the coats of the eye.

OP'PI-ATE, *n.* [See OPIUM.] Any medicine that contains opium; a narcotic.—*a.* 1. Inducing sleep. 2. Hence, causing rest or inaction.

SYN.—Soporific; somniferous.

O-PÍNE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *opinari*.] To think; to suppose.

O-PÍN-IÓN (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *opinio*.] 1. A conviction of the truth of some statement founded on a low degree of probable evidence. 2. Formal decision of a judge, &c.

SYN.—Notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimate.

O-PÍN-IÓN-Á'TED, *a.* Obstinate in opinion.

O-PÍN-IÓN-A-TÍVE, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions.

O-PÍN-IÓN-ÏST, *n.* One unduly attached to his own opinions.

OP'Ï-ÛM, *n.* [Lat.] Impissated juice of the poppy.

OP'O-DÉL'DOE, *n.* [An unmeaning word.] A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

O-PÔS'SUM, *n.* [Indian.] A marsupial quadruped found in America.

OP-PÓ'NENT, *a.* [Lat. *opponens*, opposing.] 1. Adverse; antagonistic. 2. Situated in front; opposite.—*n.* One who opposes, especially in a disputation, or other verbal controversy.

OP'POR-TÛNE'LY (53), *a.* [Lat. *opportunus*, lit. at or before the port.] Recurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion.

SYN.—Timely; seasonable; well-timed.

OP'POR-TÛNE'LY, *adv.* Seasonably.

OP'POR-TÛNE'NESS (109), *n.* Quality or condition of being opportune.

OP'POR-TÛ'NI-TY, *n.* Fit or convenient time.

SYN.—Occasion; convenience; occurrence.—An occasion is that which



Opossum.

falls in our way, or presents itself 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 occasions. We may have *occasion* to meet a person frequently without getting an *opportunity* to converse with him.

OP-POSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *opponere, oppositum*, fr. *ob*, against, and *ponere*, to put.] 1. To set opposite. 2. To put in opposition, with a view to hinder or defeat, &c. 3. To resist. 4. To compete with.

SYN.—To combat; withstand; contravene; check; obstruct.

OP-POS'ER, n. One who opposes.
OP-PO-SITE, a. [Lat. *oppositus*.] 1. Situated in front; facing. 2. Hostile; adverse. 3. Inconsistent. — *n.* 1. One who opposes. 2. That which is contrary.

OP-PO-SITE-LY (-zit'), adv. 1. In a situation to face each other. 2. Adversely.

OP-PO-SITION (-zish'un), n. 1. Situation so as to front something else. 2. Act of opposing; resistance. 3. That which opposes; an obstacle. 4. The party that opposes the existing administration. 5. Situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart.

OP-PO-SITION-IST (-zish'un-), n. One of an opposing party.

OP-POS'I-TIVE, a. Capable of being put in opposition.

OP-PRESS', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *opprimere, oppressum*; prefix *ob*, against, and *primere*, to press.] 1. To press or treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly. 2. To sit or lie heavy on.

OP-PRES'SION (-prësh'un), n. 1. Act of oppressing. 2. State of being oppressed. 3. That which oppresses. 4. A sense of heaviness or weight.

OP-PRES'SIVE, a. 1. Unreasonably burdensome. 2. Proceeding from a design to oppress. 3. Overwhelming.

SYN.—Cruel; severe; tyrannical.

OP-PRES'SIVE-LY, adv. In a manner to oppress. [Being oppressive.]

OP-PRES'SIVE-NESS, n. Quality of OP-PRES'SOR, *n.* One who oppresses.

OP-PRO'BRI-OUS, a. 1. Reproachful and contemptuous; scornful. 2. Rendered hateful.

OP-PRO'BRI-OUS-LY, adv. In an opprobrious manner.

OP-PRO'BRI-UM, n. [Lat., fr. pref. *ob* and *probrum*, reproach.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.

OP-PUGN' (-pūn'), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *opugnare*, fr. *ob*, against, and *pugnare*, to fight.] To fight against.

OP-PUGN-ANT (-pūn'), n. Act of oppugning; opposition; resistance [poses.]

OP-PUGNER (-pūn'), n. One who oppresses; opposition; resistance [poses.]

OP-TA-TIVE, a. [Lat. *optativus*.] Expressing desire or wish.

OP'TIC, n. An eye.

OP'TIC, } a. [Gr. *ὀπτικός*, fr. the **OP'TIC-AL, }** root *ō*, to see.] 1.

Pertaining to sight, or the organ of sight. 2. Relating to optics.

OP-TICIAN (-tish'an), n. One who deals in optical instruments.

OP'TICS, n. sing. Science which treats of the nature and properties of light.

OP'TI-MA-CY, n. Nobility; peerage.

OP'TI-MATE, n. [Lat. *optimus, optimatus*, fr. *optimus*, the best.] A nobleman; a chief man.

OP'TI-ME, n. [Lat. *optimus*, the best.] One who stands in the second rank of honors, in Cambridge. Eng.

OP'TI-MISM, n. [Lat. *optimus*, the best.] The doctrine that every thing is for the best.

OP'TI-MIST, n. One who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

OP'TION, n. [Lat. *optio, from optare*, to choose.] Power, or right of choice, or exercise of the power; election; preference.

SYN.—Choice. — We speak of *optio* in respect to freedom or opportunity of choosing, while *choice* is an act of the will itself. We leave a thing to a man's *option*, and he makes his *choice*.

OP'TION-AL, a. Left to one's option; depending on choice.

OP'U-LENCE, n. Wealth; riches.

OP'U-LENT, a. [Lat. *opulentus*, from *ops, opis*, power, wealth.] Wealthy; rich; affluent.

OR, conj. [Contr. fr. A.-S. *āðher, āðher*, one of two.] A connective that marks an alternative.

OR-A-CLE, n. [Lat. *oraculum*, from *orare*, to speak.] 1. Answer of a pagan god, to an inquiry; also, the deity who was supposed to give the answer, and also the place where it was given. 2. An angel; a prophet; hence, also, any very wise person. 3. A wise sentence or decision.

OR-AC'U-LAR, a. 1. Uttering oracles. 2. Resembling an oracle; authoritative; ambiguous.

OR'AL (ŏ'), a. [Lat. *os, oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; spoken, not written.

OR'AL-LY, adv. By mouth.

OR'ANGE (ŏr'enj), n. [Ar. & Per. *nārandj* or *nārang*.] A tree, and its yellow fruit.

OR'ANGE-ĀDE' (ŏr'enj), n. A drink made of orange-juice.

OR'AN-GER-Y, n. A plantation of orange-trees.

OR-ANG'-OU-TANG', n. [Malayan, *orang utan*, i. e., man of the woods.] A large monkey, in many respects closely resembling man.

OR-RATION, n. [Lat. *oratio*, fr. *orare*, to speak, pray.] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public.

SYN.—Harangue; address; speech; discourse.

OR'A-TOR, n. 1. One who delivers an oration. 2. One distinguished for eloquent speech.



Orange.



Orang-outang.

OR'A-TŌ'RI-AL, } a. Belonging to **OR'A-TŌ'RIC-AL, }** pertaining to an orator, or to oratory; oratorical.

SYN.—Rhetorical; eloquent; flowery.

OR'A-TŌ'RIC-AL-LY, adv. In a rhetorical manner.

OR'A-TŌ'RIO, n. [It., from Lat. *oratorius*, belonging to praying.] A kind of sacred drama set to music.

OR'A-TO-RY, n. [Lat. *oratoria* (see *ars*), the oratorical art.] 1. Art of effective public speaking. 2. A chapel for private devotions. [sphere.]

ORB, n. [Lat. *orbis*.] A round body; a **ORBED (ŏrbd), a.** Having the form of an orb; round; circular.

OR-BIC'U-LAR, a. [Lat. *orbicularis; orbis, orb*.] Having the form of an orb.

SYN.—Round; circular; orbicular; spherical; globular.

OR-BIC'U-LATE, a. Being in the form of an orb.

ORB'IT, n. [Lat. *orbita*, a track made by a wheel, circuit.] 1. The path described by a heavenly body. 2. Cavity in which the eye is situated.

ORB'IT-AL, a. Pertaining to an orbit.

OR'CHARD, n. [A.-S. *ortgeard, wyrtgeard*, i. e., wortyard.] An inclosure for, or an assemblage of, fruit trees.

OR'CHARD-IST, n. One who cultivates orchards.

OR'CHES-TRÁ, or OR-CHĒS'TRÁ, n. [Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, orig. the place for the chorus of dancers.] 1. Space in a theatre for the musicians. 2. A band of instrumental musicians.

OR'CHES-TRAL (ŏr'kes-tral), a. Pertaining to an orchestra. [jug playing.]

OR'CHIS (ŏr'kis), n. [Lat.] A flower.

OR-DÁIN', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ordinare*, fr. *ordo*, order.] 1. To regulate; to establish. 2. To appoint; to decree. 3. To set apart for an office.

OR'DE-AL, n. [A.-S. *ordāl, ordæl*, a judgment, just judgment.] 1. An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence. 2. Severe scrutiny.

OR'DER, n. [Lat. *ordo*.] 1. Regular or methodical arrangement. 2. Proper condition; normal state. 3. Customary mode of procedure. 4. Regular government; general tranquillity. 5. A regulation; a standing rule. 6. Injunction; command. 7. A direction, in writing, to pay money. 8. A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place or position. 9. Rank of deacon, priest, or bishop; — often in the pl. 10. A method of constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put in order; to systematize. 2. To manage; to conduct. 3. To command.

SYN.—To regulate; adjust; direct. — *v. i.* To give command or direction.

OR'DER-LESS, a. Without order or regularity; disorderly.

OR'DER-LI-NESS, n. Regularity.

OR'DER-LY, a. 1. Methodical; regular; systematic. 2. Observant of

order; quiet; peaceable. 3. Well-regulated. 4. Being on duty. — *adv.* According to due order. — *n.* A non-commissioned officer who attends a superior officer.

ORD'INAL, *a.* [Lat. *ordinalis*; *ordo*, *ordinis*, *order*.] Indicating the established order. — *n.* 1. A number noting order. 2. A book containing a service for the ordination of deacons, &c.

ORD'INATION, *n.* [See ORDAIN.] 1. An ordaining by authority; appointment. 2. A rule established by authority. 3. An established rite.

ORD'INARI-LY, *adv.* According to established rules; hence, usually.

ORD'INARI-RY (44), *a.* [Lat. *ordinarius*, *regular*.] According to established order. 2. Of common rank. 3. Common; usual. 4. Plain; not handsome.

SYN. — Normal; common; usual; customary. — *A* thing is *common* in which many persons share or partake; as, a *common* practice. A thing is *ordinary* when it is apt to come round in the *ordinary* or regular succession of events; as, the *ordinary* course.

— *n.* 1. A judicial officer. 2. A dining-room where there is a fixed price; also, the meal at such a dining-room. 3. A place where ships are in actual service, but laid up under the charge of officers. 4. A portion of an escutcheon between lines.

ORD'INATE, *a.* [Lat. *ordinatus*.] Regular; methodical. — *n.* Distance of any point in a curve measured on a line called the *axis of ordinates* from another line called the *axis of abscissas*.

ORD'INATION, *n.* [Lat. *ordinatio*.] 1. Act of ordaining. 2. State of being ordained or appointed.

ORD'INANCE, *n.* [From *ordnance*.] Heavy weapons of warfare; artillery.

ORD'ONANCE, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fine Arts*.) Disposition of the parts.

ORD'URE, *n.* [From Lat. *horridus*, *horrid*.] Dung; excrements.

ORE, *n.* [A-S. *ör, öre*.] Compound of a metal and some other substance by which its properties are disguised.

ÖRE-ÄD (87), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρεάς*, fr. *ōpos*, mountain.] A mountain nymph.

ÖR'GAN, *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*.] 1. An instrument of action or motion. 2. A medium of communication. 3. (*Mus.*) An instrument filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by keys.

ÖR'GAN-DIE, *n.* A light muslin or ÖR'GAN-DY, } cotton fabric.

ÖR'GAN'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to, ÖR'GAN'IC-AL, } or consisting of organs, or containing them. 2. Produced by the organs. 3. Instrumental.

ÖR'GAN-ISM, *n.* An organic structure; an organized being. [organ.]

ÖR'GAN-IST, *n.* One who plays on the ÖR'GAN-I-ZÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of organizing. 2. State of being organized; the relations included in such a state. 3. An organism.

ÖR'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish with organs. 2. To ar-

range or constitute in parts, each having a special function. [stands.]

ÖR'GAN-LÖFT, *n.* Loft where an organ

ÖR'GAN-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄργανον*, an organ, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] A description of the organs of plants or animals.

ÖR'GAN-ZINE' (110), *n.* Silk of very fine texture, twisted like a rope.

ÖR'GASM, *n.* [Gr. *ὄργασμός*, fr. *ὄργάν*, to swell.] Immoderate excitement.

ÖRG'EAT (ÖR'zhat or ÖR'zhä), *n.* [Fr.; *orge*, barley.] A liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

ÖR'GIES (ÖR'jiz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *ὄργια*.] Drunken revelry; nocturnal carousals.

ÖR'IEL, *n.* [L. Lat. *oriolum*, portico, hall.] A large bay or recessed window.

ÖR'IENT, *a.* [Lat. *oriens*.] 1. Rising, as the sun. 2. Eastern. 3. Bright; shining. — *n.* The East.

ÖR'IENT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or situated in, the east. — *n.* A native of the East.

ÖR'IENTAL-ISM, *n.* Any system or doctrine peculiar to orientalists.

ÖR'IENTAL-IST, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of the East. 2. One versed in eastern literature.

ÖR'IFICE, *n.* [Lat. *orificium*; *os*, *oris*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make.] Mouth of a tube, &c.

ÖR'IGIN, *n.* [Lat. *origo*, *originis*, fr. *oriri*, to rise.] 1. Beginning of any thing. 2. That from which any thing primarily proceeds.

SYN. — Source. — *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 *origina* of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the *source* of most of the calamities of our race.

O-RIG'I-NAL, *n.* 1. Origin; source. 2. The first of its class; archetype. 3. The precise language employed by a writer. 4. A person of marked peculiarity. [Colloq.] 5. Also, one who has new and striking ideas. — *a.* 1. Pertaining to the origin. 2. Preceding all others. 3. Not translated. 4. Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought.

SYN. — First; primitive; pristine; inventive; peculiar.

O-RIG'I-NÄL'I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being original. [first.]

O-RIG'I-NÄL-LY, *adv.* Primarily; at O-RIG'I-NÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give an origin to; to bring into existence. — *v. i.* To begin to exist or act.

O-RIG'I-NÄTION, *n.* 1. A bringing or coming into existence. 2. Mode of production. [nates.]

O-RIG'I-NÄTOR, *n.* One who originates.

ÖRI-GLE, *n.* [O. Fr. *oriol*, from Lat. *aurculus*, golden.] A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes.

ÖR'ION, *n.* A large and bright constellation.

ÖR'ISON, *n.* [O. Fr., fr. Lat. *orare*, to pray.] A prayer or supplication.

ÖR'LOP, *n.* [D. *overloopen*, upper deck,

from *overloopen*, to run over.] The deck on which the cables are stowed.

ÖR'MO-LU', *n.* [Fr. *or*, *mouth*, fr. *or*, gold, and *moulu*, ground.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold.

ÖR'NA-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *ornamentum*; *ornare*, to adorn.] Embellishment; decoration. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make beautiful or furnish with embellishments.

SYN. — To adorn; embellish; deck; decorate; beautify. See ADORN.

ÖR'NA-MÉN'TAL, *a.* Serving to ornament; embellishing.

ÖR'NA-MÉN-TÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented. 2. That which ornaments.

ÖR'NATE, *a.* [Lat. *ornatus*.] Adorned; decorated. [ner.]

ÖR'NATE-LY, *adv.* In an ornate manner.

ÖR'NITH'ICH-NITE (49), *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις*, *örnithos*, bird, and *ἄγνος*, track.] The foot-mark of a bird, occurring in strata of stone.

ÖR'NI-THO-LÖG'IC, } *a.* Pertain- ÖR'NI-THO-LÖG'IC-AL, } ing to ornithology. [in ornithology.]

ÖR'NI-THÖL'O-GYST, *n.* One skilled ÖR'NI-THÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρνις*, *örnithos*, bird, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That branch of natural science which treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds.

O-RÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρος*, mountain, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science or description of mountains.

ÖR'ÖTÖND' (110), *a.* [Lat. *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *rotundus*, round.] Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness.

ÖR'PHÄN, *n.* [Gr. *ὄρφανός*.] A child bereaved of both father and mother.

ÖR'PHAN-AGE, } *n.* State of being an ÖR'PHAN-ISM, } orphan.

ÖR'PHÄN, or ÖR'PHÄN (124), *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus, a poet, who is said to have moved inanimate bodies by the music of his lyre.

ÖR'PHIC, *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus.

ÖR'PI-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *auripigmentum*; *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment.] Trisulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow color.

ÖR'RE-RY, *n.* [Named in compliment to the Earl of Orrery.] An apparatus to illustrate the relative size, orbits, &c., of the planets.

ÖR'RIS, *n.* [Prob. corrupted fr. *Iris*.] A plant; flower-de-luce.

ÖR'THO-DOX, *a.* [Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος*; *ὀρθός*, right, and *δόξα*, opinion.] 1.

Sound in the Christian faith; — opposed to *heretical*. 2. According with the doctrines of Scripture.

ÖR'THO-DOXLY, *adv.* With soundness of faith.

ÖR'THO-DOXY, *n.* 1. Soundness of faith. 2. Consonance to genuine scriptural doctrines.

ÖR'THO-DRÖM'ICES, *n. sing.* [Gr. *ὀρθόδρομος*, running straight forward.] Art of sailing in a direct course.

ÖR'THO-ÉPI'E, } *a.* Pertaining to ÖR'THO-ÉPI'IC-AL, } orthoëpy.

ÓR'THO-E-PÍST, n. One skilled in orthoëpy.
ÓR'THO-E-PY, n. [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός, right, and ἔπος, a word.] A correct pronunciation of words.
OR-THŌG'RA-PHER, n. One who spells words correctly.
ÓR'THO-GRÁPH'IC, } a. Pertain-
ÓR'THO-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } ing to ortho-
graphy.
ÓR'THO-GRÁPH'IC-AL-LY, adv. In an orthographical manner.
OR-THŌG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. ὀρθογραφία; ὀρθός, right, and γράφειν, to write.] 1. The writing of words with the proper letters; spelling. 2. The part of grammar which treats of this subject. 3. Delineation of an object by lines and angles corresponding to those of the object.
OR-THŌP'E-DY, n. [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and πᾶσις, παίδος, child.] Art of curing the deformities of children.
OR-THŌP'TER-OŪS, a. [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and πτερόν, feather, wing.] Having wing-covers of a uniform texture, that generally overlap at the top when shut.
ÓR'TIVE, a. [Lat. *ortivus*, fr. *oriri*, *ortus*, to rise.] Relating to the rising, as of a star; eastern.
ÓR'TO-LAN, n. [Lat. *hortulanus*, fr. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus*, garden.] A small singing bird, with black wings.
ÓS'CIL-LATE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *oscillare*, -*latum*; *oscillum*, a swing.] To move backward and forward; to vibrate: to swing; to sway.
ÓS'CIL-LÁ'TION, n. Vibration.
ÓS'CIL-LA-TO-RY, a. Moving like a pendulum. [Drowsiness.]
ÓS'CI-TAN-CY, n. Act of gaping;
ÓS'CI-TANT, a. [Lat. *oscitans*, p. pr. of *oscitare*, to yawn.] 1. Yawning; gaping. 2. Sleepy; drowsy.
ÓS'CI-TÁ'TION, n. Act of yawning from sleepiness.
ÓS'CU-LÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.] 1. To kiss. 2. (*Geom.*) To touch, as two curves.
ÓS'CU-LÁ'TION, n. [Lat. *oculari*, -*latum*, to kiss, fr. *oculum*, a little mouth, a kiss.] 1. Act of kissing. 2. Contact of one curve with another.
ÓS'CU-LA-TO-RY (50), a. 1. Of, or pertaining to, kissing. 2. Capable of osculation.
Ó'SIER (ŏzher), n. [Gr. οἶσος, οἶσῶν.] A species of willow, or a twig of it; — used in making baskets.
ÓS'NA-BŪRG, n. A coarse linen, originally from *Osnaburg*, in Germany.
ÓS'SE-LĒT, n. [Fr. *osselet*, lit. a little bone.] A hard substance on the inside of a horse's knee.
ÓS'SE-OŪS (collig. ōsh'us), a. [Lat. *osseus*, fr. *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of, or resembling, bone; bony.
ÓS'SI-CLE, n. [Lat. *ossiculum*.] A small bone.
OS-SÍF'ER-OŪS, a. [Lat. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or yielding bone.
OS-SÍF'IC, a. [Lat. *os*, *ossis*, a bone,

and *facere*, to make.] Having power to ossify.
ÓS'SI-FI-CÁ'TION, n. Change into a bony substance.
ÓS'SI-FY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make.] To change from a soft animal substance into bone. — *v. i.* To become bone or bony.
OS-SÍV'O-ROŪS, a. [Lat. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on bones.
ÓS'SU-A-RY (-shj-a-, 95), n. [Lat. *ossuarium*; *os*, *ossis*, bone.] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited.
OS-TĒN'SI-BLE, a. [Lat. *ostendere*, -*tentum*, to show.] Shown, declared, or avowed; apparent.
OS-TĒN'SI-BLY, adv. In an ostensible manner. [Ing.]
OS-TĒN'SIVE, a. Showing; exhibiting.
ÓS'TEN-TÁ'TION, n. Act of making an ambitious display; pretentious parade.
SYN. — Parade; pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting. See PARADE.
ÓS'TEN-TÁ'TIOŪS, a. 1. Fond of excessive or offensive display. 2. Pretentious. [vain & play.]
ÓS'TEN-TÁ'TIOŪS-LY, adv. With excessive or offensive display.
ÓS'TE-ÓL'O-GĒR, } n. One who de-
ÓS'TE-ÓL'O-GĪST, } scribes the bones
of animals.
ÓS'TE-ÓL'O-GY, n. [Gr. ὀστέον, bone, and *lógos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the bones.
ÓST'LER, n. The same as *HOSTLER*.
ÓSTRA-CĪSM, n. [Gr. ὀστρακισμός, fr. *ὄστρακον*, a tile, a voting tablet.] Banishment; expulsion; separation.
ÓSTRA-CĪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To exile; to banish; to exclude from society; to put under ban.
ÓSTRICH, n. [Fr. *autruche*, fr. Lat. *avis struthio*; *struthio*, an ostrich.] A large bird, having long legs and short wings. It is remarkable for its speed.
ÓTA-COUS'TIC, a. [Gr. ὄτῶς, ὄτῶς, an ear, and ἀκουστικός, belonging to hearing.] Assisting the sense of hearing.
ÓTHER (ŭth'er) pron. & a. [A.-S. *ŏther*.] 1. Additional; second of two. 2. Not this, but the contrary.
ÓTHER-WÍSE, adv. In a different manner; in different respects.
ÓTTAR, n. [See *ATTAR*.] A highly fragrant oil obtained from the rose.
ÓTTER, n. [A.-S. *otor*, *oter*.] An amphibious carnivorous animal of several species.
ÓTTO, n. Same as *OTTER*.
ÓTTAR, n. [From the Sultan *Othoman* or *Othman*.] Pertaining

to Turkey. — *n.* (150) 1. A Turk. 2. A stuffed seat without a back.
OUCH, n. [L. Lat. *musca*, *noctua*, clasp, neckpiece.] A bezel, or socklet, in which a gem is set.
ÓUGHT (awt), n. See *AUGHT*. — *v. imperfect.* [Orig. the preterit tense of the verb *to owe*. It is used in all persons, both in the present and past tenses.] Is fit, proper, or necessary; — used impersonally.
SYN. — Should. — Both ought and should imply obligation, but ought is the stronger. Should denotes an obligation of propriety, expediency, &c.: ought denotes an obligation of duty. We should be neat in our persons; we should avoid giving offense. We ought to speak truth; we ought to obey the laws.
OUNCE, n. [Lat. *uncia*, a twelfth of a pound and of a foot.] 1. The twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. 2. A carnivorous animal.
OUR, possessive pron. [A.-S. *ūre*, fr. *us*.] Pertaining to us. See *I*.
Our (not our) is used. [When the noun is not expressed, *ours* (not *our*) is used.]
OUR-SĒLF' (149), pron. 1. We; us; — by way of emphasis, chiefly in the pl. 2. Myself; used reciprocally, chiefly in the regal or formal style, and generally in the singular.
OUST (owst), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *oster*.] 1. To take away. 2. To eject; to turn out. [ejection.]
OUST'ER (owst'er), n. Disposition;
OUT, adv. [A.-S. *ūt*.] Without; on the outside; not within; on the exterior, or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line; — opposed to *in* or *within*; used in a variety of special senses. — *interj.* Away; off; begone.
OUT-ĀCT', v. t. To do or go beyond.
OUT-BĪD', v. t. To bid more than.
OUT'BROUD, a. Destined to a distant country or port. [eruption.]
OUT'BREĀK, n. A bursting forth;
OUT-BŪLD'ING, n. A building separate from the main building; an outhouse.
OUT'BŪRST, n. A bursting out.
OUT'CÁST, n. One who is cast out; an exile; a vagabond.
OUT'COME, n. Issue; result.
OUT'CRŌP, n. The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground.
OUT'CRŌP', v. i. To come out to the surface of the ground, as strata.
OUT'CRY, n. 1. A loud cry; a cry of distress. 2. Noisy opposition.
OUT-DO', v. t. [-DID; -DONE; -DOING.] To excel; to surpass.
OUT-DOORS', adv. Abroad; out of the house.
OUT'ER, a. [*compar.* of *out*.] Being on the outside; external.
OUT'ER-MŌST, a. [*superl.* fr. *outer*.] Being on the extreme external part.
OUT-FÁÇE', v. t. To look out of countenance.
OUT'FIT, n. A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; hence, an allowance for paying special expenses.
OUT-GĒN'ER-AL, v. t. To gain ad-



Ostrich.



Otter.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

vantage over by superior military skill, &c.

OUT-GÓ', *v. t.* [-WENT; -GONE; -GOING.] 1. To go faster than. 2. To surpass; to excel. 3. To circumvent.

OUT-GO, *n.* Outlay; expenditure. OUT-GOING, *n.* 1. Act or state of going out. 2. Expense; outlay. 3. Limit; border; end.

OUT-GROW', *v. t.* [-GREW; -GROWN; -GROWING.] 1. To surpass in growth. 2. To become too large, or too old for use or exhibition.

OUT-GROWTH, *n.* That which has grown out from any thing; result.

OUT-GUARD, *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army.

OUT-HER'OD, *v. t.* To surpass in violence or cruelty.

OUT-HOUSE, *n.* A small building a little way from the main house.

OUT-LÁND'ISH, *a.* Not according with usage; strange; rude; barbarous.

OUT-LÁST', *v. t.* To last longer than.

OUT-LAW, *n.* One excluded from the benefit of the law. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of law.

OUT-LAW-RY, *n.* Act of putting a man out of the protection of law.

OUT-LÁY, *n.* 1. A laying out or expending. 2. That which is laid out.

OUT-LET, *n.* Place or means by which any thing is let out; exit.

OUT-LINE, *n.* 1. Exterior line of a figure; contour. 2. A sketch; delineation of a figure without shading. 3. A preliminary or general indication. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To draw in outline; to sketch.

OUT-LIVE', *v. t.* To live longer than; to survive.

OUT-LOOK, *n.* 1. Act of looking out, or place from which one looks out. 2. Prospect; sight; view.

OUT-LYING, *a.* 1. Being at a distance from the main body or design. 2. Being on the exterior or frontier.

OUT-MÁRCH', *v. t.* To march faster than; to march so as to leave behind.

OUT-MÉAS'URE (-mész'ur), *v. t.* To exceed in measure or extent.

OUT-NÚMBER, *v. t.* To exceed in number.

OUT-OF-THE-WÁY, *a.* Different or remote from the ordinary way; uncommon; unusual; singular.

OUT-POST, *n.* 1. A station at a distance from the main body of an army. 2. Troops at such a station.

OUT-POUR', *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream.

OUT-RÁGE (136), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See the *n.*] To treat with violence and wrong. — *n.* [L. Lat. *ultrágium*, from Lat. *ultra*, beyond.] Injurious violence; gross injury.

Syn. — Affront; insult; abuse.

OUT-RÁ'GEOŪS, *a.* Involving or performing an outrage; exceeding all bounds.

Syn. — Violent; furious; exorbitant.

OUT-RÁ'GEOŪS-LY, *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

OUT-RIDE', *v. t.* To ride faster than. — *v. i.* To travel about.

OUT-RÍD-ER, *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

OUT-RIG-GÉR, *n.* A projecting spar or piece for extending ropes or sails, &c.

OUT-RÍGH'T (out'rít), *adv.* 1. Immediately; at once; instantly. 2. Completely; utterly.

OUT-RÚN', *v. t.* [-RAN; -RUN; -RUNNING.] 1. To exceed in running. 2. To exceed in degree, quality, &c.

OUT-SELL', *v. t.* [-SOLD; -SELLING.] To exceed in amount of sales or in prices. [ning.]

OUT-SET, *n.* First attempt or beginning.

OUT-SÍDE, *n.* 1. External part; exterior. 2. Furthest limit; the utmost.

3. One who, or that which, is without. — *a.* On the outside; external.

OUT-SÍD-ER, *n.* One not belonging to the concern, party, &c., spoken of.

OUT-SKÍRT, *n.* Border; suburb.

OUT-SPRÉAD', *v. t.* To extend; to spread.

OUT-STÁND', *v. i.* [-STOOD; -STANDING.] 1. To project outward. 2. To remain unpaid, as a debt, &c.

OUT-STRÉCH', *v. t.* To stretch or spread out; to expand.

OUT-STRÍP', *v. t.* To outrun; to advance beyond.

OUT-TÁLK' (-tawk'), *v. t.* To over-pour by talking.

OUT-VIE', *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.

OUT-VÓTE', *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given.

OUT-WÁLK' (-wawk'), *v. t.* To walk faster than; to leave behind in walking.

OUT-WÁLL, *n.* Exterior wall.

OUT-WÁRD, *a.* 1. Forming the superficial part; exterior. 2. Extrinsic; adventitious. 3. Tending to the exterior part.

Syn. — Outer; visible; external; foreign; public; carnal; corporeal.

— *adv.* 1. To the outer parts. 2. To some foreign region.

OUT-WÁRD-LY, *adv.* Externally.

OUT-WÁRDS, *adv.* See OUTWARD.

OUT-WÁTCH' (-wotch'), *v. t.* To surpass in watching.

OUT-WEÁR', *v. t.* [-WORE; -WORN; -WEARING.] To wear longer than.

OUT-WEÍGH' (-wá'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight or in importance.

OUT-WÍT', *v. t.* To surpass in design or cunning; to overreach.

OUT-WÓRK (-wark), *n.* A part of a fortress without the principal wall.

ÓVAL, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg.] 1. Resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. 2. Elliptical. — *n.* A body in the shape of an egg, or of an ellipse.

O-VÁ'RÍ'Ā. *n.*; *pl.* O-VÁ'RÍ'Ā. *pl.* OVAL.

ÓVA-RY, *n.* [From Lat. *ovum*, egg.] 1. That part of the pistil which contains the seed. 2. Organ of a female animal in which the eggs are formed.

ÓVATE, *a.* Egg-shaped, with th longer extremities broadest.

O-VÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *ovatio*, fr. *ovare*, to exult.] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) A lesser triumph allowed to a commander.

2. An expression of popular homage.

ÓVEN, *n.* [A-S. *ofen*.] An arch place, for baking, heating, &c.

ÓVER, *prep.* [A-S. *ofra*.] 1. Across; from side to side. 2. Above, in place.

3. Above, denoting superiority in excellence, &c. 4. Upon the surface; through the whole extent. 5. During the whole time.

Syn. — Under. — It has always been English usage to say "under one's signature," as we say "under one's hand," "under one's seal." Some, in this country, have imagined "over one's signature" to be more correct, not considering that the reference is to the paper containing the instrument, or mass of thought to be verified. This is *under* the hand in signing, as it is under the seal when affixed, though, in either case, the written words may be above. Thus the three phrases all stand on the same footing, and if one is changed, all must be changed.

— *adv.* 1. From side to side. 2. On the opposite side. 3. From one to another by passing. 4. From one country to another, by passing. 5. Above the top. 6. More than the quantity assigned. 7. Throughout.

— *a.* Upper; covering.

ÓVER-ÁCT', *v. t.* To act or perform to excess. — *v. i.* To act more than is necessary.

ÓVER-ÁLLS, *n. pl.* A kind of loose trowsers worn over others.

ÓVER-AWE', *v. t.* To restrain by awe.

ÓVER-BÁLANCE, *v. t.* To exceed in weight or value.

ÓVER-BÁLANCE (119), *n.* Excess of weight or value.

ÓVER-BÉÁR', *v. t.* [-BORE; -BORNE; -BEARING.] To bear down; to repress; to subdue.

ÓVER-BÉÁR'ING, *p. a.* Haughty and dogmatical; tending to repress by insolence or effrontery.

ÓVER-BÍD', *v. t.* [-BADE; -BID or -BIDDEN; -BIDDING.] To offer more than an equivalent.

ÓVER-BÓARD, *adv.* Out of a ship or from on board.

ÓVER-BÚR'DEN (-búr'den), *v. t.* To load with too great weight.

ÓVER-CÁST', *v. t.* [-CAST; -CASTING.] 1. To cloud; to darken. 2. To rate too high. 3. To sew over and over.

ÓVER-CHÁRGE', *v. t.* 1. To load with too heavy a charge; to burden. 2. To make too great a charge of, or against.

ÓVER-CHÁRGE', *n.* 1. An excessive load. 2. A charge of more than is just. [clouds.]

ÓVER-CLOUD', *v. t.* To cover with

ÓVER-CÓAT, *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing.

ÓVER-CÓME' (-kóm'), *v. t.* [-CAME; -COME; -COMING.] To get the better of.

Syn. — To conquer. — To overcome is

to gain the superiority or mastery in any trial of strength; to conquer is to overpower and bring under our control.

— *v. i.* To gain the superiority.

ŌVER-DŌ, *v. t.* [-DID; -DONE; -DOING.] 1. To do too much. 2. To harass; to fatigue. 3. To cook too much. — *v. i.* To labor too hard.

ŌVER-DŌSE, *n.* Too great a dose.

ŌVER-DRAW, *v. t.* [-DREW; -DRAWN; -DRAWING.] To draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit.

ŌVER-DRIVE, *v. t. & i.* To drive too hard or beyond strength.

ŌVER-DŪE, *a.* Past the time of payment.

ŌVER-FEED, *v. t.* [-FED; -FEEDING.] To feed to excess.

ŌVER-FLOW, *v. t.* To flow over; to inundate; to overwhelm. — *v. i.* 1. To run over. 2. To be abundant.

ŌVER-FLOW' (119), *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance.

ŌVER-FLOWING, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

ŌVER-GROW, *v. t.* [-GREW; -GROWN; -GROWING.] 1. To cover with herbage. 2. To grow beyond. — *v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size.

ŌVER-HANG, *v. t.* [-HUNG; -HANGING.] To hang or project over.

ŌVER-HAUL, *v. t. i.* 1. To examine thoroughly with a view to repairs. 2. To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

ŌVER-HEAD, *adv.* Aloft; above.

ŌVER-HEAR, *v. t.* [-HEARD; -HEARING.] To hear by accident.

ŌVER-JOV, *v. t.* To make excessively joyful.

ŌVER-LAND, *a.* Made or performed on or across the land.

ŌVER-LAY, *v. t.* [-LAID; -LAYING.] To lay over; to spread over; to cover completely.

ŌVER-LEAP, *v. t.* To leap over.

ŌVER-LEATH'ER, *n.* Upper-leather of a shoe.

ŌVER-LIE, *v. t.* [-LAY; -LAIN; -LYING.] To lie over or upon. [ily.]

ŌVER-LOAD, *v. t.* To load too heavily.

ŌVER-LOOK, *v. t.* To look over or beyond as from an elevated position; specifically, (a.) To inspect; hence, to review. (b.) To neglect; to pass by. (c.) To excuse; to pardon. (d.) To look over the shoulder of.

ŌVER-MAS'TER, *v. t.* To overpower; to subdue.

ŌVER-MATCH, *v. t.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue.

ŌVER-MATCH, *n.* One superior in power: one able to overcome.

ŌVER-MUCH, *adv.* In too great a degree. — *n.* More than sufficient.

ŌVER-NIGHT' (-nit'), *n.* The night following yesterday. — *adv.* During the night previous; last night.

ŌVER-PAY, *v. t.* [-PAID; -PAYING.] To pay too much or more than is due.

ŌVER-PLUS, *n.* [over and Lat. plus.] more.] That which remains after a supply; surplus.

ŌVER-POISE, *v. t.* To cut-weight.

ŌVER-POWER, *v. t. i.* 1. To affect with a power that cannot be borne. 2. To vanquish by force. [overwhelm.]

ŌVER-PRÉSS, *v. t.* To crush, to high a rate.

ŌVER-PRIZE, *v. t.* To prize at too high a rate. [ly.]

ŌVER-RATE, *v. t.* To rate too high.

ŌVER-REACH, *v. t. i.* 1. To reach or extend beyond. 2. To get the better of; to cheat.

ŌVER-RIDE, *v. t.* [-RODE; -RIDDEN; -RODE, or -RID; -RIDING.] 1. To ride beyond the strength of the horse. 2. To ride too far, or beyond. 3. To set aside or annul.

ŌVER-RULE, *v. t. i.* 1. To influence or control by predominant power. 2. To set aside, reject, annul, or rule against.

ŌVER-RUL'ING, *p. a.* Exerting superior and controlling power.

— *SYN.*— Prevailing; predominant; prevalent.

ŌVER-RUN, *v. t.* [-RAN; -RUN; -RUNNING.] 1. To run or spread over; to grow all over. 2. To overcome by an invasion. 3. To subdue; to oppress. 4. To change the arrangement of, as of type, and carry those of one line into another. — *v. i.* 1. To run over; to overflow. 2. (*Print.*) To extend beyond its due or desired length.

ŌVER-SEE, *v. t.* [-SAW; -SEEN; -SEEING.] To superintend; to overlook. [supervisor.]

ŌVER-SEER, *n.* A superintendent; a supervisor.

ŌVER-SÉT, *v. t. or i.* [-SET; -SETTING.] To turn on the side, or bottom upward. [shade.]

ŌVER-SHADE, *v. t.* To cover with shadow over; to overshadow. 2. To shelter; to protect.

ŌVER-SHOE (-shōo), *n.* A waterproof shoe, worn over another.

ŌVER-SHOOT, *v. t.* [-SHOT; -SHOOTING.] 1. To shoot beyond, as a mark. 2. To pass swiftly over.

Overshot wheel, one which is turned by water which shoots over, or flows upon the top of it.

ŌVER-SIGHT (ō'ver-sīt), *n.* 1. Watchful care. 2. An overlooking; omission. [or by.]

ŌVER-SLEEP, *v. t.* To sleep beyond.

ŌVER-SPREAD, *v. t.* [-SPREAD; -SPREADING.] 1. To spread, or to cover over. 2. To scatter over.

ŌVER-STATE, *v. t.* To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.

ŌVER-STÉP, *v. t.* To step over or beyond.

ŌVER-STRAIN, *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

ŌVERT, *a.* [O. Fr. *ouvert*, p. p. of *ouvrir*, to open.] 1. Open to view; public; apparent. 2. (*Law.*) Not covert; open; manifest.

ŌVER-TAKE, *v. t.* [-TOOK; -TAKEN; -TAKING.] 1. To come up with; to catch. 2. To come upon by surprise. [heavy a task on.]

ŌVER-TASK, *v. t.* To impose too

ŌVER-THROW, *v. t.* [-THREW;

-THROWN; -THROWING.] 1. To throw over; to turn upside down. 2. To ruin; to defeat utterly.

— *SYN.*— See DEMOLISH.

ŌVER-THROW' (119), *n.* State of being overturned.

— *SYN.*— Subversion; ruin; destruction; defeat; downfall.

ŌVERT-LY, *adv.* Publicly; openly.

ŌVER-TÖP, *v. t.* To exceed in height; to transcend; to excel.

ŌVER-TRÁDE, *v. t.* To purchase goods beyond the means of payment.

ŌVERT-ÜRE (58), *n.* [O. Fr. See OVERT.] 1. A proposal; an offer. 2. A topic or resolution proposed for consideration by a proper person or committee. 3. (*Mus.*) An introductory composition, for a full instrumental band.

ŌVER-TURN, *v. t. i.* 1. To turn or throw from a foundation. 2. To ruin; to destroy.

— *SYN.*— See DEMOLISH.

ŌVER-TURN' (119), *n.* State of being overturned; overthrow.

ŌVER-VÁL'UE, *v. t.* To value excessively.

ŌVER-WEEN, *v. i.* [See WEEN.] 1. To be too favorable or flattering in one's judgment. 2. To be arrogant in one's claims.

ŌVER-WEIGH' (-wā'), *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh.

ŌVER-WEIGHT' (-wāt'), *n. i.* Weight above what is required. 2. Preponderance.

ŌVER-WHÉLM, *v. t. i.* 1. To overwhelm and crush. 2. To immerse and bear down.

ŌVER-WHÉLMING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

ŌVER-WORK' (-wŭrk'), *v. i. & t.* [-WORKED, or -WROUGHT; -WORKING.] To work beyond the strength; to tire.

ŌVĒ'U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] Pertaining to an egg.

ŌVI-DŪCT, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, duct.] A passage for the egg from the ovary.

ŌVI-FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of an egg.

ŌVINE, *a.* [Lat. *ovinus*; *ovis*, sheep.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, sheep.

ŌVĪP'A-ROŪS, *a.* [Lat. *oviparus*; *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing eggs, from which young are hatched.

ŌVI-PO-SĪ'TION (-po-zish'un), *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, *positum*, to lay.] The laying of eggs, especially by insects.

ŌVĪ-SĀC, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and *saccus*, a sack.] The cavity in an ovary which contains the egg.

ŌVOID, { *a.* [Lat. *ovum*,

Ō-VOID'AL, } egg, and Gr. εἶδος, shape.] Having the shape of an egg.

ŌVO-LO, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg.] A round molding, the quarter of a circle.

ŌVULE, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. Ovoid.

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ovum, an egg.] Rudimentary state of a seed.

OVUM, *n.*; *pl.* *Ō'vā*. [Lat.] An egg. **ŌVE** (ō), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *āgan*, to have or possess.] 1. To be obliged or bound to pay. 2. To be obliged to ascribe to. — *v. i.* To be due to; to be the result of.

OWL, *n.* [A.-S. *ūle*.] A well-known nocturnal carnivorous bird.



Owl.

OWL'ER, *n.* One who conveys contraband goods.

OWL'ET, *n.* [Dim. of owl.] A little owl; also, an owl.

OWL'ING, *n.* The offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England contrary to the statute.

OWL'ISH, *a.* Resembling an owl.

OWN, *a.* [O. Eng. *owen*, A.-S. *āgen*, p. pr. of *āgan*, to possess.] Belonging to; peculiar. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To have a legal or rightful title to. 2. To acknowledge the possession of. 3. To avow as one's own.

OWN'ER, *n.* One who possesses; recognize; confers.

OWN'ER-SHIP, *n.* A rightful proprietor.

OWN'ER-SHIP, *n.* State of being an owner; proprietorship.

ŌX, *n.*; *pl.* *ŌX'EN* (Ōks'n). [A.-S. *oza*, *ohsa*.] A castrated male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds.

ŌX'ĀL'IC, *a.* [Gr. *ὄξαις*, a sort of sorsel, from *ὄξυς*, sharp.] Pertaining to sorrel.

ŌX'ID-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert into an oxide, as metals, &c.

ŌX'ID-Ā'TION, *n.* Operation of converting into an oxide.

ŌX'IDE, *n.* [See p. xx, § 161.] A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.

ŌX'ID-ĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert into an oxide, to oxidate.

ŌX'Y-ĜEN, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξυς*, sharp, acid, and *γενέω*, to generate; — as it was orig. supposed to be an essential part of every acid.] A gaseous element, which forms about 22 per cent. of the atmosphere. By composition with hydrogen, it forms water.

ŌX'Y-ĜEN-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to combine with oxygen.

ŌX'Y-ĜEN-Ā'TION, *n.* Act or process of combining with oxygen.

This word has been variously written *oxide*, *oxyd*, *oxyde*, and *oxid*. It was at first spelled *oxid*, the first syllable of Fr. *oxygene*, being prefixed to the last syllable of *acide*, to denote a substance, *not acid*, formed by the combination of some simple body with oxygen.

P.

P (pe) is the twelfth consonant, and the sixteenth letter of the alphabet. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 84, 85.

PĀB'U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *pabularis*.] Pertaining to, or affording, food.

PĀB'U-LŪM, *n.* [Lat., fr. *pascer*, to feed.] 1. Food. 2. Fuel.

PĀCE, *n.* [Lat. *passus*, orig. a stretching out of the feet in walking.] 1. A step; esp., the space between the two feet in walking, about 2½ feet. 2. Manner of walking; gait. 3. A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To go; to walk. 2. To walk slowly. 3. To move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse; to amble. — *v. t.* 1. To walk over with measured steps. 2. To measure by paces.

PĀ'ČER, *n.* One who, or a horse that, paces.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā, or **PĀ'ČĀ'Ā**, *n.* [Fr.] See **PĀSHA**. [*shalic*.]

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'LIČ (-shaw'-), *n.* Same as **PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'DERM**.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'DERM, *n.* [Gr. *παχύδερμος*, thick-skinned.] A non-ruminant hoofed animal, having a thick skin, as the elephant, &c.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'DERM'A-TOŪS, *a.* Pertaining to a pachyderm.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'IC, *a.* [Lat. *pacificus*; *pac*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.]

1. Suited to make peace. 2. Characterized by peace.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'Ī-ĈĀ'TION, or **PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'Ī-ĈĀ'TION**, *n.* Act of pacifying; reduction to a peaceful state.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'Ī-ĈĀ'TOR, or **PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'Ī-ĈĀ'TOR**, *n.* A peace-maker.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'Ī-ĈĀ-TO-RY (50), *a.* Tending to make peace.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'Ī-ĈĀ'TER, *n.* One who pacifies.

PĀ-ČĀ'Ā'Ī-ĈĀ'TĪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *pacificare*. See **PACIFIC**.] 1. To appease, as wrath or any violent passion. 2. To restore peace to.

PĀČEK, *n.* [Cf. **BAG**.] 1. A bundle or bale. 2. A number of connected or similar things; as, (a.) A set of playing cards. (b.) A number of dogs kept for hunting. 3. A large area of floating pieces of ice driven together. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make up into a bundle. 2. To fill or load. 3. To bring together unfairly, so as to attain some unjust end. 4. To send off; to dispatch. — *v. i.* 1. To form things into packs. 2. To admit of stowage. 3. To unite in bad measures. 4. To depart in haste.

PĀČEK'ĀLE, *n.* 1. A bundle; a pack; a bale. 2. A charge for packing goods.

PĀČEK'ĀT, *n.* [See **PACK**.] 1. A small pack. 2. A vessel for conveying dispatches and passengers or goods. —

ŌX'Y-ĜEN-ĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert into an oxide.

ŌX-ŪĜ'EN-ŌŪS, *a.* Pertaining to oxygen.

ŌX'Y-HŪ'DRO-ĜEN, *a.* Relating to a combination of oxygen and hydrogen.

ŌX'Y-MĒL, *n.* [Gr. *ὄξύμελι*; *ὄξυς*, acid, and *μέλι*, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

ŌX'Y-TŌNE, *a.* [Gr. *ὄξύτονος*; *ὄξυς*, sharp, and *τόνος*, tone.] Having an acute sound. — *n.* 1. An acute sound. 2. (*Gr. Gram.*) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

ŌY'ER, *n.* [Norm. Fr., hearing.] The hearing, as of a deed, bond, &c.

ŌY'ĒZ (ō'yēs), *interj.* [O. Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.] Hear; attend; — a term used by criers of courts to secure silence and attention before making a proclamation.

ŌYS'TER, *n.* [Lat. *ostrea*, Gr. *ὄστρεον*, allied to *ὄστρεον*, bone.] A mollusk having a bivalve shell, much used for food.

ŌYS'TER-PLĀNT, *n.* A plant, the root of which, when cooked, resembles the oyster in taste; salsify.

ŌY'ZŌNE, *n.* [Gr. *ὄζειν*, to smell, because it is attended by a peculiar smell.] Oxygen in an active or electro-negative state.

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PÄD'DING, *n.* 1. Act of making a pad. 2. Material with which a saddle, &c., is stuffed.

PÄD'DLE, *v. i.* [Dim. of *pad*, to go.] 1. To beat water with the hands or feet. 2. To propel a boat with a paddle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To propel by an oar or paddle. — *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A sort of short oar. 2. Blade of an oar or weapon. 3. One of the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel.

PÄD'DLE-WHEEL, *n.* A water-wheel used in propelling steamboats.

PÄD'DOCK, *n.* 1. [Augm. of A.-S. *padde*, frog, toad.] A large toad or frog. 2. [Corrupt. fr. *parrock*.] A small inclosure under pasture.

PÄD'DY, *n.* [From St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] An Irishman; — in joke or contempt.

PÄD'DÖCK, *n.* [Prob. because it was originally a lock for a gate opening to a *pad* or path.] A lock having a semicircular link jointed at one end. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten with a padlock; to shut; to confine.

PÄD'U'-SOY' (or *päd'u-soi*), *n.* [Prob. from *Padua*, in Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A kind of silk stuff.

PÄ'AN, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *παῖν*, a hymn, orig. in honor of *Παῖν*, or Apollo.] A loud and joyous song; a song of triumph.

PÄ'O-NY, *n.* See **PEONY**.

PÄ'GAN, *n.* [Lat. *paganus*, a countryman, villager.] One who worships false gods.

SYN. — Gentle; heathen; idolater. — *Gentile* was applied to the other nations of the earth as opposed to the Jews. *Pagan* was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the *villagers*, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted. *Heathen* has the same origin. *Pagan* is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while *heathen* embraces all who practice idolatry.

— *a.* Pertaining to the worship or worshippers of false gods; heathen; heathenish.

PÄ'GAN-ISM, *n.* Heathenism.

PÄ'GAN-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render pagan or heathenish.

PÄGE, *n.* 1. [L. Lat. *pagus*, fr. Gr. *παῖος*, dim. of *παῖς*, a boy, servant.] A youthful attendant on a great person, or a legislative body. 2. A contrivance to hold up the skirt of a lady's dress. 3. [Lat. *pagina*, from Lat. *pagere*, to fasten, compose.] One side of a leaf. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To number the pages of.

PÄ&'EANT (pä'jant or pä'jant), *n.* [Prob. fr. A.-S. *præcand*, deceiving, as by false appearances.] 1. Something showy, without stability. 2. A spectacle or pompous exhibition.

PÄ&'EANT-RY (pä'jant- or pä'jant-), *n.* Pompous exhibition or spectacle; show.

PÄ&'I-NAL, *a.* [See **PAGE**.] Consisting of pages.

PÄ&'ING, *n.* The marking of the pages of a book.

PA-GÖ'DÄ, *n.* [Hind. *butkadah*, a house of idols.] An Eastern temple in which idols are worshipped.

PÄIL, *n.* [L. Ger. *balje*, D. *balie*.] An open vessel for water, milk, &c.

PÄIN, *n.* [Lat. *pæna*, Gr. *πῶνί*.] 1. Punishment suffered or denounced. 2. Sensation of uneasiness; bodily distress; suffering. 3. Mental distress. 4. Labor; toilsome effort; chiefly in the plural.

— *SYN.* Pains, as used in this sense, although really in the plural, is commonly used as a singular noun.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To afflict or render uneasy in body or mind.

SYN. — To trouble; distress; torment.

PÄIN'FUL, *a.* 1. Full of pain; occasioning distress. 2. Requiring labor; difficult.

PÄIN'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a painful manner.

PÄIN'FUL-NESS, *n.* Uneasiness or distress.

PÄIN'NIM (pä'nim), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *paynim*, fr. Lat. *paganus*. See **PAGAN**.] A pagan; an infidel.

PÄIN'LESS, *a.* Free from pain or trouble.

PÄINS, *n.* Care; trouble. See **PAIN**.

PÄINS'TÄK-ING, *a.* Sparing no pains. — *n.* Careful and conscientious exertion.

PÄINT, *n.* 1. Coloring matter used in painting; pigment. 2. A cosmetic. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *peindre*, *peint*, fr. Lat. *pingere*, *pictum*.] 1. To apply paint to; to color. 2. To represent by means of colors. 3. To describe vividly; to delineate.

SYN. — To color; picture; portray.

— *v. i.* 1. To practice painting. 2. To color one's face.

PÄINT'ER, *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to paint. 2. [Cf. Fr. *peintre*, a net, snare, *peinte*, a lace, cord.] A rope to fasten a boat.

PÄINT'ING, *n.* 1. Act of laying on colors. 2. Art of representing objects by means of colors; also, vivid description. 3. A painted picture.

PÄIR (4), *n.* [Lat. *par*, from *par*, a., equal.] Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, or used together; a couple; a brace. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. 2. To suit.

To *pair off*, to make an arrangement which votes, &c., of both are withheld.

PÄL'ACE, *n.* [Lat. *palatium*, fr. *Palatium*, a hill in Rome, on which Augustus had his residence.] A magnificent house for an emperor, a king, &c.

PÄL'A-DIN, *n.* [L. Lat. *palatinus*; *palatium*, palace.] An eminent knight.

PÄL'AN-KEEN' (-kén'), *n.* [Javan. *päl'an-quin'*, *pälängki*, Hind. *päl'ki*.] A covered carriage used in the East, borne on men's shoulders.



Pagoda.

PÄL'A-TA-BLE, *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.

PÄL'A-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or uttered by the aid of, the palate. — *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

PÄL'ATE, *n.* [Lat. *palatum*.] 1. The roof of the mouth. 2. Relish; taste. 3. Mental relish.

PA-LÄ'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, a palace.

PA-LÄ'TI-NATE, *n.* Province of a pal-

PÄL'A-TINE, *a.* 1. [Lat. *palatinus*, fr. *palatum*, palace.] Pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace. 2. Pertaining to the palace. — *n.* A count possessing royal jurisdiction.

PA-LÄ'VER, *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, a word, from Gr. *παρὰβολή*, a comparison, a parable.] 1. Idle talk; flattery. 2. A conference. — *v. t.* or *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To use idle, deceitful talk.

PÄLE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Fr. *päle*, Lat. *palidus*.] Not ruddy or fresh of color; dusky white. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To turn pale. — *n.* [A.-S., fr. Lat. *pallus*.] 1. A pointed stake; a picket. 2. An inclosing boundary; a fence. 3. An inclosure; a limited territory. 4. One of the greater ordinaries. — *v. t.* To inclose with pales or stakes.

PÄLE'LY (109), *adv.* Wanly; not

PÄLE'NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being pale; defect of color; want.

PÄLE-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, and *γράφειν*, to write.] 1. An ancient manner of writing. 2. The deciphering of ancient documents.

PÄLE-ÖL'O-GÛST, *n.* One conversant

PÄLE-ÖL'O-GÛY, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities.

PÄLE-ON-TÖL'O-GÛY, *n.* [Gr. *παλαιός*, ancient, *ὄντα*, beings, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of fossil organic remains.

PA-LÉS'TRÄ, *n.* [Gr. *παλαίστρα*, from *παλαίω*, to wrestle.] (*Antiq.*) (*a.*) A wrestling.

PA-LÉS'TRI-AN, *a.* Relating to the

PA-LÉS'TRIC, *n.* } exercise of wrestling.

PÄL'ETTE, *n.* [Fr.]

A thin oval tablet, on which a painter mixes his pigments.



Palette.

PÄL'FREY (päw'frý), *n.* [Lat. *parascereus*, a horse for extraordinary occasions, from Gr. *παρα*, along, beside, and Lat. *scereus*, a post-horse.] 1. A saddle-horse for the road. 2. A small horse for ladies.

PA-LIL'O-GÛY, *n.* [Gr. *παλλογία*, *πάλλω*, again, and *λόγος*, speech.] Repetition of a word, &c., for greater energy.

PÄL'IMP-SËST (84), *n.* [Gr. *παλίμψιστος*, scratched or scraped again.] A manuscript written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

PÄL'IN-DRÖME, *n.* [Gr. *παλίνδρομος*

running back again.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward.

PALING, *n.* Pales in general; a fence of pales.

PÁL'I-SÁDE', *n.* [L. Lat. *pallissata*; Lat. *palus*, a stake, pale.] A strong, sharp stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground; also, a fence formed of such stakes.

PÁL'ISH, *a.* Somewhat pale.

PALL (pawl), *n.* [Lat. *pallium*.] 1. A cloak; a mantle. 2. A consecrated vestment in the form of a scarf. 3. A large, black cloth thrown over a coffin. — *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *pale*, *palte*, *pale*, wan.] To become rapid or insipid.

PÁL-LÁ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, Pallas.] 1. A statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy. 2. Something that affords effectual defense. 3. A certain metal.

PÁL'LET, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *pala*, a shovel.] 1. A palette. 2. A wooden instrument used by potters, &c. 3. A lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, &c. 4. [From Lat. *palea*, chaff.] A small, rude bed.

PÁL'LI-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *palliare*, -atum, to clothe, cover; *pallium*, a cloak, mantle.] To cover with excuse; to soften by favorable representations.

SYN.—To extenuate.—We *extenuate* a crime when we endeavor to show that it is less than has been supposed; we *palliate* a crime when we endeavor to cover or conceal its enormity, at least in part.

PÁL'LI-ÁTION, *n.* Concealment or extenuation of the most flagrant circumstances of an offense.

PÁL'LI-A-TIVE, *a.* 1. Serving to extenuate; palliating. 2. Relieving, as pain. — *n.* That which extenuates.

PÁL'LID, *a.* [Lat. *pallidus*.] Pale; wan.

PÁL'LID-NESS, *n.* Paleness; wan.

PÁL'L-MÁL'L (pél-mél'), *n.* [O. Fr. *palemall*, from *it. palla*, a ball, and *mali*, fr. Lat. *malleus*, a mallet.] An old game in which a ball was driven with a mallet through an arch.

PÁL'LOR, *n.* [Lat.] Paleness.

PÁL'M (pám), *n.* [Lat. *palma*, Gr. *πάλαμ*.] 1. Inner part of the hand. 2. A hand's breadth; a measure of length equal to 4 or sometimes to 3 inches. 3. Broad part of the horns of a deer. 4. An instrument to force a needle through canvas. 5. A perennial endogenous tree. 6. A token of success or triumph. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To conceal in the hand. 2. To impose by fraud.

PÁL'MAR, { *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, from
PÁL'MA-RY, } *palma*, palm of the
hand.] Having the breadth of a palm.
PÁL'MA-RY, *a.* Worthy of the palm;
palmy; chief.

PÁL'MATE, { *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, fr.
PÁL'MA-TED, } *palma*, palm of the

hand.] Having the shape of the hand, with the fingers spread.

PÁL'MER (pám'er), *n.* One who bore a branch of palm in token of having visited the Holy Land.

PÁL-MÉT'TO, *n.* [Dim.

of Lat. *palma*, a palm.] A species of palm-tree.

PÁL-MÍFER-ŪS, *a.*

[Lat. *palmyfer*; *palma*, a palm, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing palms.

PÁL'MI-PÉD, *a.* [Lat. *palmypes*, -pedis, broad-footed; *palma*, palm of the hand,

and *pes*, a foot.] Web-footed.

PÁL'MIS-TER, *n.* [Lat. *palma*, palm of the hand.] One who practices palmistry.

PÁL'MIS-TRY, *n.* [See *supra*.] Art of telling fortunes by the lines in the palm of the hand.

PÁL'M-SŪN'DAY (pám'sūn'dý), *n.* The Sunday next before Easter. See Matthew, xxi. 8.

PÁL'MY (pám'y), *a.* Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

PÁL'PA-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

PÁL'PA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *palpabilis*, fr. *palpare*, to stroke.] 1. Capable of being felt. 2. Plain; obvious.

PÁL'PA-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

PÁL'PA-BLY, *adv.* In a palpable manner.

PÁL'PA-TION, *n.* [See PALPABLE.] Act of touching or feeling.

PÁL'PE-BRAL, *a.* [Lat. *palpebralis*; *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow.

PÁL'PE-BROŪS, *a.* Having large eye-lids.

PÁL'PI-TÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *palpiare*, -atum, intensive form of *palpare*.] To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; to flutter.

PÁL'PI-TÁTION, *n.* A violent, irregular beating of the heart.

PÁL'SGRÁVE (pawíz'-) *n.* [Ger. *pfalzgräf*, from *pfalz*, palace, and *graf*, a count.] A count who has the superintendence of the king's palace.

PÁL'SGRA-VINE, *n.* Consort of a paigraive.

PÁL'SIC-AL, *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

PÁL'SIED (pawl'zid), *p. a.* Affected with palsy.

PÁL'SY, *n.* [Contr. fr. *paralysis*.] Paralysis. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To paralyze.

PÁL'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See PALTRY.] To act insincerely; to trifle; to haggle.

PÁL'TRI-NESS, *n.* State of being paltry.

PÁL'TRY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [L. Ger. *paltry*, ragged.] Destitute of worth; characterized by meanness.

SYN.—See CONTEMPTIBLE.

PA-LŪ'DAL, *a.* [Lat. *palius*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

PÁL'Y, *a.* [From *pale*, *a.*] Pale. [Poet.]



Palmetto.

PÁM'PER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *pampere*, to cover with vine-leaves; hence, to nurse into luxuriant growth.] To feed to the full; to glut.

PÁM'PHLET, *n.* [O. Fr. *palme*, palm of the hand, and *feuille*, a leaf; or from Lat. *pagina filata*, a threaded page.] A sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together, but not bound. [pamphlets.]

PÁM'PHLET-BER, *n.* A writer of

PÁN, *n.* [A.-S. *panne*.] 1. A shallow, open dish or vessel. 2. Part of a flint-lock to hold the priming. 3. Hard stratum of earth below the soil.

PÁN'A-CÉ'A, *n.* [Gr. *πανέκτα*; *πανακός*, all-healing.] A remedy for all diseases.

PA-NÁ'DA, } *n.* [Lat. *panis*, bread.]
PA-NÁ'DE, } Bread boiled in water
PA-NÁ'DO, } and sweetened.

PÁN'EÁKE, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on a griddle.

PÁN'ERE-AS, or **PÁN'ERE-AS**, *n.* [Gr. *πάγκρεας*; *pán*, all, and *kréas*, flesh.]

A gland in the abdomen, beneath the stomach; the sweetbread.

PÁN'ERE-ÁTIC, *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

PÁN'DÉ'AN, *a.* [From *Pán*.] Relat-

PÁN'DECT, *n.* [Gr. *πανδέκτος*, all-receiving, all-containing.] 1. A treatise containing the whole of any science. 2. *pl.* The digested code of Roman civil law of Justinian.

PÁN'DE-MŌNI-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *πᾶν*, all, and *δαίμων*, demon.] Council-chamber of demons or evil spirits.

PÁN'DER, *n.* [From *Panduros*, who procured for Troilus the love of Chryseis.] 1. A pimp; a procurer. 2.

A minister to the evil passions of another. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To procure the gratification of the lust of.

— *v. i.* To minister to the lusts or passions of others.

PÁN'DŌRE, or **PÁN'DŌRE**, *n.* [See BANDORE.] An instrument of music of the lute kind.

PÁNE, *n.* [Lat. *pannus*, a cloth, flannel.] 1. Distinct patch or compartment. 2. Square plate of glass.

PÁN'E-ĜYR'IC, *n.* [Gr. *πανηγυρικός*, sc. λόγος.] An oration in praise of some person or achievement; eulogium; eulogy.

SYN.—See EULOGY.

PÁN'E-ĜYR'IC, } *a.* Containing
PÁN'E-ĜYR'IC-AL, } praise; encom-
mistic. } [To praise highly.]

PÁN'EL, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *pan*, skirt, side. See *PANE*.] 1. A compartment, as in doors, &c. 2. A thin board on which a picture is painted. 3. A schedule of the names of persons summoned as jurors; hence, the whole jury. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To form with panels.

PÁNG, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *pyngan*, to prick.] A momentary and violent pain.

PÁN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πανικός*, belonging to Pan, because a sudden fright was ascribed to Pan.] Extreme, sudden,

ŌR, DŌ, WŌLF, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ċ, Ğ, soft; Ċ, Ğ, hard; AŌ; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

and causeless; — said of fright. — *n.* A sudden fright without real or sufficient cause.

PAN'IC-GRASS, *n.* A plant; oatmeal.

PAN'IC-LE, *n.* [Lat. *panicula*, a tuft on plants.] A form of inflorescence, as in oats.

PAN-NADER, *n.* [O. Fr., fr. *panader*, to prance.] The prance.

PAN'NIER (pán'yer or pán'ni-er), *n.* [Lat. *panarium*, a bread basket.] A wicker-basket for carrying fruit, &c., on a horse.

PAN'O-PLY, *n.* [Gr. *πανοπλία*; *pás, pán*, all, and *οπλον*, tool, arms.] A full suit of defensive armor.

PAN'O-RÁ'MÁ, or PAN'O-RÁ'MÁ, *n.* [Gr. *pás, pán*, all, and *οραμα*, a view.] 1. A complete view. 2. A picture unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

PAN'O-RÁ'M'IC, } a. Pertaining to,
PAN'O-RÁ'M'IC-AL, } or resembling, a panorama.

PAN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, thought, pansy.] A plant and flower; the garden violet.

PANT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. W. *panit*, to depress, *panit*, a depression.] 1. To breathe quickly; to gasp. 2. To be overpowered with eagerness or longing. 3. To throb, as the heart, in terror, &c. — *n.* 1. A quick breathing. 2. A violent palpitation.


PAN'TA-LÉTS', *n. pl.* [Dim. of *pantaloons*.] Loose drawers worn by children and women; or the lower part of such a garment, often made in separate pieces.

PAN'TA-LOONS', *n. pl.* [From It. *Pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece.] Long, loose coverings for the legs reaching from the waist to the heel; trousers.

PAN'THE-ISM, *n.* [Gr. *pás, pán*, all, and *θεός*, god.] The doctrine that the universe is God. [pantheism.]

PAN'THE-IST, *n.* One who holds to PAN'THE-IST'IC, } a. Pertaining to
PAN'THE-IST'IC-AL, } to, or founded in, pantheism.

PAN'THE'ON, or PAN'THE-ON, *n.* [Gr. *πάνθειον*, also *πάνθειον*, fr. *pás, pán*, all, and *θεός*, a god.] A temple dedicated to all the gods.

PAN'THER, *n.* [Gr. *πανθήρ*. Cf. Skr. *pandariká*, a leopard.] 1. A fierce, dark-colored variety of Panther.  2. The American tiger, a feline mammal of several species.

PAN-TO-FLE (-tō'fl), *n.* [Upper Ger. *band-lasfel*, a wooden sole (*lafel*) with a leather string (*band*) to put the foot through.] A slipper for the foot.

PAN'TO-GRÁPH, *n.* [Gr. *pás, παντός*, all, and *γράφειν*, to write.] An instrument for copying on the same, or a different scale.

PAN-TO-MIME, *n.* [Gr. *παντομίμος*,

lit. all-imitating.] 1. One who acts his part by mute gesticulation. 2. A theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.

PAN'TO-MÍM'IC, } a. Representing
PAN'TO-MÍM'IC-AL, } characters and actions by dumb show.

PAN'TRY, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] An apartment in which provisions are kept.

PAP, *n.* 1. [Cf. Lat. *papilla*.] A nipple; a teat. 2. [D. *pap*, Lat. *papa, pappa*.] Soft food for infants; hence, nourishment; support. [children.]

PA-PÁ', *n.* Father; — a word used by PÁ'PA-CY, *n.* [L. Lat. *papatus*, from Lat. *papa*, a father, a bishop, the pope.] Office of the pope; papal authority or jurisdiction. [ish.]

PÁ'PAL, *a.* Relating to the pope; pop-PÁ'PAL-IZE, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To conform to popery.

PA-PÁV'ER-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *papaverus*; *papaver*, the poppy.] Resembling the poppy.

PA-PÁW', *n.* [Malay. *pápaya*.] A tree and its fruit, of warm countries.

PÁ'PER, *n.* [From *papyrus*. See PÁPYRUS.] 1. A substance to be written or printed on, to be used in wrapping, &c. 2. A single sheet or piece of such substance. 3. A printed or written instrument. 4. A newspaper; a journal. 5. Notes; bills of exchange. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with paper. 2. To inclose in paper.

PÁ'PER-HÁNG'INGS, *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with figures for covering walls.

PA-PÉS'CENT, *a.* Containing, or like, PÁPIER-MACHÉ (páp'yá-má'shú), *n.* [Fr.; lit. chewed or mashed paper.] A hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.

PA-PÍL'IO-NÁ'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling the butterfly.

PA-PÍL'LÁ, *n.*; *pl.* PA-PÍL'LÉ. [Lat.] A minute elevation of the surface of the skin or tongue, &c.

PÁ'PIL-LA-RY, } a. Pertaining
PÁ'PIL-LÓSE' (125), } to, or resembling, the nipples or the papillæ.

PÁ'PIL-LÓTE, *n.* [Fr., either fr. *papier*, paper, or fr. *papillon*, butterfly, on account of their resemblance to a butterfly.] A paper on which ladies roll up their hair.

PÁ'PIST, *n.* [See POPE.] A Roman Catholic; — an opprobrious term.

PA-PÍST'IC, } a. Pertaining to
PA-PÍST'IC-AL, } popery; popish.

PÁ'PIST-RY, *n.* Popery.

PA-PÓOSE', } n. An Indian babe or
PAP-PÓOSE', } young child.

PAP-PÓSE', } a. [Lat. *pappus*, a woolly
PÁ'PPOUS, } or hairy seed.] Downy, as the seeds of certain plants.

PA-PÝRUS, *n.*; *pl.* PA-PÝRI. [Lat.; Gr. *πάπυρος*.] A reed from which the ancients made a sort of paper.

PÁR, *n.* [Lat. *par*, equal.] 1. State of equality; value expressed in the words of any certificate of value. 2.

Equality of condition or circumstances.

PÁR'-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *παράβολή*, a comparison.] An allegory from which a moral is drawn.

PA-RÁB'O-LÁ, *n.*; *pl.* PARÁB'O-LÁS. [N. Lat.; — because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone. See *supra*.] The section of a cone made by cutting it with a plane parallel to one Parabola. 

PÁR'-BÖL'IC, } a. 1. Expressed
PÁR'-BÖL'IC-AL, } by parable. 2. Having the form or nature of a parabola.

PA-RÁB'O-LOID, *n.* [Gr. *παράβολή*, parabola, and *είδος*, form.] The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis.

PÁR'-CÉN'TRIC, } a. [Gr. *παρά*,
PÁR'-CÉN'TRIC-AL, } beside, beyond, and *κέντρον*, center.] Deviating from centrality.

PA-RÁCH'RO-NISM, *n.* [Gr. *παρά*, beyond, and *χρόνος*, time.] An error in chronology, by which a date is made later than it really was.

PÁR'-CHUTE (-shüt, 110), *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, a fall.] A contrivance somewhat like an umbrella, to prevent a too rapid descent from a balloon. 

PÁR'-CLÉTE, *n.* [Gr. *παράκλητος*, fr. *παράκαλεῖν*, to exhort, encourage.] The Comforter or Intercessor; — applied to the Holy Spirit.

PA-RÁDE', *n.* [Lat. *parare*, *paratum*, to provide.] 1. Pompous exhibition. 2. Military display; also, the place where such display is held.

SYN. — Ostentation. — *Parade* is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; *ostentation* more generally indicates a *parade* of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To show off. 2. To assemble and array in military order.

PÁR'-DÍGM (-dím), *n.* [Gr. *παράδειγμα*, fr. *παράδεικνύειν*, to set up as an example.] An example of a word, as a verb, noun, &c., conjugated, declined, compared, &c.

PÁR'-DÍSE, *n.* [Gr. *παράδεισος*, fr. Skr. *parádisa*, a foreign land, the most beautiful land.] 1. The garden of Eden. 2. A place of bliss. 3. Heaven.

PÁR'-DI-SÁF-AL, *a.* Pertaining to paradise, or to a place of felicity.

PÁR'-DÖX, *n.* [Gr. *παράδοξον*; *παρά*, beside, contrary to, and *δόξα*, opinion.] A proposition seemingly absurd, yet true in fact.

PÁR'-DÖX'IC-AL, *a.* Having the nature of a paradox. [doxical manner.]

PÁR'-DÖX'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.

PÁR'-AF-FINE, *n.* [Lat. *parum*, too

little, and *affinis*, akin.] A white, translucent substance used for making candles. It has its name from its resemblance to chemical action.

PÁR'A-GŌ'ŪĒ, n. [Gr. *παρωγή*, fr. *παράγω*, to protract.] Addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

PÁR'A-GŌG'ŪĒ, a. Pertaining to, **PÁR'A-GŌG'ŪĒ-AL, a.** or constituting, a paragoge.

PÁR'A-GŌN, n. [Sp. *paragon*, from *para con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern by way of distinction, implying superior excellence.

PÁR'A-GRÁPI, n. [Gr. *παράγραφος*, (sc. *γραμμή*), a stroke drawn in the margin.] 1. A character [¶], used as a reference, or to mark a division. 2. A portion of a writing relating to a particular point. 3. A notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper.

PÁR'A-GRÁPI'IC, a. Consisting of paragraphs.

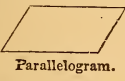
PÁR'AL-LÁĒ'TIC, a. Pertaining **PÁR'AL-LÁĒ'TIC-AL, a.** to the parallel of a heavenly body.

PÁR'AL-LÁX, n. [Gr. *παράλαξις*, fr. *παράλασσειν*, to alter a little.] Difference between the position of a body as seen from the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point.

PÁR'AL-LEL, a. [Gr. *παράλληλος*; *παρά*, beside, and *άλληλων*, of one another.] Parallel lines. 1. Equally distant in all parts. 2. Having the same direction or tendency. 3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars. — *n.* 1. A line equidistant in all its parts from another. 2. A circle on a globe, marking latitude. 3. Resemblance; likeness. 4. A comparison made. 5. Counterpart. 6. A wide trench between batteries and approaches. 7. A sign of reference (thus, ||). — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] 1. To cause to be parallel. 2. To resemble in all essential points.

PÁR'AL-LEL-ĪSM, n. State of being parallel; comparison; resemblance.

PÁR'AL-LEL'O-GRÁM, n. [Gr. *παράλληλογράμμον*, fr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, and *γραμμή*, a stroke, line.] A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel.



Parallelogram.

PÁR'AL-LEL'O-PĪ'PED, n. [Gr. *παράλληλεπίπεδον*, fr. *παράλληλος*, parallel, and *επίπεδον*, a plane surface.] A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms.



Parallelepiped.

PÁR'AL-LEL'O-PĪP'E-DŌN (110), n. A parallelepiped.

PÁ-RĀL'O-GĪSM, n. [Gr. *παράλογισμός*; *παράλογίζεσθαι*, to reason falsely.] A reasoning which is false in point of form.

PÁ-RĀL'O-GŪY, n. False reasoning.

PÁ-RĀL'ŪY-SĪS, n. [Gr. *παράλυσις*; *παράλυναι*, to loosen, disable at the side.] Loss of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy.

PĀR'A-LŪT'IC, a. Affected with paralysis. — *n.* One who has the palsy.

PĀR'A-LŪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To affect with paralysis; to palsy.

PĀR'A-MOUNT (110), a. [O. Fr. *paramont*, above, fr. *par*, through, thoroughly, and *amont*, upward.] Superior to all others; of highest rank.

SYN. — Principal; pre-eminent; chief. — *n.* Highest in rank or order; chief.

PĀR'A-MOUR, n. [Fr. *par amour*, i. e., by or with love.] A lover of either sex; a wooer or a mistress; — in a bad sense.

PĀR'A-NŪMPH, n. [Gr. *παρὰνύμφος*; *παρά*, beside, and *νύμφη*, a bride.] A bride-man or bride-maid.

PĀR'A-PĒT, n. [It. *parapetto*, from *parare*, to ward off, and *petto*, the breast.] A wall or rampart for defense; a breast-work.

PĀR'A-PHER-NĀ'LĪ-Ā, n. pl. [Gr. *παράφερνα*; *παρά*, beyond, and *φέρω*, dowry.] 1. Goods of a wife beyond her dowry. 2. Ornaments; trappings.

PĀR'A-PHRĀSE, n. [Gr. *παράφρασις*, from *παρά*, beside, and *φράζειν*, to speak.] A re-statement of a text, or passage in other words. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude. — *v. i.* To interpret or explain amply.

PĀR'A-PHRĀST, n. One who paraphrases.

PĀR'A-PHRĀST'IC, a. Not verb-

PĀR'A-PHRĀST'IC-AL, a. al or literal; diffuse; free.

PĀR'A-PLĒ'Ē'Ī-Ā, n. [Ionic Gr. *παρὰ-πλεῖ'ε'ἰ*,] *n.* Palsy of the lower half of the body.

PĀR'A-QUĒT' (-kēt'), n. A small species of parrot.

PĀR'A-SE-LĒ'NE, n.; pl. PĀR'A-SE-LĒ'NĒE. [Gr. *παρά*, beside, and *σελήνη*, moon.] A luminous circle encompassing the moon.

PĀR'A-SĪTE, n. [Gr. *παράσιτος*, lit., eating beside, or at the table of another.] 1. A hanger-on; a dependent companion and flatterer. 2. A plant or animal that grows and lives on another.

PĀR'A-SĪT'IC, a. Of the nature **PĀR'A-SĪT'IC-AL, a.** of a parasite; fawning; wheedling.

PĀR'A-SŌL (110), n. [Fr., fr. *parer*, to ward off, and Lat. *sol*, the sun.] A small umbrella to defend the face from the sun. [sol.]

PĀR'A-SOL-ĒTTE', n. A small **PĀR'BOIL, v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. from Eng. *part* and *boil*.] To cook partially by boiling.

PĀR'CEL (colloq. pār'sl), n. [Fr. *parcelle*, dim. of *part*, a part.] 1. Any mass or quantity. 2. A bundle; a package. 3. (*Law*.) A part; a portion. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To distribute by lots.

PĀR'CE-NAR-Y, n. Coheirship.

PĀR'CE-NER, n. [Norm. & O. Fr. *parçonner*, fr. *parzon*, *parzun*, portion.] A co-heir; a joint-heir.

PĀRCH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Perh. fr. Lat. *perarescere*, to grow very dry.] To burn the surface of; to scorch. — *v. i.* To be scorched.

PĀRCH'MENT, n. [Gr. *περγαμήνη*, fr. *Περγαμῆνός*, of Pergamus, where it was invented.] Skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

PĀRD, n. [Gr. *πάρδος*.] The leopard; any spotted beast.

PĀR'DON, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *perdonare*, from Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *donare*, to give.] 1. To refrain from exacting as a penalty. 2. To suffer to pass without punishment.

SYN. — To forgive; absolve; excuse; remit; acquit.

— *n.* 1. Remission of a penalty. 2. Release of an offense.

SYN. — See FORTIVENESS.

PĀR'DON-A-BLE, a. Admitting of pardon; excusable.

PĀR'DON-A-BLY, adv. So as to admit of pardon.

PĀR'DON-ER, n. One who forgives.

PĀRE (4), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] 1. To cut or shave off the surface of. 2. To diminish by little and little.

PĀR'WĒ-GŌR'IC, a. [Gr. *παρηγορικός*; *παρηγορέω*, to console.] Mitigating; assuaging pain. — *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

PĀR'ENT (improperly pron. pā'rent), n. [Lat. *parens*, *parentis*, for *pariens*, begetting.] 1. A father or mother. 2. That which produces.

SYN. — Cause; source; origin; producer; creator.

PĀR'ENT-AGE, n. Extraction; stock.

PĀR'ENT'AL, a. Relating to, or becoming, parents; tender; affectionate.

PĀR'ENTHE-SĪS, n.; pl. PĀR'ENTHĒ-SĒS. [Gr. *παρῆνθεσις*, fr. *παρῆνθεῖν*, to insert.] 1. A word or sentence, in the midst of another, inclosed within curved lines or dashes. 2. Sign of a parenthesis, thus ().

PĀR'EN-THĒT'IC, a. 1. Pertain-

PĀR'EN-THĒT'IC-AL, a. ing to a parenthesis. 2. Using or containing parentheses.

PĀR'ĒT, n. [Lat. *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Plaster for covering the walls, ceilings, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To plaster, as walls.

PĀR-HĒ'LI-ŌN (or par-hē'l'yun), n.; pl. PĀR-HĒ'LI-Ā (or par-hē'yā). [Gr. *παρήλιον*; *παρά*, beside, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] A mock sun.

PĀRĪ-AH, or PĀRĪ-AH, n. [Hind. *pāhārīyā*, a mountaineer, as the primitive inhabitants, vanquished and degraded, were driven into the mountains.] One belonging to the lowest class in parts of India; hence, an outcast.

PĀRĪ-AN (89), n. 1. A native of Paros. 2. A fine quality of porcelain clay, resembling Parian marble.

PA-RĪ'E-TAL, *a.* [Lat. *parietalis*; *paries*, a wall.] 1. Pertaining to a wall. 2. Pertaining to buildings or the care of them.

PĀR'ING, *n.* That which is pared off.

PĀR'ISH, *n.* [Lat. *parochia*, Gr. *παροικία*, fr. *παρά*, beside, and *οἶκος*, a house.] 1. Precinct of a secular priest or ecclesiastical society. 2. Any religious society. [Amer.] — *a.* Relating to a parish.

PA-RĪSH'ION-ER, *n.* One who belongs to a parish.

PĀR'I-SYL-LĀB'E'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *par*,
PĀR'I-SYL-LĀB'E'IC-AL, } *paris*, equal,
and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having the same number of syllables.

PĀR'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *paritas*.] Equality or equivalence; close correspondence; analogy.

PĀRK, *n.* [A. S. *pearruc*, from Goth. *baigan*, to save, keep.] 1. A tract of ground for the preservation of game, or for walking, riding, &c. 2. A group of cannon or of wagons. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose in a park.

PĀR'LANÇE, *n.* [O. Fr. *parlaner*, fr. *parler*, to speak.] Discourse; talk; phrase.

PĀR'LEY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *parler*, fr. *parabola*, a comparison, L. Lat., a sentence, a word. See PAR-ABLE.] To confer with another; specifically, with an enemy. — *n.* Mutual discourse; specifically, a conference between antagonists.

PĀR'LIA-MENT, *n.* [Fr. *parlement*, fr. *parler*. See *supra*.] The legislative assembly of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of some of the dependencies of the British crown.

PĀR'LIA-MENT-ĀRI-AN, *n.* One who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

PĀR'LIA-MĒNTĀ-RY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or done by, parliament. 2. According to the usage of legislative bodies.

PĀR'LOR, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, fr. *parler*, to speak.] A room for society and conversation, or for family use.

PA-RŌ'CHI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *parochia*. See PARISH.] Belonging to a parish.

PĀR'O-DĪST, *n.* One who writes a parody.

PĀR'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *παρωδία*; *παρά*, beside, and *ὄδῃ*, a song.] A burlesque poetical composition, in which what is written on one subject is applied to another. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To burlesque in verse.

PA-RŌ'LE, } *n.* [Fr. *parole*. See PA-
PA-RŌ'LE, } LEY.] 1. Oral declaration. 2. Word of honor; pledged faith. 3. A kind of countersign. — *a.* Oral; not written.

PĀR'O-NO-MĀ'SI-Ā (-mā'zhī-ā), *n.* [Gr. *παρονοασία*; *παρονοάζειν*, to form a word by a slight change.] A play upon words; punning.

PĀR'O-NYM, } *n.* A paronymous
PĀR'O-NYME, } word.

PA-RŌN'Y-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. *παρώνυμος*;

παρά, near, and *ὄνομα*, a name.] Having a similar sound, but of different spelling and meaning.

PĀR'O-QUĒT (11), *n.* [See PARROT.] A small bird, allied to the macaw.

PA-RŌT'ID, *n.* [Gr. *παρωτίς*, *-rōtos*, fr. *παρά*, near, and *ὄτις*, *ὄτος*, the ear.] The salivary gland nearest the ear. — *a.* Pertaining to the parotid.

PĀR'OX-YSM, *n.* [Gr. *παροξυσμός*, fr. *παροξύνειν*, to irritate.] 1. The fit or exacerbation of a disease that has decided remissions. 2. Any sudden and violent action.

PĀR'OX-Ys'MAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, paroxysms.

PAR-QUET' (par-kā' or par-kēt'), *n.* [Fr. See PARQUETRY.] Seats, or the whole lower floor of a theater, behind the orchestra.

PĀR-QUET-RY, *n.* [Fr. *parqueterie*, fr. *parquet*, French inlaid floor, flooring.] Joinery, consisting of inlaid work, used especially for floors.

PAR-QUĒTE' (-kēt'), *n.* Same as PARQUET.

PĀR'RA-KEET', *n.* See PAROQUET.

PĀR'RI-ČĪD'AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or committing, parricide.

PĀR'RI-ČĪDE, *n.* [Lat. *parricida* and *parricidium*, from *pater*, father, and *cadere*, to kill.] 1. One who murders his father or mother. 2. Murder of a parent.

PĀR'ROT, *n.* [Contr. fr. Fr. *perroquet*, prob. fr. *Pierrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.] A tropical climbing bird of brilliant color, having a short, hooked bill.

PĀR'RY, *v. z.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [From Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] 1. To ward off; to prevent. 2. To avoid; to evade. — *v. i.* To ward off, or turn aside something.

PĀRSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pars*, a part (of speech).] To analyze and describe grammatically, as a sentence.

PĀR'SEE, or PAR-SEE', *n.* [Hind. *pārsī*, a Persian.] One of the Indian adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; a fire-worshiper. [cess.]

PĀR'SI-MŌNI-OŪS, *a.* Frugal to excess. SYN.—See AVARICIOUS.

PĀR'SI-MŌNI-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Sparsely; covetously.

PĀR'SI-MŌNI-OŪS-NESS, *n.* A very sparing use of money.

PĀR'SI-MO-NY (50), *n.* [Lat. *parsimonia*, from *parcere*, to spare.] Closeness in the expenditure of money or means; excessive economy. SYN.—See ECONOMY.

PĀRS'LEY, *n.* [Gr. *περροσίλιον*, rock-parsley, fr. *πέτρος*, a rock, and *σέλιον*, parsley.] A plant, the leaves of which are used in cookery.

PĀRS'NIP, *n.* [Corrupt fr. Lat. *parstinaca*.] A plant and its root, which is much used for food.

PĀRS'ON (pā'sn), *n.* [L. Lat. *persona* (se. *ecclesiæ*).] 1. Priest of a parish. 2. A clergyman.

PĀRS'ON-ĀGE, *n.* House and glebe

appropriated for the use of the minister of a church. [Amer.]

PĀRT, *n.* [Lat. *pars*, *partis*.] 1. One of the portions into which any thing is divided, or regarded as divided, specifically, (*a.*) *pl.* Qualities; faculties; talents. (*b.*) *pl.* Quarters; regions. 2. Share; lot. 3. Concern; interest. 4. Side; party. 5. Allotted duty. 6. Character appropriated to one in a play, &c. SYN.—See PARTION.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To divide; to separate. 2. To distribute; to allot. 3. To sunder. 4. To stand or intervene between. — *v. i.* 1. To be divided into parts. 2. To separate; to leave.

PAR-TAKE', *v. i.* [-TOOK; -TAKEN; -TAKING.] [From part and take.] To take a part with others; to participate. [takes a part.]

PAR-TĀK'ER, *n.* One who has or PAR-TĒRRE' (-tār'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *par*, on, and *terre*, earth.] An ornamental arrangement of beds in a flower-garden.

PĀR'TIAL, *a.* [L. Lat. *partialis*; Lat. *pars*, a part.] 1. Affecting a part only. 2. Biased to one party. 3. Inclined to favor unreasonably.

PĀR'TI-XLI'TY (pār'shī-, 95), *n.* 1. Quality of being partial. 2. Special fondness.

PĀR'TIAL-LY, *adv.* 1. In part only. 2. With undue bias of mind.

PĀR'TI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Susceptibility of division or severance.

PĀR'TI-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *partibilis*, fr. *partire*, to part.] Admitting of being parted; divisible; separable.

PAR-TIČI-PANT, *a.* [Lat. *participans*.] Sharing; having a part. — *n.* A partaker.

PAR-TIČI-PĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *participare*, *-patum*, fr. *pars*, *partis*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] To have a share with others.

PAR-TIČI-PĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of sharing in common with others. 2. Division into shares.

PAR-TIČI-PĀTOR, *n.* One who partakes.

PĀR'TI-ČIP'I-AL, *a.* Having the nature and use of a participle.

PĀR'TI-ČI-PLE, *n.* [Lat. *participium*, fr. *particeps*, sharing.] A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb.

PĀR'TI-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, a part.] 1. A minute portion of matter. 2. A word that is never inflected.

PAR-TIČU-LAR, *a.* 1. Relating to a part of any thing, or to a single person or thing. 2. Clearly distinguishable from others of its kind. 3. Worthy of special attention or regard. 4. Entering into details. 5. Hard to suit; difficult. SYN.—See MINUTE.

— *n.* A single point, or circumstance; a detail.

PAR-TIČU-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* 1. Distinctiveness; minuteness in detail. 2.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Y, short; CARE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHAT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

That which is particular; peculiarity; minute detail.

PÄR-TĪ'U-LÄR-ĪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To mention in particulars; to enumerate in detail. — *v. i.* To be attentive to particulars.

PÄR-TĪ'U-LÄR-LY, adv. Distinctly; singly; especially.

PÄR'TĪNG, n. Act of dividing; division made; any thing divided.

PÄR'TĪ-SÄN' (110), n. [Fr., fr. *parti*, a party.] 1. An adherent to a party. 2. Commander or member of a corps of light troops designed to carry on a desultory warfare. — 3. [Fr. *partisane*, fr. O. Fr. *partuiser*, to pierce.] A kind of halberd. — *a.* 1. Adherent to a party. 2. Engaged in irregular warfare on outposts. [partisan.]

PÄR'TĪ-SÄN'SHIP, n. State of being a **PÄR-TĪTION** (-fĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *partitio*.] 1. Act of dividing, or state of being divided. 2. That which divides or separates; an interior dividing wall. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To divide into shares. 2. To divide into distinct parts by walls.

PÄR'TĪ-TĪVE, a. [Lat. *partitivus*, fr. *partire*, to divide.] Denoting a part of any thing; distributive. [see **PÄR'TĪLY, adv.** In part; in some degree.]

PÄR'TNER, n. [From part.] 1. An associate, esp. in business. 2. One who dances with another. 3. A husband or wife.

PÄR'TNER-SHIP, n. 1. State of being a partner. 2. Association in business; a firm or house.

PÄR'TRĪDGE, n. [O. Eng. *partrich*, fr. *πεπάκι*.] A grayish bird, having the feet bare, found in Europe, Siberia, and North Africa.

PAR In America the name is applied to the American quail and the ruffed grouse.

PÄR-TŪ'RĪ-ENT, a. [Lat. *parvuriens*, desiring to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young.

PÄR-TŪ-RĪ'TION (-fĭsh'un), *n.* Act of bringing forth; delivery.

PÄR'TY, n. [From Lat. *partire*, *partiri*, to divide.] 1. A number of persons, united by some tie; as, (a.) a faction. (b.) A social assembly; a company. (c.) A small number of troops dispatched upon some special service. 2. Partner or participator. 3. One who takes part in a lawsuit. 4. A person; an individual.

PÄR'TY-CŌL'ORED, a. Colored with different tints; variegated.

PÄS'CHAL, a. [Lat. *paschalis*, fr. Heb. *pesach*, fr. *päsach*, to pass over.] Pertaining to the Passover.

PA-SHÄ', or **PÄ'SHÄ, n.** A Turkish viceroy or governor. [sha.]

PA-SHÄ'LE, n. Jurisdiction of a **PÄP'SQŪIN-ÄDE'** (-kwĭn-), *n.* A lampoon or satirical writing; — so called from a statue at Rome named Pasquin, on which satirical papers are pasted.

PÄSS (6), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *passus*, step. See PAGE.] 1. To go; to move. 2. To undergo transition.

3. To circulate; to be current. 4. To be regarded. 5. To go by; to cross one's path, &c. 6. To happen; to take place. 7. To disappear; to vanish; to die. 8. To be enacted. 9. To do well enough; to answer. 10. To proceed without hindrance. 11. To go beyond bounds; to surpass. 12. To make a lunge; to thrust. — *v. t.* 1. To go by, beyond, over, through, &c. 2. To spend; to live through; hence, to undergo. 3. To omit; to disregard. 4. To transcend; to surpass. 5. To receive the legislative or official sanction of. 6. To cause to move or go; to send; to deliver. 7. To utter; to pronounce. 8. To accomplish. 9. To give legal or official sanction to; to enact. 10. To give currency to. 11. To cause to obtain admission or conveyance. 12. To pay regard to; to take notice of. — *n.* [Lat. *passus*, step.] 1. A package; a way. 2. A passport; a ticket of free transit or admission. 3. A thrust; a push. 4. A movement of the hand over or along any thing. 5. State of things; condition.

PÄSS'Ä-BLE, a. 1. Capable of being passed. 2. Tolerable; moderate.

PÄSS'Ä-BLY, adv. Tolerably.

PÄSS-SÄ'DO, or PAS-SÄ'DO, n. [See **PÄSS**.] (*Fencing*.) A push or thrust.

PÄSS'ÄGE, n. 1. Act of passing; a going by, over, or through. 2. Way by which one passes. 3. A room giving access to others; a hall. 4. Event; incident; occurrence. 5. Part of a book or text; extract. 6. Enactment. 7. A pass or encounter.

PÄSS'Ä-BOOK, n. A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser.

PÄSS'ÄN-GER, n. [O. Eng. *passager*.] A passer or passer-by; a traveler.

PÄSS-E-PÄR'TOUT (päs'-par'tōō'), [Fr., fr. *passer*, to pass, and *partout*, every where.] 1. A master-key; a latch-key. 2. A light picture-frame serving for several pictures.

PÄSS'ÄR, n. One who passes.

PÄSS'ÄRM, adv. [Lat.] Here and there; every where.

PÄSS'ÄNG, adv. Exceedingly.

PÄSS'ÄNG-BELL, n. A bell that rings at the time of death or interment.

PÄSS'ÄSION (päs'h'un), *n.* [Lat. *passio*; *patis*, *passus*, to suffer.] 1. A suffering; the suffering or crucifixion of the Savior. 2. A capacity for emotion. 3. Strong feeling prompting to action. 4. Object of love or fondness, &c.

SYN. — Feeling; emotion. — When any feeling or emotion completely masters the mind, we call it a *passion*; as, a *passion* for music, dress, &c.: especially is anger (when thus extreme) called *passion*. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its self-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

PÄSS'ÄSION-ÄTE (päs'h'un-), *a.* 1. Easily moved to anger. 2. Moved to strong feeling, love, desire, &c.

PÄSS'ÄSION-ÄTE-LY, adv. In a *passionate* manner. [ing *passionate*.]

PÄSS'ÄSION-ÄTE-NESS, n. State of being *passionate*.

PÄSS'ÄSION-ÄTE-LESS, a. Void of *passion*.

PÄSS'ÄSION-WEEK, n. The week preceding Easter; — in which week our Savior's passion took place.

PÄSS'ÄSĪVE, a. [Lat. *passivus*; *patis*, *passus*, to suffer.] 1. Not active, but acted upon. 2. Incapable of the excitement or emotion which is appropriate.

SYN. — Inactive; inert; unresisting, suffering; submissive; patient.

PÄSS'ÄSĪVE-LY, adv. In a passive manner. [passive.]

PÄSS'ÄSĪVE-NESS, n. Quality of being **PÄSS'ÄSĪVE**. [From *passus* and *over*.] A feast of the Jews, commemorating the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites.

PÄSS'TÖRT, n. [Fr. *passerport*, orig. a permission to leave a port or to sail into it.] 1. A document, permitting a person to pass from place to place by land or water. 2. A safe-conduct. 3. That which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

PÄSS'TÖRD (-wŭrd), n. A word to be given before one is allowed to pass; a watch-word.

PÄST (6), p. a. Gone by; elapsed; ended. — *prep.* 1. Further than; beyond the reach of. 2. Beyond in time.

PÄSTE, n. [Lat. *pastus*, pasture, food, fr. *pasce*, to feed.] 1. A composition of flour moistened with water. 2. Dough for pies, &c. 3. A fine kind of glass for gems. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cement or fasten with paste. [of paper board.]

PÄSTE'BÖARD, n. A stiff, thick kind **PÄS'TERN, n.** [O. Fr. *pasturon*.] Part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

PÄS'TĪL, n. [n. [Lat. *pastillus*, a little loaf, a lozenge.] 1. A small aromatic cone to be burned for cleansing the air of a room. 2. An aromatic or medicated lizenge of confectionery.

PÄS'TĪME, n. [From *pass* and *time*.] That which serves to make time pass agreeably.

PÄS'TÖR (6), n. [Lat., fr. *pasce*, to pasture.] 1. A shepherd. 2. A settled minister of the gospel.

PÄS'TÖR-ÄL, a. 1. Pertaining to shepherds. 2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. — *n.* A poem describing the life of shepherd; an idyl; a bucolic.

PÄS'TÖR-ÄTE (45), *a.* Office or **PÄS'TÖR-SHIP** state of a pastor.

PÄS'TRY, n. [See **PÄSTE**.] Food made of paste, as pies, tarts, &c.

PÄS'TRY-CÖÖK, n. One who makes and sells articles of food made of paste.

PÄS'TÖR-ÄGE, n. 1. Land appropriated to grazing. 2. Grass for feed.

PÄS'TŪRE (53), n. [Lat. *pastura*, pas-

cere, to pasture, feed.] 1. Grass for cattle. 2. Land used for grazing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass or food. — *v. i.* To feed on growing grass; to graze.

PASTY, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasté*. See PASTE.] A pie made of paste, and baked without a dish.

PAT, *a.* [Cf. Scot. *pat*, imp. of *put*. See *pat*, to tap.] Exactly suitable; fit; convenient. — *adv.* Seasonably; fitly. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [Cf. **BAT**.] To strike gently with the hand; to tap. — *n.* 1. A light, quick blow with the hand. 2. A small mass beat into shape by pats.

PATCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. **BOTCH**.] 1. To mend with pieces; to repair clumsily. 2. To put together ill-sorted parts. — *n.* 1. A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it. 2. A small piece of ground; a plot.

PATCH'WORK (-wûrk), *n.* Work composed of pieces sewed together.

PATE, *n.* Top of the head.

PÂTE-FÂCTI'ON, *n.* [Lat. *patefactio*; *pater*, to lie or be open, and *facere*, to make.] Act of laying open.

PA-TËLLÄ, *n.*; *pl.* **PA-TËLLÄE**; *Eng. pl.* **PA-TËLLÄS**. [Lat., a small pan, the knee-pan.] The knee-pan.

PÂTEN, *n.* [Lat. *patina*, *patena*.] The plate for the consecrated bread in the eucharist.

PÂTENT, or **PÂTENT**, *a.* [Lat. *patens*, being open.] 1. Open; evident; public; apparent. 2. Open to public perusal; as, letters *patent*. 3. Appropriated by letters patent. — *n.* A grant, for a term of years, of the exclusive right to an invention. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To secure the exclusive right of to a person.

PÂTENT-EE', or **PÂTENT-EE'**, *n.* One to whom a patent is granted.

PA-TËRNAL (14), *a.* [Lat. *paternus*; *pater*, a father.] 1. Pertaining to a father; fatherly. 2. Derived from a father; hereditary.

PA-TËR-NI-TY, *n.* Relation of a father to his offspring; fatherhood; hence, authorship.

PÂTH (99), *n.* [A.-S. *padh*, *padh*, Skr. *patha*, from *path*, to go.] 1. A way, course, or track; road; passage. 2. A narrow way beaten by the foot. 3. Course of action.

PA-THËT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθητικός*; *παθεῖν*, to suffer.] Affecting or moving the tender emotions.

PA-THËT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a pathetic manner.

PÂTH'LESS, *a.* Destitute of paths.

PA-THËG'NO-MÛN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *παθολογικός*, skilled in judging of diseases.] Characteristic of a disease.

PA-THËG'NO-MY, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, passion, and *νόμος*, judgment.] Science of the signs by which the passions are indicated.

PÂTH'O-LÛG'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
PÂTH'O-LÛG'IC-AL, } to pathology.

PA-THÛL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, a suffering, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] The science which has for its object the knowledge of disease.

PÂTHÛS, *n.* [Gr. *πάθος*, suffering, passion.] That which excites emotions, especially tender emotions.

PÂTH'WAY, *n.* A path; usually, a narrow one.

PÂT'IENCE (pâ'shenss), *n.* 1. Quality of being patient; calmness under toil or trials. 2. Act of waiting long for justice or expected good without discontent. 3. Perseverance.

SYN. — Resignation. — *Patience* refers to the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, &c.; *resignation*, to his submission to the will of another.

PÂTIENT (pâ'shent), *a.* [Lat. *patiens*, suffering.] 1. Suffering with meekness and submission; persevering. 2. Expectant without discontent; not hasty. — *n.* A diseased person under medical treatment.

PÂTIENT-LY, *adv.* In a patient manner; with calmness.

PÂT'IN, *n.* See **PATEN**.

PAT'IS (pât-wâ'), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pagus*, the country.] A provincial form of speech.

PÂT'RÎ-ÂRCH, *n.* [Gr. *πατριάρχης*; *πατήρ*, father, and *ἀρχός*, a leader, chief.] 1. The father and ruler of a family. 2. An ecclesiastical dignitary superior to archbishops.

PÂT'RÎ-ÂRCH'AL, *a.* Relating to, or possessed by, patriarchs.

PÂT'RÎ-ÂRCH'ATE, *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

PÂT'RÎ-ÂRCH'Y, *n.* A patriarchate.

PA-TRÎ'CIAN (-trish'an), *a.* [Lat. *patricius*, fr. *patres*, fathers, senators.] Pertaining to a person of high birth; noble. — *n.* One of high birth; a nobleman. [ancestors.]

PÂT'RÎ-MÛNI-AL, *a.* Inherited from **PÂT'RÎ-MÛ-NY** (50), *n.* [Lat. *patrimonium*; *pater*, father.] An estate inherited from one's ancestors.

PÂT'RÎ-OT, *n.* [Gr. *πατριότης*, a fellow-countryman.] One who loves and defends his country.

PÂT'RÎ-ÛT'IC, *a.* Full of patriotism.

PÂT'RÎ-ÛT-ISM, *n.* Love of country.

PA-TRIS'TIC, *a.* [Lat. *pater*, *patris*, a father.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church.

PA-TRÛL', *n.* A guard who goes the rounds in a camp or garrison for observation. — *v. t.* [-LED; -LING.] [Fr. *patrouiller*, O. Fr. *patouiller*, to paddle, to paw about, to patrol, fr. *patte*, a paw.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PÂT'RON, *n.* [Lat. *patronus*; *pater*, a father.] 1. One who countenances, supports, or protects an advocate. 2. One who has the gift of a benefice.

PÂT'RON-ÂGE, *n.* 1. Countenance or support. 2. Guardianship as of a saint. 3. Right of presentation to a benefice.

PÂT'RON-ESS, *n.* A female patron.

PÂT'RON-ÏZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1.

To act as patron toward. 2. To assume the air of a superior toward.

PÂT'RON-ÏZ'ER, *n.* One who patronizes.

PÂT'RO-NÛM'IC, *a.* [Gr. *πατρωνυμικός*; *πατήρ*, father, and *ὄνομα*, name.] A modification of a father's name borne by the son.

PÂT'RO-NÛM'IC, } *a.* Derived from
PÂT'RO-NÛM'IC-AL, } ancestors, as a name.

PÂT'TEN, *n.* [Fr. *patin*, a high-heeled shoe.] 1. A clog of wood worn to elevate the feet from the wet. 2. Base of a column.

PÂT'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A frequentative of *pat*, to strike gently.] To strike, as falling drops of water.

PÂT'TERN, *n.* [Fr. *patron*, patron and pattern.] 1. A model for imitation. 2. A specimen; a sample; an example. 3. A quantity of cloth sufficient for a garment. 4. Figure or style of ornamental execution. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To copy. 2. To serve as an example to be followed.

To pattern after, to imitate; to follow.

PÂT'TY, *n.* [Fr. *pâté*. See **PASTY**.] A little pie.

PAU'CÎ-TY, *n.* [Lat. *paucitas*; *paucus*, few, little.] 1. Fewness; smallness of number. 2. Smallness of quantity.

PAUNCH, or **PÂUNCH**, *n.* [Lat. *pantex*, *panticiis*.] The belly and its contents: the abdomen.

PAUP'ER, *n.* [Lat.] A poor person; especially, one supported by public provision.

PAUP'ER-ISM, *n.* State of being a pauper, or destitute of the means of support. [reduce to pauperism.]

PAUP'ER-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To **PAUSE**, *n.* [Gr. *παύσις*, fr. *παύειν*, to make to cease, to cease.] 1. A temporary stop or rest. 2. Suspense; hesitation. 3. A mark of cessation or intermission. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cease for a time. 2. To be intermitted.

SYN. — To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

PÂVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *pacare*, from Lat. *pacire*, to beat or tread down.] 1. To lay or cover with stone or brick. 2. To prepare the way for. [of solid material.]

PÂVE'MENT, *n.* A floor or covering

PÂVER, *n.* One who lays stones for a pavement.

PÂVIER (pâv'yer), *n.* A paver.

PA-VÏ'ÏON (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *papilio*, a butterfly and a tent.] 1. A tent. 2. A building, usually insulated and having a roof sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome. 3. A tent on posts. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish or cover with pavilions. [stones or bricks.]

PÂV'ING, *n.* Pavement; a floor of

PÂV'ÏOR (pâv'yur), *n.* One who paves; a paver.

PÂV'O-NÏNE, *a.* [Lat. *pavoninus*, *pavo*, peacock.] Resembling the tail of a peacock.

PAW, *n.* [*W. pawen.*] 1. The foot of beasts of prey having claws. 2. The hand; — in contempt. — *v. i.* To scrape with the fore foot. — *v. t.* [*-ED*; *-ING.*] 1. To handle with the paws, or awkwardly. 2. To scrape with the fore foot.

PAWL, *n.* [*W. pawl*, a pole, stake.] A catch to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.

PAWN, *n.* [*O. Fr. pan*, pledge, assurance, Icel. *pantr.*] 1. Goods, chattels, or money deposited as security for payment of a loan. 2. [*O. Fr. peon*, a walker.] A common man, in chess. — *v. t.* [*-ED*; *-ING.*] 1. To deposit as security. 2. To stake; to wager.

PAWN/BRO-KER, *n.* One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods.

PAWNER, *n.* One who pawns.

PAW-PAW, *n.* See **PAPAW**.

PAX, *n.* [*Lat.*, peace.] A small plate, with the image of Christ on the cross on it.

PAY, *v. t.* [*PAID*; *PAYING.*] [*Lat. pacare*, to pacify, appease.] 1. To discharge one's obligations to; to requite. 2. To revenge upon; to punish. 3. To discharge, as a debt or obligation. 4. To cover, as the bottom of a vessel, with tallow, resin, &c. — *v. i.* To recompense; to be remunerative. — *n.* An equivalent given for money due, or services performed; compensation; recompense.

PAY/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being paid; justly due. [ment is to be made.]

PAY/DAY, *n.* A day on which *PAY-EE'*, *n.* One to whom money is to be paid.

PAYER (*4*), *n.* One who pays.

PAY/MAS/TER, *n.* An officer whose duty it is to pay wages.

PAYMENT, *n.* 1. Act of paying. 2. That which is paid; reward; recompense; requital.

PAY/NIM, *n.* & *a.* See **PAINIM**.

PÉA, *n.*; *pl.* **PÉAS**, or **PÉASE** (152). [*Gr. μέρον.*] A plant and its fruit, cultivated for food.

PÉACE, *n.* [*Lat. pax, pacis*, *A.-S. pais.*] 1. A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm; repose. 2. Freedom from war. 3. Public tranquillity. 4. Quietness of mind or conscience.

PÉACE/A-BLE, *a.* 1. Free from war, tumult, &c. 2. Disposed to peace.

SYN. — Peaceful; pacific; tranquil; quiet; undisturbed; serene; mild; still. — *Peaceable* describes the state of an individual, nation, &c., in reference to external hostility, attack, &c.; *peaceful*, in respect to internal disturbance.

PÉACE/A-BLY, *adv.* In a peaceable manner; quietly.

PÉACE/FUL, *a.* 1. Not disturbed by war, tumult, or commotion. 2. Pacific; mild.

SYN. — See **PEACEABLE**.

PÉACE/FUL-LY, *adv.* Quietly; calmly.

PÉACE/FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being peaceful. [*peace*.]

PÉACE'/-MÄK/ER, *n.* One who restores

PÉACE'/-ÖF/FER-ING, *n.* An offering to procure peace or to express thanks.

PÉACE'/-ÖF/FI-CER, *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace.

PÉACH, *n.* [*Lat. persicum* (sc. *malum*), a Persian apple, peach.] A tree and its fruit, of many varieties. — *v. i.* To turn informer. [*Low.*]

PÉA'CÖCK, *n.* [*Pea-* is from *A.-S. päwa*, *Lat. paro.*] The male of a fowl, about the size of the turkey, with a brilliant tail.

PÉA'HÉN, *n.* The hen or female of the peacock. [*jacket*.]

PÉA'-JÄCK/ET, *n.* A thick woolen

PÉAK, *n.* [*A.-S. peac.* Cf. **BEAK.**] A point; end of any thing; the sharp top of a hill.

PÉÄR'ED (*pëk'ed* or *peekt*, 60), *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.

PÉÄL, *n.* [*An abbrev. of Fr. appel*, a call, appeal, fr. *Lat. appellare.* Cf. **APPEAL.**] 1. A succession of loud sounds. 2. A set of bells tuned to each other. — *v. i.* [*-ED*; *-ING.*] To utter loud and solemn sounds.

PÉÄN, *n.* [*See PÉÄN.*] A song of praise and triumph. [*nut.*]

PÉÄ-NÜT, *n.* A plant; the earth-

PÉÄR (*par*, 4), *n.* [*A.-S. peru.*] A tree of many varieties, and its fruit.

PÉÄRL (14), *n.* [*L. Lat. perla*, as if fr. *Lat. pirum*, a pear.] 1. A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, found in a species of oyster. 2. Something very precious. 3. A variety of printing-type.

PEAR This line is printed in *pearl*.

PÉÄRL'ÄSH, *n.* Impure carbonate of potassa.

PÉÄRL'-OYS/TER, *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

PÉÄRL/Y, *a.* 1. Containing pearls. 2. Resembling pearls.

SYN. — Clear; pure; transparent.

PÉÄS'ÄNT, *n.* [*N. Fr. paysan*, fr. *Lat. pagus*, the country.] One of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.

SYN. — Countryman; rustic; swain.

PÉÄS'ÄNTRY, *n.* Lowest class of tillers of the soil; peasants.

PÉÄS'-ÖÖD, *n.* The legume or pericarp of the pea. [*used as food*.]

PÉÄSE, *n. pl.* Pease collectively, or

PÉÄT, *n.* [*Allied to pit.*] A substance consisting of vegetable matter, used for fuel.

PÉÄT'-MÖSS, *n.* A fen producing peat.

PÉÄ'BLE, *n.* [*A.-S. pabol.*] 1. A small, roundish stone worn by the action of water. 2. Transparent and colorless rock-crystal.

PÉÄ'BLY, *a.* Abounding with pebbles.

PE-GAN' (*pe-kän'* or *pe-kawn'*), *n.* [*Sp. pavana.*] A kind of hickory, and its fruit.

PÉC'CA-BL/I-TY, *n.* Liability to sin.

PÉC'CA-BLE, *a.* [*From Lat. peccare*, to sin.] Liable to sin.

PÉC'CA-DIL'I/O, *n.* [*Sp., dim. of peccado*, a sin.] A slight offense; a petty crime or fault.

PÉC'CAN'T, *a.* [*Lat. peccans*, stinging.] 1. Sinning; criminal. 2. Morbid; corrupt.

PÉC'CA-RY, *n.* [*The native name.*] A South American animal of about the size and shape of a small hog.

PÉCK, *n.* [*Prob. a modif. of pack.*] 1. Fourth part of a bushel; eight quarts. 2. A great deal. — *v. t.* [*-ED*; *-ING.*] [*A modif. of pick.*] 1. To strike with the beak. 2. To dig with any thing pointed. 3. To strike with small and repeated blows.

PÉCK'ER, *n.* One who pecks.

PÉC'TI-NÄL, *a.* [*Lat. pecten, pectinis*, a comb.] Resembling a comb.

PÉC'TI-NÄTE, *a.* [*Lat. pectinata*, *tus*, combed.] Resembling the teeth of a comb.

PÉC'TO-RÄL, *a.* [*Lat. pectoralis; pectus*, the breast.] Pertaining to the breast. — *n.* 1. A breastplate. 2. A medicine for complaints of the breast and lungs.

PÉC'U-LÄTE, *v. i.* [*-ED*; *-ING.*] [*Lat. peculari, latus*, fr. *peculium*, private property.] To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle.

PÉC'U-LÄTION, *n.* Embezzlement of public money. [*the public*.]

PÉC'U-LÄTOR, *n.* One who defrauds

PE-CÜL'IÄR (*kül'yar*), *a.* [*Lat. peculari; peculium*, private property.] 1. Belonging to an individual; not general. 2. Particular.

SYN. — Special; especial.

— *n.* Exclusive property.

PE-CÜL'IÄR'I-TY (*kül'yar'ti*), *n.* 1. Quality of being peculiar. 2. That which is peculiar; individuality.

PE-CÜL'IÄR-IZE, *v. t.* [*-ED*; *-ING.*] To appropriate; to make peculiar.

PE-CÜL'IÄR-LY (*pe-kül'yar-ly*), *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly.

PE-CÜN'IÄ-RY (*kün'ya-*), *a.* [*Lat. pecuniarus*, fr. *pecunia*, money.] 1. Relating to money, or to property. 2. Consisting of money.

PÉD'A-GÖG'IC, *a.* Suiting, or

PÉD'A-GÖG'IC-ÄL, *a.* belonging to, a pedagogue.

PÉD'A-GÖG'ISM, *n.* Business or character of a pedagogue.

PÉD'A-GÖGUE, *n.* [*Gr. παιδαγωγός*, from *país*, a boy, and *agew*, to lead.] 1. A teacher of children; a schoolmaster. 2. A formal, positive, or pedantic teacher; a pedant.

PÉD'ÄL, *a.* [*Lat. pedalis; pes*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot.

PÉD'ÄL, *n.* Foot-key of a musical instrument.

PÉD'ÄNT, *n.* [*It. pedante*, orig. a pedagogue, contr. fr. *pedagogante*, *Lat. pedagogus*, teaching children.] A pretender to superior knowledge.

PE-DÄNT'IC, *a.* Ostentatious of learning.

PE-DÄNT'IC-ÄL, *a.* learning.

PE-DÄNT'IC-ÄL-LY, *adv.* In a pedantic manner.

PÉD'ÄNT-RY, *n.* Vain ostentation of learning.

PÉD'DLE, *v. i.* or *t.* [*A modif. of paddle*, dim. of *pad*, to go.] 1. To go from place to place and retail goods; to hawk. 2. To be busy about trifles.

PÉD'DLER, *n.* One who peddles.

ÖR, DO, WÖLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÜB, PÜLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ö, soft; C, G, hard; ÄS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

PÉD'ES-TAL, n. [Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot, and *O. H. Ger. stazl*, station, place.] Base of a column, statue, vase, &c.



Pedestal.

PE-DÉS'TRI-AN.
1. Going on foot; performed on foot. — *n.* One who goes on foot.

PE-DÉS'TRI-AN-ISM, n. Act of walking or going on foot.

PE-DÉS'TRI-AN-IZE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To practice walking.

PÉD'I-GREE, n. [Contr. fr. *Fr. par degrés*, by degrees, or fr. *piéd-de-grue* (crane's foot), from the form of an heraldic genealogical tree.] Line of ancestors; lineage; register of a line of ancestors.

PÉD'I-MENT, n. [Lat. *pes, pedis*, a foot.] The triangular or arched decoration over doors, windows, &c.



Pediment.

PÉD'LAR, } n. See
PÉD'LER, } PED-
DLER.

PE'DO-BÁP'TISM, n. [Gr. *παῖς, παιδός*, a child, and *βάπτισμα*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

PE-DŪN'CLE (-dūnk'l), n. [Lat. *peduncululus*, dim. of *pes*, a foot.] The stem that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

PEEK, v. i. To peep; to look with the eyes half closed.

PEEL, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pilare*, to deprive of hair, to plunder, pillage, fr. *pilus*, a hair.] 1. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to flay. 2. To plunder; to pillage. — *v. i.* To come off, as the skin, bark, or rind. — *n.* 1. Skin or rind of any thing. 2. [Lat. *pala*.] Any large fire-shovel.

PEEL'ER, n. One who peels; a pillager.

PEEP, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [D. *piepen*, Ger. *pipen*, Lat. *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp.] 1. To cry, as a chicken newly hatched; to chirp. 2. To look out slyly, through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed. — *n.* 1. Cry of a young chicken; chirp. 2. First outlook or appearance.

PEEP'ER, n. 1. A chicken. 2. One who peeps. 3. The eye. [Cant.]

PEER, n. [Lat. *par*, equal.] 1. An equal; a match; a mate. 2. A comrade; an associate. 3. A nobleman. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Norm. Fr. *perer*, equiv. to *Fr. paraître*, Lat. *parere*.] To look curiously or sharply; to peep.

PEER'AGE, n. 1. Rank or dignity of a peer. 2. Body of peers.

PEER'ESS, n. Consort of a peer.

PEER'LESS, a. Having no peer; unequaled; matchless.

PEER'LESS-LY, adv. In a peerless manner.

PEE'VISH, a. [Prob. corrupt. fr. *perverse*, the letter *v* being omitted.] 1.

Easily vexed or fretted. 2. Expressing discontent and fretfulness.

PEE'VISH-LY, adv. In a peevish manner.

PEE'VISH-NESS, n. Quality of being peevish; fretfulness; petulance.

PÉG, n. [Cf. A.-S. *pic*, a little needle or pin.] A wooden nail or pin. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] 1. To fasten with pegs. 2. To confine, or restrain.

PÉ'KŌE, or PÉW'ŌE, n. [Chin. *pih-haou*.] A kind of black tea.

PE-LÁ'GI-AN, n. A follower of Pelagius, who denied the received doctrines in respect to original sin, free will, grace, and the merit of good works.

PÉLF, n. [Abbrev. fr. O. Eng. *peltry*, booty. Cf. PILFER.] Money; riches; wealth; — esp. when ill-gotten.

PÉL'I-AN, n. [Gr. *πελεκάν, πελεκάνς*.]

A large web-footed waterfowl with an enormous bill to which a pouch is attached.



Pelican.

PE-LISSE' (-lees'), n. [Lat. *pellicea*, made of skins; *pellis*, a skin.] A silk habit worn by ladies.

PÉLL, n. [Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] 1. A skin or hide. 2. A roll of parchment.

PÉL'LET, n. [L. Lat. *pelota*, fr. Lat. *pila*, a ball.] A little ball.

PÉL'LI-CLE, n. [Lat. *pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, skin.] A thin skin or film.

PÉLL-MÉLL, adv. [Fr. *pèle-mêle*, prob. fr. *pelle*, a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix.] In utter confusion.

PÉL-LŪ'CID, a. [Lat. *pellucidus*; *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear.] Translucent; clear.

PÉLT, n. 1. [Ger. *pelz*, a pelt, fur.] Skin of a beast with the hair on. 2. A blow from something thrown. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *peloter*, fr. *pelote*, a ball; or contracted from *pellet*.] To strike with missiles.

PÉLT'RY, n. [Fr. *pelletterie*. See PELT.] Skins with the fur on; furs.

PÉLVIC, a. Pertaining to the pelvis.

PÉLVIS, n. [Lat. *pelvis*, a basin.] The open, bony structure at the lower extremity of the body.

PÉM'MI-CAN, n. Meat dried, pounded, mixed with fat and dried fruit, and compressed into bags.

PÉN, n. 1. [Lat. *penna*.] An instrument used for writing; hence, a writer. 2. [See *infra*.] A small inclosure for beasts. — *v. t.* 1. [-NED; -NING.] To write; to compose. 2. [-NED or -T; -NING.] [O. Eng. *pinne*, to bolt a door.] To confine in a small inclosure.

PÉN'NAL, a. [Lat. *pœnalis*; *pœna*, punishment.] Relating to, threatening, incurring, or inflicting, punishment.

PÉN'NAL-TY, n. [Contracted fr. *pen-*

ality.] 1. Punishment for crime or offense. 2. Forfeiture; fine.

PÉN'NANCE, n. [O. Fr. *penance*. See PAIN.] Suffering imposed or submitted to as a punishment for faults.

PÉ-NŪ'TĒS, n. pl. [Lat.] Household gods of the ancient Italians.

PÉN'CHANT, (pōng'shōng'), n. [Fr., fr. *pencher*, to incline.] Inclination; decided taste.

PÉN'CIL, n. [Lat. *penicillum* and *penicillus*, from *penis*, a tail.] 1. A small brush used by painters. 2. An instrument for writing and drawing. 3. Art of painting, drawing, or describing. 4. A collection of rays of light. — *v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 187.] To paint or draw; to mark with a pencil.

PÉN'DANT, n. [Fr., from *pendre*, to hang.] 1. A hanging appendage, esp. an ornamental one; also, an appendix or addition. 2. A pennant. See PENNANT. [Cided; suspense.]

PÉN'DEN-CY, n. State of being undecided. A. [Lat. *pendens*, hanging.] 1. Suspended; hanging. 2. Projecting; overhanging.

PÉN'DING, p. a. Remaining undecided; in suspense. — *prep.* During.

PÉN'DŪ-LOŪS (77), a. [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; swinging.

PÉN'DŪ-LŪM (147), n. [See *supra*.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro.

PÉN'E-TRA-BÍL'I-TY, n. Quality of being penetrable.

PÉN'E-TRA-BLE, a. 1. Capable of being penetrated. 2. Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

PÉN'E-TRÁ'L'I-Ā, n. pl. [Lat.] Recesses of a temple or palace, &c.; hence, hidden things or secrets.

PÉN'E-TRÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *penetrare*, *-tratum*.] 1. To enter into; to pierce. 2. To touch with feeling; to affect. 3. To comprehend. — *v. i.* To pass; to make way.

PÉN'E-TRÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of penetrating; entrance into the interior of any thing. 2. Acuteness. SYN.—See DISCERNMENT.

PÉN'E-TRÁ'TIVE, a. Tending to penetrate; piercing.

PÉN'GUIN (pén'gwin), n. [From Lat. *pinguis*, fat.] A web-footed marine bird.

PEN-IN'SU-LÁ (-sū- or -shū-), n. [Lat. *peninsula*; *pæne*, almost, and *insula*, island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water.



Penguin.

PEN-IN'SU-LAR (-sū- or -shū-), a. In the form of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

PÉN'I-TĒNCE, n. Condition of being penitent; repentance. SYN.—Contrition; compunction.

Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PÍQUE, FÍRM; SŌN,

PEN'I-TENT, *a.* [Lat. *pœnitens*, repenting.] Sincerely affected by a sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life. — *n.* One who repents of sin.

PEN'I-TÉN'TIAL, *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing, penitence.

PEN'I-TÉN'TIA-RY (-sha-r'y), *a.* Relating to penance, or to a penitentiary. — *n.* 1. One who prescribes rules of penance. 2. One who does penance. 3. A house of correction.

PEN'I-TÉN'T-LY, *adv.* With penitence.

PEN'KNIFE (pén'fif, 149), *n.* A small knife for making pens.

PEN'MAN (150), *n.* 1. One who writes a good hand. 2. An author or composer.

PEN'MAN-SHIP, *n.* Art or manner of writing; chirography.

PEN'NANT, *n.* [Either fr. Lat. *penna*, feather, or from *pannus*, a cloth.] A small flag; long, narrow banner; a streamer.



Pennant.

PEN'NATE, *a.* Winged; plume-shaped.

PEN'NILESS (142), *a.* [From *penny*.] Destitute of money.

PEN'NON, *n.* 1. A wing; a pinion. 2. A pennant; a streamer.

PEN'NY, *n.*; *pl.* PÉN'NIES, or PÉN'CE (152). [A.-S. *penig*.] The twelfth of a shilling, worth $\frac{1}{4}$ farthings, or about 2 cents.

PEN'NY-A-LIN'ER, *n.* One who writes for a public journal as much a line; a writer for pay.

PEN'NY-POST, *n.* One who carries letters from the post-office.

PEN'NY-ROY'AL, *n.* An aromatic herb.

PEN'NY-WEIGHT (-wät), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny.

PEN'NY-WISE', *a.* Saving small sums at the risk of larger.

PEN'NY-WORTH (-würth, *colloq.* pén'nurth), *n.* 1. As much as is bought for a penny. 2. A small quantity.

PEN'SILE, *a.* [Lat. *pensilis*, fr. *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; pendent.

PEN'SION, *n.* [Lat. *pensio*, payment.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING] To grant a pension to.

PEN'SION-ARY, *a.* Maintained by a pension. — *n.* One who receives a pension for past services.

PEN'SION-ER, *n.* 1. One who receives an annual allowance for services. 2. [Fr. *pensionnaire*, one who pays for his board. See PENSION.] A student at Cambridge (Eng.) and at Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support.

PEN'SIVE, *a.* [It. *pensare*, to reflect, from *pensare*, to weigh, ponder.] 1. Thoughtful, sober, or sad. 2. Ex-

pressing thoughtfulness with sadness. [uer.]

PEN'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a pensive manner.

PEN'S-STÖCK, *n.* 1. [Prob. from *penk*, i. e., quill (or small pipe) and *stock*.] A tube for conducting water, as to a water-wheel. 2. Barrel of a wooden pump. 3. Handle of a pen.

PENT, *p. p.* or *a.* [From *pen*.] Shut up; closely confined.

PEN'TA-CHÖRD, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάχορδος*, five-stringed.] 1. An instrument of music with five strings. 2. A system of five sounds.

PEN'TA-GÖN, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάγωνον*; *πέντε*, five, and *γωνία*, angle.] A plane figure having five equal angles.



Pentagon.

PEN'TAG'O-NAL, *a.* Having five angles.

PEN'TA-GRAPH, *n.* Same as PANTOGRAPH.

PEN'TA-HÉ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A solid figure having five equal sides.

PEN'TAM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάμετρος*; *πέντε*, five, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A peculiar verse of five feet.

PEN'TAN'GU-LAR, *a.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and Lat. *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles.

PEN'TA-STILE, *n.* [Gr. *πέντε*, five, and *στυλος*, pillar.] An edifice with five columns in front.

PEN'TA-TEÜCH, *n.* [Gr. *πεντάτευχος*; *πέντε*, five, and *τεῦχος*, book.] The first five books of the Bible.

PEN'TE-CÖST, *n.* [Gr. *πεντηκοστή* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), fiftieth day.] 1. A festival of the Jews, on the 50th day after the Passover. 2. Whitsuntide. See Acts, ii. [Pentecost.]

PEN'TE-CÖST'AL, *a.* Pertaining to PÉNT-HOUSE, *n.* [From Lat. *pendere*, to hang down, and Eng. *house*.] A shed standing aslope from the main wall.

PEN'ULT, or PE-NÜLT', *n.* [Abbrev. from *penultima*.] Last syllable but one of a word.

PEN'ULT'I-MÁ, *n.* [Lat. (sc. *syllaba*), from *pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, the last.] Same as PENULT.

PEN'ULT'I-MATE (45), *a.* Next before the last. — *n.* Last syllable but one of a word; penult.

PEN'UMB'RÁ, *n.* [Lat. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.] A partial shadow in an eclipse.

PE-NÜ'RI-OÜS (89), *a.* Excessively saving in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault.

PE-NÜ'RI-OÜS-LY, *adv.* — See AVARICIOUS.

PE-NÜ'RI-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In a penurious manner.

PE-NÜ'RI-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being penurious.

PEN'U-RY, *n.* [Lat. *penuria*.] Want; indigence; poverty.

PÉ'ON, *n.* [Sp., a foot-traveler, foot-soldier, a pawn. See PAWN.] In Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of servitude, to work out a debt. PÉ'O-NY, *n.* [Gr. *παιονία*, fr. *Παιονία*,

a country north of Macedonia.] A plant having beautiful flowers.

PÉO'PLE (pé'pl), *n.* [O. Eng. *peple*, *popl*, Lat. *populus*.] 1. The body of persons composing a community, tribe, nation, or race. 2. Persons generally; folks. 3. The populace; the vulgar. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stock with inhabitants; to populate.

PÉP'PER, *n.* [Gr. *πέπερι*.] A climbing plant and its pungent seed. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sprinkle with pepper. 2. To pelt with shot.

PÉP'PER-CÖRN, *n.* The berry of the pepper-plant.

PÉP'PER-GRÁSS, *n.* A kind of cress.

PÉP'PER-MINT, *n.* [*pepper* and *mint*.] An aromatic and pungent plant.

PÉP'PER-SÁUCE, *n.* A condiment of small red peppers in vinegar.

PÉP'PER-Y, *a.* 1. Relating to pepper; hot; pungent. 2. Irritable.

PÉP'SIN, *n.* [Gr. *πέψις*, a cooking, digestion.] A substance secreted by the stomach of animals, and present in the gastric juice. [digestion.]

PÉP'TIC, *a.* Relating to, or promoting, PÉR'AD-VÉN'TÜ'RE, *adv.* [Prefix *per*, by, and *adventure*.] By chance; perhaps.

PÉR-ÁM'BU-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perambulare*, -*latum*, from *per*, through, and *ambulare*, to walk.] To walk through, over, or round.

PÉR-ÁM'BU-LÁ'TION, *n.* Passing or walking through or over.

PÉR-ÁM'BU-LÁ'TOR, *n.* 1. One who perambulates. 2. An instrument to measure distances.

PÉR-CÉIV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being perceived. [perceived.]

PÉR-CÉIV'A-BLY, *adv.* So as to be perceived. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *percipere*, fr. *per* and *capere*, to take, receive.] 1. To obtain knowledge of through the senses. 2. To see to be true.

PER-CEIVE. — To discern. — We may perceive a man and a woman afar off, without being able to discern which is the one and which the other.

PÉR-CÉNT'AGE, *n.* [From *per cent*. See CENT.] Allowance, duty, or commission, on a hundred.

PÉR-CÉPTI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being perceived. [perceived.]

PÉR-CÉPTI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be perceived. [perceived.]

PÉR-CÉPT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *perceptio*. See PERCEIVE.] Act or faculty of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; discernment; cognition.

PER-CEIVE. — Idea; conception; sentiment; sensation; observation.

PÉR-CÉP'TIVE, *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving.

PÉRCH (14), *n.* 1. [Gr. *πέρκη*, from its dusky color.] A fish of several species, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. 2. [Lat. *percha*.] A pole; a long staff; a rod. 3. A measure of five yards and a half; a rod. 4. A roost for fowls. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To light on a fixed body, as a bird. — *v. t.* To place on a perch. [haps.

PÉR-CHÁNCE, *adv.* By chance; per-

PER-CÏP'I-ENCE, n. Perception.
PER-CÏP'I-ENT, a. [Lat. *percipiens*, perceiving.] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.
PER-CO-LATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *percolare*, -atum, from *per*, through, and *colare*, to strain.] To cause to pass through small interstices.—*v. i.* To pass through small interstices; to filter.
PER-CO-LÄ'TION, n. Act of percolating or filtering.
PER-CO-LÄ'TOR, n. A filtering machine.
PER-CÛS'SION (kÛsh'un), n. [Lat. *percussio*, fr. *per*, through, and *quætere*, to shake, strike.] 1. Act of striking one body against another; forcible collision. 2. Vibratory shock.
Percussion cap, a small copper cap, containing fulminating powder, used to explode gunpowder.—*Percussion-lock*, a lock of a gun in which fulminating powder is exploded.

PER-CÛ'TI-ENT (-shent), n. [Lat. *percussans*, striking.] That which strikes.
PER-DÛ'TION (-dish'un), n. [Lat. *perditio*, fr. *perdere*, to ruin, lose.] 1. Utter destruction; ruin. 2. Future misery or eternal death.
PER-DÛ', or PËR'DU, } a. [Fr. *per-*
**PER-DÛË', or PËR'DUE, } du, from *perdre*, lost.] Lost to view; being in concealment.
PËR'E-GRI-NÄTE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pergrinari*, -natus, fr. *pergrinus*, foreign.] To travel fr. place to place; to live in a foreign country.**

PËR'E-GRI-NÄ'TION, n. A traveling from one country to another; abode in foreign countries.
PËR'EMP-TO-RI-LY, adv. Absolutely; positively.
PËR'EMP-TO-RI-NESS, n. Positiveness; absolute decision.
PËR'EMP-TO-RY, a. [Lat. *peremptorius*, decisive, final, fr. *perimere*, to take away entirely.] 1. Precluding debate or expostulation. 2. Positive in opinion or judgment.

PER-ËN'NI-AL, a. [Lat. *perennis*; *per*, through, and *annus*, year.] 1. Lasting through the year. 2. Continuing without stop. 3. Continuing more than two years.
PER-ËN'NI-AL-LY, adv. Continually.
PER-ËN'NI-TY, n. Quality of being perennial.
PËR'FËCT (14, 115), a. [Lat. *perfectus*, performed, finished.] 1. Completed; filled up. 2. Not defective; having all that is requisite to its nature and kind.

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PËR'FËCT, or PER-FËCT' (115), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting.
PER-FËCT'I-BIL'I-TY, n. Quality of being perfectible.
PER-FËCT'I-BLE, a. Capable of becoming or of being made perfect.
PER-FËCTION, n. State of being perfect or complete.
PER-FËCTION-ÏST, n. One who believes that some persons actually at-

tain to moral perfection in the present life. [tending to perfect.]
PER-FËCT'IVE, a. Calculated or perfective.
PER-FËCT-LY, adv. In a perfect manner or degree; completely.
PER-FËCT-NESS, n. Quality of being perfect; perfection.
PER-FÛ'CIENT (-fish'ent), n. [Lat. *perficiens*, performing.] One who endows a charity.

PER-FID'I-OÛS, a. False to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; faithless.
PER-FID'I-OÛS-LY, adv. In a perfidious manner.
PER-FID'I-OÛS-NESS, n. Quality of being perfidious.
PËR'FI-DY, n. [Lat. *perfidia*; *perfidus*, faithless.] Act of violating faith, a promise, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

PER-FO-RÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perforare*, -atum; *per*, through, and *forare*, to bore, pierce.] To bore through; to pierce.
PER-FO-RÄ'TION, n. 1. Act of perforating. 2. A hole or aperture.
PËR'FO-RÄ-TÏVE, a. Having power to perforate. [that perforates.]
PËR'FO-RÄ'TOR, n. An instrument for perforating.
PER-FORCE', adv. [Lat. *per*, through, by, and Eng. *force*.] By force; violently.

PER-FORM'E, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *performare*, to form thoroughly. See FURNISH.] 1. To carry through; to bring to completion. 2. To execute; to discharge.
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PER-FORM'ABLE, a. Admitting of being performed; practicable.
PER-FORM'ANCE, n. 1. Act of performing. 2. That which is performed; esp. an act of an elaborate or public character; an exhibition.
PER-FORM'ER, n. One who performs; an actor.

PËR'FÛME, or PER-FÛME' (115), n. [Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *fumus*, smoke.] A sweet scent, or the substance emitting it.
PER-FÛME', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To impregnate with a grateful odor; to scent.

PER-FÛMER, n. One who perfumes, or who sells perfumes. [eral.]
PER-FÛM'ER-Y, n. Perfumes in general.
PER-FÛNCTO-RY, a. [Lat. *perfungtorius*, fr. *perfungi*, to discharge, dispatch.] Done merely to get rid of a duty; hence, indifferent; careless.

PER-FÛSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perfundere*, *perfusum*; *per*, through, and *fundere*, to pour.] To sprinkle, or spread over.
PER-FÛSÏVE, a. Sprinkling; adapted to spread or sprinkle.

PER-HÄPS', adv. [Lat. *per*, through, by, and Eng. *hap*.] By chance; per-adventure; possibly.
PËR'I, n.; pl. PËR'IS. [Per. *peri*, a female genius, a fairy.] (*Per. Myth.*) An imaginary being of the female sex.

PËR'I-CÄR'DI-AN, } a. Relating to
**PËR'I-CÄR'DI-E, } the pericardium.
PËR'I-CÄR'DI-ÛM, n. [N. Lat.; Gr. *περικάρδιον*, fr. *περί*, about, and *καρδία*, heart.] The membranous sac which incloses the heart.**



PËR'I-CÄRP, n. [Gr. *περικάρπιον*, fr. *περί*, about, and *καρπός*, fruit.] The ripened ovary of a plant.
PËR'I-CÄR'Ä-NÛM, n. [Gr. *περίκρᾶνον*, fr. *περί*, around, and *κρᾶνον*, the skull.] The membrane that immediately invests the skull.
PËR'I-GEE, n. [Gr. *πέπλη*, about, near, and *γῆ*, earth.] That point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth.
PËR'I-GRÄPH, n. [Gr. *περιγραφῆ*, fr. *περί*, round about, and *γράφω*, a writing.] An inaccurate delineation.
PËR'I-HËL'ION (or -heli-on), n.; pl. PËR'I-HËL'IÄ. [Gr. *περί*, about, near, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.] That point in a planet's or a comet's orbit which is nearest the sun.
PËR'IL, n. [Lat. *periculum*, *periculum*, from *periri*, to attempt.] Exposure to injury, loss, or destruction.



Pericarps.
 a, b, drupe of peach; c, nut, filbert; d, strobile of pine; e, f, capsule of poppy; g, capsule of Aristolochia.

PËR'I-GEE, n. [Gr. *πέπλη*, about, near, and *γῆ*, earth.] That point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth.

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PËR'IL, n. [Lat. *periculum*, *periculum*, from *periri*, to attempt.] Exposure to injury, loss, or destruction.
PER-IL-OS, a. Full of peril; dangerous.
PER-IL-OS-LY, adv. With hazard.
PER-ÏME-TER, n. [Gr. *περίμετρος*, *περί*, around, and *μέτρον*, measure.] Outer boundary of a body or figure.
PËR'I-OD (89), n. [Gr. *περίοδος*, a going round, a period of time.] 1. A stated and recurring interval of time. 2. A certain series of years, months, or days, &c., or the termination of such a series. 3. A complete sentence. 4. A point [thus] that marks the end of a complete sentence.

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PÉR'I-PA-TÉT'IC, *a.* [Gr. περιπατητικός, from περιπατέω, to walk about.] Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking. — *n.* 1. A follower of Aristotle. 2. One who is obliged to walk.

PÉR-RÍPH'ER-Y, *n.* [Gr. περίφερα; περί, around, and φέρειν, to bear.] The circumference of any regular curvilinear figure.

PÉR'I-PHRÁSE, *n.* [Gr. περίφρασις, from περί, about, and φράζειν, to speak.] A roundabout mode of expression; circumlocution. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To express by circumlocution. [RIPHRASE.]

PER-RÍPH'RA-SYS, *n.* Same as **PÉR'I-PHRÁST'IC**.

PÉR'I-PHRÁST'IC-AL, } *a.* Expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary.

PÉR'IP-NEŪ'MO-NY, *n.* [Gr. περιπνευμονία; περί, around, and πνεύμα, a lung.] Inflammation of the lungs.

PER-RÍP'TER-AL, *a.* [Gr. περίπτερος; περί, around, about, and πτερόν, wing, row.] Having a range of columns all around.

PÉR'I-SCŌP'IC, *a.* [Gr. περί, around, and σκοπέω, to view.] Viewed on all sides; — applied to a kind of spectacles having concavo-convex glasses.

PÉR'ISH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perire*, from *per*, through, and *ire*, to go.] 1. To be destroyed; to go to destruction. 2. To die. 3. To decay gradually, as a limb.

PÉR'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to perish.

PÉR'ISH-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Liability to perish.

PÉR'I-SPHÉR'IC, *a.* [Gr. περί, around, and σφαίρα, sphere.] Having the form of a ball; globular.

PÉR'I-STÁL'TIC, *a.* [Gr. περιστάλιτικός, fr. περιστάλλειν, to surround, wrap up.] Contracting in successive circles; — applied to the vermicular motion of the alimentary canal.

PÉR'I-STŪLE, *n.* [Gr. περιστύλον; περί, about, and στῦλος, a column.] A range of columns round a building or square.

PÉR'I-TO-NĒ'UM, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. περιτέλειν, to stretch all round or over.] A thin membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen and its viscera.

PÉR'I-WIG, *n.* [O. Eng. *perwicke*, corrupt. from Fr. *perruque*.] A small wig; a peruke. — *v. t.* [-GED; -ING, 13'.] To dress with a periwig, or with false hair.

PÉR'I-WINK'LE (-l), *n.* [A corrupt. of *petty*, and A.-S. *winkle*, a shell-fish.] 1. A mollusk having a fleshy ventral disk instead of feet, and a turbinated shell. 2. [O. Eng. *perwinkle*, Lat. *pervinca*.] A flowering plant.

PÉR'JURE (pĕr'jūr), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perjurare*; *per*, through, over, and *jurare*, to swear.] 1. To cause to take a false oath. 2. To make a false oath to.

SYN. — To forswear. — *Forswear*, applies to all kinds of oaths; *perjure*, to those administered by a civil magistrate.

PÉR'JUR-ER (pĕr'jūr-er), *n.* One who willfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

PÉR'JU-RY, *n.* [See *supra*.] Act or crime of willfully making a false oath, when lawfully administered.

PĒK (14), *a.* Pert; smart; trim; vain. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [W. *percu*, to make smart.] To hold up the head with affected smartness. — *v. t.* To dress up; to make trim.

PÉR'MA-NENCE, } *n.* Continuance
PÉR'MA-NEN-CY, } in the same state or place; fixedness.

PÉR'MA-NENT, *a.* [Lat. *permanens*, staying to the end, fr. *per*, through, and *manere*, to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without change.

SYN. — See **LASTING**.

PÉR'MA-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a permanent manner.

PÉR'ME-A-BLE, *a.* [See **PERMEATE**.] Admitting of being permeated.

PÉR'ME-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *permeare*, -atum, from *per*, through, and *meare*, to go.] To pass through the pores or interstices of; — said of fluids.

PÉR'ME-ÁTION, *n.* Act of permeating; state of being permeated.

PER-MIS'CIBLE, *a.* [Lat. *permiscere*, to mix.] Capable of being mixed.

PER-MIS'SIBLE, *a.* Proper to be permitted.

PER-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* [Lat. *permissio*.] Act of permitting; formal consent.

PER-MIS'SIVE, *a.* 1. Granting liberly; allowing. 2. Suffered without hindrance.

PER-MIS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* By allowance.

PER-MIT', *v. t.* [-ED; -TING.] [Lat. *permittere*, fr. *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, send.] 1. To put up with; to tolerate; to suffer. 2. To grant leave to.

SYN. — To allow. — *To permit* is more positive, denoting a decided assent, either directly or by implication; to *allow* is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention. We may be compelled by circumstances to *allow* some things which we would by no means directly *permit*.

PÉR'MÍT, or **PER-MÍT'** (115), *n.* Warrant; leave; a written permission or license.

PER-MIT'TANCE, *n.* Permission.

PER-MU-TÁTION, *n.* [Lat. *permutatio*, fr. *per*, through, and *mutare*, to change.] 1. Mutual transference. 2. Arrangement of any number of things in all possible orders.

PER-NICÍOŪS (-nish'us), *a.* [Lat. *perniciosus*, from *per*, through, and *nox*, a violent death.] Having the quality of destroying or injuring.

SYN. — Destructive; noxious; injurious; ruinous; hurtful.

PER-NICÍOŪS-LY (-nish'us-), *adv.* In a pernicious manner.

PÉR'O-RÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *peroratio*, fr. *per*, through, and *orare*, to speak.] Concluding part of a discourse.

PÉR'PEN-DÍC'U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *perpendicularis*, from *per*, thoroughly, and *pendere*, to hang down.] 1. At right angles to the plane of the horizon. 2. At right angles to a given line or surface. — *n.* A line or plane at right angles to another; a vertical line or plane.

PÉR'PEN-DÍC'U-LÁR'I-TY, *n.* State of being perpendicular.

PÉR'PEN-DÍC'U-LAR-LY, *adv.* So as to be perpendicular.

PÉR'PE-TRÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perpetrare*, -stratum, from *per*, through, and *patrare*, to perform.] To commit; to be guilty of.

PER-PE-TRÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of perpetrating. 2. An evil action.

PER-PE-TRÁ'TOR, *n.* One who perpetrates.

PER-PÉT'U-AL, *a.* [Lat. *perpetualis*, fr. *perpetuus*, continuous.] Continuing indefinitely or infinitely.

SYN. — See **CONTINUAL**.

PER-PÉT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* Constantly; continually.

PÉR'PÉT'U-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perpetuare*, -atum.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction. [ing perpetual.]

PER-PÉT'U-Á'TION, *n.* Act of making perpetual.

PÉR'PE-TŪ'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being perpetual; endless duration.

PER-PLĒX', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *plectere*, *plexum*, to plait, braid.] 1. To make intricate or difficult to be understood. 2. To tease with suspense or ambiguity.

SYN. — See **EMBARRASS**.

PER-PLĒX'ED-LY (60), *adv.* In a perplexed manner.

PER-PLĒX'I-TY, *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy.

PÉR'QUI-SÍTE (pĕr'kwī-zīt, 14), *n.* [Lat. *perquisitum*, fr. *perquirere*, to ask for diligently.] An allowance beyond the ordinary salary or fixed wages. [curate inquiry.]

PÉR'QUI-SÍTION (-zish'un), *n.* An *ac-pÉR'RY*, *n.* Expressed juice of pears, usually fermented.

PÉR'SE-CŪTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *persequi*, -secutus, from *per*, through, and *sequi*, to follow, pursue.] To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict, especially for adherence to a particular creed or to a mode of worship.

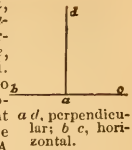
PÉR'SE-CŪ'TION, *n.* Act of persecuting, or state of being persecuted.

PÉR'SE-CŪ'TOR, *n.* One who persecutes.

PÉR'SE-VĒR'ANCE, *n.* A persisting in any thing undertaken; constancy.

PÉR'SE-VĒRE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perseverare*, fr. *per*, thoroughly, very, and *severus*, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise.

SYN. — To continue; persist. — The idea of not laying aside is common to



these words. *Continue* is the generic term, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto. To *persevere* is to continue in a given course in spite of discouragements, &c., from a desire to obtain our end. To *persist* is to continue from a determination of will not to give up.

PERSIFLAGE (pĕr'se-flăzh'), *n.* [Fr. from *persifler*, to quiz.] Frivolous or bantering talk.

PER-SIM'NION, *n.* [Indian.] A tree and its fruit, which is like a plum.

PER-SIST', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *persistere*; *per*, through, and *sistere*, to stand.] To continue fixed in a course of conduct.

SYN.—See **PERSEVERE**.

PER-SIST'EN'CE, {*n.* State of being
PER-SIST'EN-CY, } persistent; steady
pursuit of what is undertaken.

PER-SIST'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *persistens*.] Inclined to persist; tenacious; fixed.

PERSON (pĕr'sun, 14), *n.* [Lat. *persona*, a mask, a personage.] 1. Outward appearance, expression, &c. 2. A living human being; a man, woman, or child;—also, among Trinitarians, one of the three subjects constituting the godhead. 3. One of the three relations which a noun or pronoun may hold to the verb.

PERSON-A-BLE (pĕr'sun-), *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; graceful.

PERSON-AGE (45), *n.* 1. A distinguished person. 2. Exterior appearance or stature, &c.

PERSON-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or denoting, a person.

PERSON-ÄLI-TY, *n.* 1. That which constitutes, or pertains to, a person. 2. A disparaging remark about another.

PERSON-AL-LY, *adv.* 1. In a personal or direct manner. 2. With respect to an individual.

PERSON-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To assume the character of; to counterfeit.

PERSON-ÄTION, *n.* The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person of another. [ates.]

PERSON-ÄTOR, *n.* One who personates.

PERSON-I-FI-CÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of personifying. 2. A representation of an inanimate being as animated.

PERSON-I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *persona*, person, and *facere*, to make.] To regard or treat as a person.

PERSONVEL (pĕr'so-nĕl'), *n.* [Fr. See **PERSONAL**.] Body of persons employed in some public service.

PER-SPĒCT'IVE, *a.* [From Lat. *perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through.] Pertaining to the art of perspective.—*n.* 1. A view; a vista. 2. Art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature.

PER-SPĒCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

PERSPI-CÄCIOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *perspicar*, -*cacis*, fr. *perspicere*, to look through.] 1. Quick-sighted. 2. Of acute discernment; keen.

PERSPI-CÄCI'N-TY, *n.* Acuteness of sight or discernment.

PERSPI-CÜTI-TY, *n.* Clearness, especially of statement.

PERSPI-CÜ-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *perspicuus*, from *perspicere*, to look through.] Clear to the understanding; not obscure.

PERSPI-CÜ-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner.

PERSPI-RÄ-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being perspirable. [ing perspired.]

PERSPI-RÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being perspired.

PERSPI-RÄ-TION, *n.* 1. Act of perspiring. 2. That which is perspired; sweat.

PER-SPĪRE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perspirare*, to breathe through.] 1. To evacuate fluid matter through the pores; to sweat. 2. To be excreted insensibly.

PER-SUÄ'DÄ-BLE (-swäd'-), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

PER-SUÄDE' (-swäd'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *persuadere*, -*suasum*, fr. *per*, through, and *suadere*, to advise.] 1. To influence by argument, advice, or entreaty, &c. 2. To convince by argument, or reasons offered.

SYN.—See **CONVINCE**.

PER-SUÄ'DER, *n.* One who persuades.

PER-SUÄ-SI-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

PER-SUÄ-SI-BLE (-swä'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

PER-SUÄ'SION, *n.* 1. Act of persuading. 2. State of being persuaded.

3. A creed, or a sect adhering to a certain creed.

PER-SUÄ'SIVE, *a.* Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading.—*n.* An incitement; an exhortation.—[suasive manner.]

PER-SUÄ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a perssuasive manner.

PER-SUÄ'SIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.

PER-SUÄ'SO-RY (50), *a.* Having power or tendency to persuade.

PĒRT (14), *a.* [Abbrev. fr. O. Fr. *apert*, open, known, free.] Indecorously free or presuming; forward; bold.

PERTÄIN', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pertinere*; *per*, through, and *tenere*, to hold.] 1. To belong. 2. To relate.

PĒRTI-NÄ'CIÖÜS, *a.* [Lat. *pertinax*, -*nacis*, fr. *per*, through, and *tenax*, tenacious.] 1. Holding to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy. 2. Resolute; firm.

SYN.—Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible; constant.

PĒRTI-NÄ'CIÖÜS-LY, *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.

PĒRTI-NÄ'CI-TY, *n.* State or quality of being pertinacious.

SYN.—See **OBSTINACT**.

PĒRTI-NENCE, {*n.* State of being
PĒRTI-NEN-CY, } pertinent; fitness;
appositeness.

PĒRTI-NENT, *a.* [Lat. *pertinens*. See **PĒRTAIN**.] Related to the subject or matter in hand; apposite.

SYN.—Relevant; appropriate.

PĒRTI-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a pertinent manner.

PĒRT'LY, *adv.* In a pert manner smartly; saucily.

PĒRT'NESS, *n.* State of being pert.

PER-TÜRB', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *perturbare*, fr. *per*, through, thoroughly, and *turbare*, to disturb.] To disturb; to agitate; to confuse.

PER-TUR-BÄTION, *n.* Act of perturbing, or state of being perturbed.

PER-TÜ'SION, *n.* [Lat. *pertusio*, p. p. of *pertundere*, to beat, push, or thrust through.] Act of punching or piercing.

PER'ÜKE (pĕr'ük, 53), *n.* [Fr. *peruque*, fr. Lat. *pilius*, hair.] An artificial cap of hair; a perwig.

PER-ÜSAL, *n.* Act of perusing.

PER-ÜSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A corruption of *perisere*, formerly written *peruise*, fr. Lat. *perisus*, looked over, considered.] To read, or to read with attention.

PER-VÄDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pervadere*, fr. *per*, through, and *vadere*, to go.] 1. To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice. 2. To be in all parts of.

PER-VÄ'SION, *n.* Act of pervading.

PER-VÄ'SIVE, *a.* Tending, or able, to pervade.

PER-VĒSE' (14), *a.* [Lat. *perversus*, turned the wrong way.] 1. Turned aside from the right. 2. Obstinate in the wrong. 3. Disposed to cross and vex.

SYN.—Froward.—One is *froward* who is capricious, and reluctant 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.

PER-VĒSE'LY, *adv.* In a perverse manner. [perverse.]

PER-VĒSE'NESS, *n.* State of being perverse; fr. *per*, through, and *vadere*, to go.] 1. Act of perverting; change to something worse.

PER-VĒS'I-TY, *n.* State of being perverse; perverseness.

PER-VĒS'IVE, *a.* Tending to pervert.

PER-VĒRT' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pervertere*; *per*, thoroughly, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose. 2. To misinterpret. 3. To turn from the right; to corrupt.

PER'VERT, *n.* One who has turned from a right way to a wrong one.

PER-VĒRTI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being perverted.

PER'VI-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *pervius*, fr. *per*, through, and *via*, a way.] Capable of being penetrated; permeable; penetrable. [pervious.]

PER'VI-OÜS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being pervious; a. Mischievous; troublesome. [Collog.]

PĒST, *n.* [Lat. *pestis*.] 1. A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence. 2. Any thing resembling a pest.

PĒS'TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. from *impester*, fr. L. *lat. pastorium*, a fetter by which horses are prevented from wandering in the pastures.] To harass with little vexations; to annoy. [fected persons.]

PĒST'-HOUSE, *n.* A hospital for in-

PEST-IF-ER-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *pestiferus*; *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. Pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious. 2. Mischievous; destructive.
 PEST-I-LEN-CE, *n.* 1. Any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic. 2. That which breeds disturbance or vice.
 PEST-I-LE-NT, *a.* [Lat. *pestilens*, fr. *pestis*, pest., and *lentus*, to bear.] Pestilential; noxious; mischievous.
 PEST-I-LE-NT-I-AL, *a.* 1. Producing, or tending to produce, a pest. 2. Noxious; seriously troublesome.
 PEST-I-LE-NT-LY, *adv.* In a pestilent manner.
 PEST-LE (pés'l), *n.* [L. Lat. *pestellum*, fr. Lat. *pestare*, to pound.] An instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.
 PET, *n.* 1. [A modif. of *putt*.] A slight fit of peevishness. 2. [Prob. contr. fr. *petit*, small.] A lamb brought up by hand. 3. A child or any little animal fondled and indulged. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To treat as a pet; to fondle.
 PÉT'AL, or PÉT'TAL, *n.* [Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf.] One of the colored leaves of a flower.
 PÉT'AL-OID, *a.* [Gr. *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *εἶδος*, shape.] Having the form of a petal.
 PE-TÁRD', *n.* [Fr. *pétard*, fr. *petre*, to explode.] An engine of war, formerly used to blow up gates, barricades, &c.
 PE-TÉC'CHI-AL, or PE-TÉ'CHI-AL, *a.* [From Lat. *petigo*, a scab, an eruption.] Having livid spots; spotted.
 PE-TÉR-PÉN-CE, *n.* An annual tax, formerly paid by the English to the pope, being a penny for every house.
 PÉT'I-O-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to, or growing on, a petiole.
 PÉT'I-O-LATE, *a.* Having a petiole.
 PÉT'I-OLE, *n.* [Lat. *petiolus*, a little foot, stem, dim. of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The footstalk of a leaf.
 PÉT'IT (pét'y; Fr. pron. pte), *a.* [Fr. *petit*, small, little.] Small; little; mean; — same as PETTY.
Petit jury, a jury of twelve men, in distinction from the grand jury. — *Petit larceny*, the stealing of goods of comparatively small value.
 PE-TÍ-TION (-tish/un), *n.* [Lat. *petitio*, fr. *petere*, to beg.] A prayer; a request; an entreaty, esp. of a formal kind. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a request to; to solicit, especially for some favor or right.
 PE-TÍ-TION-AR-Y (-tish/un-), *a.* Coming with, or containing, a petition.
 PE-TÍ-TION-ER (-tish/un-), *n.* One who presents a petition.
 PETIT-MAÎTRE (pét'te-má'tr), *n.* [Fr., a little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about ladies; a coxcomb.
 PÉT'REL, *n.* [Dim. of *Peter*; probably in allusion to Peter's walking on the sea.] A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl.

PE-TRÉS'CE-Œ, *n.* Process of changing into stone.
 PE-TRÉS'CENT, *a.* [Gr. *πέτρα*, rock, stone.] Converting into stone.
 PÉT'R-I-FÁ-Œ-TION, *n.* 1. Conversion of organic matter into stone. 2. Turned into, or incrustated with, stony matter.
 PÉT'R-I-FÁ-Œ-TÍ-VE, *a.* Having power to change into stone.
 PÉT'R-I-FI-CÁ-TION, *n.* Petrification.
 PÉT'R-I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *petra*, rock, stone, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To convert to stone or stony substance. 2. To make obdurate. — *v. i.* To become stone.
 PE-TRÓ'LE-ŪM (124), *n.* [Lat. *petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil.] An inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth.
 PÉT'RÓ'S, *a.* [Lat. *petrosus*.] Like stone; stony.
 PÉT'TI-CÓAT, *n.* [From *petty*, small, little, and *coat*.] A loose undergarment worn by women.
 PÉT'TI-FÓ-Œ-Œ-Œ, *n.* [From *petty*, small, little, and *Œ*, to have power, to practice.] A lawyer who deals in petty cases.
 PÉT'TI-FÓ-Œ-Œ-Œ-Y, *n.* The practice, or the acts, of a pettifogger.
 PÉT'TI-LY, *adv.* In a petty manner.
 PÉT'TI-NESS, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
 PÉT'TISH, *a.* Subject to freaks of ill-temper; fretful; peevish.
 PÉT'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill-temper. [pettish.]
 PÉT'TISH-NESS, *n.* State of being pettish.
 PÉT'TI-TÓES, *n. pl.* [From *petty* and *toes*.] Toes or feet of a pig, often used as food.
 PÉT'TY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Fr. *petit*.] 1. Small; little; inconsiderable. 2. Inferior; unimportant.
 PÉT'U-LANCE, *n.* [Lat. *petulantia*.]
 PÉT'U-LAN-CY, *n.* State of being petulant; freakish passion; pettishness.
 PÉT'U-LANT, *a.* Inclined to complain.
 SYN. — See CAPTIOUS.
 PÉT'U-LANT-LY, *adv.* In a petulant manner.
 PE-TŪ'N-I-Á, *n.* [Braz. *petun*.] A plant bearing beautiful flowers.
 PEW (pá), *n.* [Lat. *podium*, an elevated place, balcony.] An inclosed seat in a church.
 PEW'TER (pá'ter), *n.* [O. Fr. *peindre*, *peindre*, N. Fr. *spiautre*. Cf. SPELTER.] An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead.
 PEW'TER-ER (pá'ter-), *n.* One who works in pewter.
 PHÁ'E-TÓN, *n.* [Gr. *Φαέθων*, fr. *φαέθω*, *φαίνω*, to shine.] 1. A son of Phœbus, fabled to have begged of his father that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun. 2. An open four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses. [phalansteries.]
 PHÁ'LAN-STÉ'R-I-AN, *a.* Relating to
 PHÁ'LAN-STÉ'R-Y, *n.* [Gr. *φάλαγξ*, fr. *phalanx*, and *στρατός*, firm.] 1. The common dwelling of the Fouriéristes.
 2. An association organized on the plan of Fourier.

PHÁ'LANX, or PHÁ'LANX, *n.* [Gr. *φάλαγξ*.] 1. A square body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep. 2. Any firm combination of people.
 PHÁ'NÁ-SM, *n.* [See *infra*.] 1. Mental image of a real object. 2. An imaginary existence which seems to be real; sometimes, an optical illusion.
 PHAN-TÁ-S'MA-GÓ'R-I-Á (89), *n.* [Gr. *φάντασμα*, a phantasm, and *ἀγορά*, an assembly.] Figures thrown on a flat surface by a magic lantern; hence, illusive images.
 PHÁ'N-TOM, *n.* [Lat. *phantasma*. See *supra*.] An apparition; a specter; an airy spirit.
 PHÁ'R'I-SÁ-Œ, *a.* 1. Pertaining
 PHÁ'R'I-SÁ-Œ-TIC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining, or resembling, the Pharisees. 2. Making a mere show of religion; hypocritical.
 PHÁ'R'I-SÁ-Œ-Œ, *n.* 1. Doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees. 2. Hypocrisy in religion.
 PHÁ'R'I-SEE, *n.* [Lat. *Pharisæus*, Heb. *Pharish*, fr. *parash*, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews, noted for strictness in regard to the externals of religion.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CÉŪ-TIC, *a.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, fr. *φάρμακον*, medicine, drug.] Pertaining to pharmacy, or the preparation of medicines.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CÉŪ-TIC-S, *n. sing.* Science of preparing medicines.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CÉŪ-TIST, *n.* One skilled in pharmacy.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CÍST, *n.* A pharmacist.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CÓL-O-GÍST, *n.* One skilled in the composition of medicines.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CÓL-O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, drug, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Science of drugs, or art of preparing medicines.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CO-PÉ'Í-Á (-pé'yá), *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακωσία*, preparation of medicines.] A book describing the preparations of medicines; a dispensatory.
 PHÁ'R'MA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *φάρμακον*, fr. *φάρμακον*, medicine.] Art of preparing or compounding medicines.
 PHÁ'ROS, *n.* [From *Φάρος*, near Alexandria, where there was a famous lighthouse.] A lighthouse; a beacon.
 PHA-RYNGE-AL, or PHÁ'R-YN-GÉ-AL, *a.* Belonging to the pharynx.
 PHÁ'R-YX (fá'r'yks), *n.* [Gr. *φάρυγξ*, *φάρυγγος*.] Cavity into which the nose and mouth open.
 PHÁSE, *n., pl.* PHÁ'SÉS. [Gr. *φάσις*, fr. *φαίνω*, to appear.] A transient appearance which any thing manifests. [Phase.]
 PHÁ'SIS, *n., pl.* PHÁ'SÉS. Same as PHÉAS'ANT, *n.* [Gr. *φασκάνος* (sc. *όρνις*), from *Φάσις*, a river in Colchis or Pontus.] A bird found wild in Europe.
 PHÉ-NIX, *n.* [Gr. *φοίνιξ*.] A bird fabled to exist sin-



Phœnix.

OR, DQ, WOLF, TÓO, TÓOK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ç, soft; C, Ç, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

gle, and to rise again from its own ashes. [a phenomenon.]

PHE-NŌM'E-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to **PHE-NŌM'E-NŌN**, *n.*; *pl.* **PHE-NŌM'E-NA**. [Gr. *φαινόμενον*, fr. *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear.] An appearance, esp. a remarkable or unusual appearance.

PHĪ'AL, *n.* [Gr. *φιάλη*, a broad, shallow cup or bowl.] A very small glass bottle for liquids; a vial.

PHĪ-LĀN'DER, *v. t.* [Gr. *φιλάνδρος*, fond of men.] To flirt; to coquet.

PHĪLAN-THRŌP'IC, *a.* Pertaining to **PHĪLAN-THRŌP'IC-AL**, *ing* to, or exhibiting, philanthropy.

PHĪ-LĀN'THRO-PIST, *n.* [Gr. *φιλάνθρωπος*; *φίλος*, loving, and *άνθρωπος*, man.] One who shows philanthropy.

PHĪ-LĀN'THRO-PY, *n.* Love of mankind; universal good will.

PHĪL'HAR-MŌN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φίλος*, loving, and *αρμονία*, harmony.] Loving harmony or music.

PHĪ-LĪP'IC, *n.* 1. A severe oration of Demosthenes, against Philip of Macedon. 2. Any discourse abounding in acrimonious invective.

PHĪ-LŌL'Ō-GER, *n.* [Gr. *φιλολόγος*, fond of literature; *φίλος*, fond, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] A philologist.

PHĪL'Ō-LŌG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to philology. [philology.]

PHĪ LŌL'Ō-ĒIST, *n.* One versed in **PHĪ-LŌL'Ō-ĒY**, *n.* The study of language, especially in a philosophical manner.

PHĪL'Ō-MĀTH, *n.* [Gr. *φιλομαθής*; *φίλος*, loving, and *μάθη*, learning.] A lover of learning.

PHĪ-LŌM'A-TIY, *n.* Love of learning.

PHĪL'Ō-MĒL, *n.* [Fr. *Philomela* **PHĪL'Ō-MĒ'LĀ**,] of Athens, changed into a nightingale. The nightingale.

PHĪL'Ō-PĒ'NĀ, *n.* [Prob. fr. Gr. *φίλος*, a friend, and Lat. *pœna*, penalty.] A small present or forfeit of one friend to another, arising out of their partaking together of a double-kerueled almond.

PHĪL'Ō-PRO-ĒN'I-TĪVE-NĒSS, *n.* [Gr. *φίλος*, loving, and Lat. *progenies*, offspring.] Love of offspring or of young children.

PHĪLŌS'Ō-PHER, *n.* [Gr. *φιλόσοφος*; *φίλος*, a lover, and *σόφος*, wise.] One versed in, or devoted to, philosophy.

PHĪL'Ō-SŌPH'IC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to **PHĪL'Ō-SŌPH'IC-AL**, *ing* to, or proceeding from, philo-sophy. 2. Skilled in philosophy; rational; wise.

PHĪL'Ō SŌPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a philosophical manner.

PHĪ-LŌS'Ō-PHĪZM, *n.* Love or use of fallacious arguments.

PHĪ-LŌS'Ō-PHĪST, *n.* A lover of sophistry.

PHĪ-LŌS'Ō-PHĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things.

PHĪ-LŌS'Ō-PHY, *n.* 1. Knowledge of phenomena as explained by, and resolved into, causes and reasons, pow-

ers, and laws. 2. A particular philosophical system.

PHĪL'Ō-TĒCH'NIC, *a.* [Gr. *φίλο-φίλ'Ō-TĒCH'NIC-AL*,] *λος*, loving, and *τέχνη*, an art.] Devoted to the arts.

PHĪL'TER, *n.* [Gr. *φίλτρον*, from *φίλειν*, to love.] A potion or charm to excite love.

PHĪZ, *n.* [A contraction of *physiognomy*.] The face; visage. [*Colloq.*]

PHĪE-BŌT'Ō-MĪST, *n.* One who practices phlebotomy.

PHĪE-BŌT'Ō-MY, *n.* [Gr. *φλεβοτομία*; *φλέψ*, a vein, and *τομή*, a cutting.] The act of opening a vein for the purpose of letting blood.

PHĪLEGM (flēm), *n.* [Gr. *φλέγμα*, flame, inflammation, phlegm.] 1. One of the four humors of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed. 2. Mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages. 3. Dullness; coldness; sluggishness.

PHĪEG-MĀT'IC, *a.* 1. Abounding in phlegm. 2. Cold; dull; heavy.

PHĪLŌ-ĒIS'TIC, *a.* 1. Partaking of phlogiston. 2. Inflammatory.

PHĪLŌ-ĒIS'TON, *n.* [Gr. *φλογιστός*, burnt, fr. *φλογίζεν*, to set on fire, to burn.] The supposed principle of inflammability; caloric.

PHĪLŌX, *n.* [Gr. *φλόξ*, flame.] A genus of flowering plants.

PHĪE'NIX, *n.* See PHENIX.

PHŌ-NĒT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φωνητικός*; *φωνή*, a sound.] 1. Pertaining to the voice, or its use. 2. Representing sounds.

PHŌ-NĒT'ICES, *n. sine*. Science of the sounds of the human voice.

PHŌN'E-TĪST, *n.* One versed in phonetics; a phonologist.

PHŌN'IC, *a.* Same as PHONETIC.

PHŌN'Ō-GRĀPH, *n.* 1. A mark indicating a distinct spoken sound. 2. An instrument for registering and reproducing sounds.

PHŌ-NŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One skilled in phonography.

PHŌ'NŌ-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to **PHŌ'NŌ-GRĀPH'IC-AL**, *ing* to, or based upon, phonography.

PHŌ-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of shorthand.

PHŌ'NŌ-LŌĒ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to **PHŌ'NŌ-LŌĒ'IC-AL**, *ing* to, or proceeding from, phonology.

PHŌ'NŌL'Ō-ĒĪST, *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHŌ-NŌL'Ō-ĒY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A science of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech; phonetics.

PHŌ-NŌT'Y-PY, *n.* [Gr. *φωνή*, sound, and *τύπος*, type.] Art of representing sounds by distinct characters.

PHŌS'PHATE, *n.* A salt of phosphoric acid.

PHŌS'PHOR-ĪTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To combine with phosphorus.

PHŌS'PHOR-ĒS'ĒE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To shine, as phosphorus does.

PHŌS'PHOR-ĒS'ĒENĒE, *n.* State of being phosphorescent.

PHŌS'PHOR-ĒS'ĒENT, *a.* Shining with a faint light.

PHŌS'PHŌR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorus.

PHŌS'PHOR-ŌS, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus.

PHŌS'PHOR-ŪS, *n.* [Gr. *φωσφόρος*, i. e., light-bringer.] 1. The morning star. 2. A combustible substance, of a yellowish color, resembling fine wax.

PHŌS'PHU-RET, *n.* A combination of phosphorus with another substance.

PHŌS'PHU-RET'ŌS (137), *a.* Combined with phosphorus.

PHŌTŌ-ĒĒEN'IC, *a.* [Gr. *φῶς*, φωτός, light, and *γένειν*, to produce.] Pertaining to photogeny; producing light.

PHŌ-TŌG'Ē-NY, *n.* Art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.

PHŌTŌ-GRĀPH, *n.* A picture produced by photography.

PHŌ-TŌG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who **PHŌ-TŌG'RA-PHIST**, practices photography.

PHŌTŌ-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to **PHŌTŌ-GRĀPH'IC-AL**, *ing* to, or obtained by, photography.

PHŌ-TŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, φωτός, light, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, esp. on paper.

PHŌ-TŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *φῶς*, φωτός, light, and *μέτρον*, measur.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.

PHŌ-TŌM'E-TRY, *n.* Science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light.

PHRĀSE, *n.* [Gr. *φράσις*, fr. *φράζειν*, to speak.] 1. A brief expression, or part of a sentence. 2. A short, pithy, and familiar expression. 3. Style of expression; diction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To express in words, or in peculiar words.

PHRĀSE-Ō-LŌĒ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to **PHRĀSE-Ō-LŌĒ'IC-AL**, *ing* to phraseology.

PHRĀSE-ŌL'Ō-ĒY, *n.* [Gr. *φράσις*, phrase, and *λόγος*, speech, discourse.] 1. Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence. 2. A collection of phrases in a language. 3. — See DICTION.

PHRE-NĒT'IC, *a.* Frantic; mad. See FRANTIC.

PHRE-NĒTIS, *n.* [Gr. *φρενίτις*; *φρήν*, midriff, mind.] 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Madness. See FRENZY.

PHRĒN'Ō-LŌĒ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to **PHRĒN'Ō-LŌĒ'IC-AL**, *ing* to phrenology.

PHRE-NŌL'Ō-ĒĪST, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

PHRE-NŌL'Ō-ĒY, *n.* [Gr. *φρήν*, φρενός, mind, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the skull.

PHRĒN'SY, *n.* Same as FRENZY.

PHRYG'IAN, *a.* Pertaining to Phryg-

la — applied to a sprightly kind of music among the ancients.

PHTHISIC (tíz'ík), *n.* Same as **PHTHISIS**.

PHTHISIC-AL (tíz'ík-al), *a.* Having phthisic (tíz'ík-ý) ing, or belonging to the phthisic.

PHTHISIS (thí'sis), *n.* [Gr. φθίσις, fr. φθίω, to waste away.] Pulmonary consumption.

PHYLACTERY, *n.* [Gr. φυλακτήριον, from φυλάττω, a guard.] 1. Any charm or spell. 2. (*Hebrew Antiq.*) A slip of parchment on which were written certain passages of the Pentateuch.

PHY'SIC, *n.* [See **PHYSICAL**.] 1. Theory or practice of medicine. 2. Internal application for the cure of sickness. 3. A purge; a cathartic. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 135.] 1. To treat with physic; to purge. 2. To cure.

PHY'SIC-AL, *a.* [Gr. φυσικός, from φύσις, nature.] 1. Pertaining to nature, as including all created existences, also, relating to natural or material things. 2. Pertaining to physics, or the science of nature. 3. Corporeal; external. [manner.]

PHY'SIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a physical manner.

PHY'SICIAN (-zish'an), *n.* One skilled in physic; a doctor of medicine.

PHY'SIC-IST, *n.* One versed in physics.

PHY'SICS, *n. sing.* [Gr. φυσική (sc. θεωρία).] See **PHYSICAL**. Science of nature or of natural objects; especially, natural philosophy.

PHY'SI-OG-NÓM-IC, *a.* Pertaining to phy'si-og-nó-m'ic-al, } ing to physiognomy.

PHY'SI-OG-NÓM-ICS, *n. sing.* Same as **PHYSIOGNOMY**.

PHY'SI-OG-NÓM-IST, *n.* One skilled in physiognomy.

PHY'SI-OG-NÓM-IC-AL, *a.* Relating to phy'si-og-nó-m'ic-al, } physiology.

PHY'SI-ÓL-O-GÍST, *n.* One who is versed in physiology.

PHY'SI-ÓL-O-GÝ, *n.* [Gr. φυσιολογία; φύσις, nature, and λόγος, discourse.] That department of natural science which treats of the organs and their functions.

PHYSIQUE (fiz'zík'), *n.* [Fr.] Physical structure of a person.

PHÝ-TÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and γραφέν, to write.] A description of plants.

PHÝ-TÓL-O-GÝ, *n.* [Gr. φυτόν, plant, and λόγος, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on plants; botany.

PÍ, *n.* Type confusedly mixed.

PÍ-Á-C-U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *picularis*, fr. *piculum*, a propitiatory sacrifice.] 1. Expiatory; having power to atone. 2. Criminal; atrociously bad.

PÍ-Á-MÁ-TER. [Lat., a tender mother.] The vascular membrane investing the brain.

PÍ-Á-NÍST, *n.* [piano-forte.] A performer on the **PÍ-Á-NO**, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Soft; — a direction to the performer.

PÍ-Á-NO, *n.* [It. *piano*, soft, *PI-Á-NO-FÓRTE*, } and *forte*, strong.] A keyed musical instrument.

PÍ-Á-ZZA (147), *n.* [It. See **PLACE**.] 1. A kind of portico, supported by columns. 2. A square open space surrounded by buildings. [*Italy*.]

PÍ-BROCH, *n.* [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music.] A wild, irregular species of music played on the bagpipe.

PÍ-CA, *n.* [Lat. *pica*, a pie, magpie.] 1. The magpie. 2. (*R. Cath. Church*.) A directory for devotional services. 3. A kind of type of two sizes.

This type is *pica*.

This type is *small pica*.

PÍ-CA-DÓR', *n.* [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance in a bull-fight.

PÍ-CA-RÓOM', *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, augm. of *picaro*, a rogue.] A plunderer of wrecks; a pirate.

PÍ-CA-YUNE', *n.* [Indian.] A small coin of the value of 6½ cents.

PÍ-CA-LÍL'LÍ, *n.* A pungent East Indian pickle.

PÍCK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. pycan, peccan*. Cf. **PECK**.] 1. To strike at with any thing pointed; to open, as a lock; to separate, as wool, oakum, &c. 2. To pull apart or away; to pluck. 3. To cleanse, by removing with a pointed instrument. 4. To take up suddenly. 5. To choose; to select; hence, to desire. 6. To bring together. — *v. i.* 1. To act slowly. 2. To do any thing nicely. 3. To steal. — *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed tool; a pickax. 2. Choice.

PÍCK-NÍNN'Y, *n.* [Prop. fr. *Sp. picade nino*.] A negro or mulatto infant. [*Southern States*.]

PÍCK'ÁX, *n.* A pick

PÍCK'ÁXE, } with a point at one end and a transverse edge at the other.



Pickax.

PÍCK'ED (60), *a.* Pointed; sharp.

PÍCK'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being picked, or pointed.

PÍCK'ER-EL, *n.* [Dim. of *píck*.] A fresh-water fish; a kind of pike.

PÍCK'ET, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*, prop. dim. of *pique*, pike.] 1. A stake or narrow board sharpened. 2. (*Mil.*) A guard posted in front of an army, so as to form a chain of outposts. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fortify with pickets. 2. To fasten to a picket.

PÍCK'ET-GUÁRD, *n.* A guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

PÍCK'ING, *n.* 1. Act of plucking. 2. That which is left to be picked. 3. Act of stealing.

PÍCK'LE (pík'l), *n.* [H. Ger. *pökel*; so called, some say, after one Wm.

Pökel, who invented the art of pickling herrings.] 1. A solution of salt and water for preserving fish and meat; brine. 2. Vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, &c., may be preserved. 3. Article of food preserved in vinegar. 4. A disagreeable position. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To preserve in brine or pickle.

PÍCK'LOCK, *n.* A person or tool to open locks without the key.

PÍCK'PÍCK-ET, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.

PÍCK'WICK, *n.* A pointed instrument for picking up the wick of a lamp.

PÍC'NIC, *n.* [From Fr. *pique*, to prick, to lard, and *nique*, a small coin.] An entertainment carried by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country; also the party itself. — *v. t.* To go on a picnic.

PÍC', *n.* One of a tribe of Seythians who settled in Scotland.

PÍC-TÓ'RÍ-AL (89), *a.* Pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

PÍC-TÓ'RÍ-AL-LY, *adv.* In a pictorial manner.

PÍCT'URE (53), *n.* [Lat. *pictura*, from *pingere*, to paint.] 1. A likeness drawn in colors; any graphic representation. 2. Art or representation by drawing or painting. 3. That which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing.

PÍCT'URE, *n.* [A.-S. *pyccan, peccan*. Cf. **PECK**.] 1. To strike at with any thing pointed; to open, as a lock; to separate, as wool, oakum, &c. 2. To pull apart or away; to pluck. 3. To cleanse, by removing with a pointed instrument. 4. To take up suddenly. 5. To choose; to select; hence, to desire. 6. To bring together. — *v. i.* 1. To act slowly. 2. To do any thing nicely. 3. To steal. — *n.* 1. A sharp-pointed tool; a pickax. 2. Choice.

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PIER, *n.* [Fr. *pierre*, a stone.] 1. A mass of stone-work for supporting an arch, &c. 2. Part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors. 3. Stone-work, projecting into the sea; a mole. 4. A projecting wharf.

PIÈRE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *percer*, contr. fr. *percutisier*, fr. Lat. *percutere*, *percutisum*, to beat, push, bore through.] 1. To thrust into or transfix with a pointed instrument. 2. To force a way into. 3. To touch, as the affections. 4. To dive into, as a secret.—*v. i.* 1. To enter, as a pointed instrument. 2. To force a way into or through. 3. To penetrate, as into a secret.

PIÈRE/A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being pierced. [between windows.]
PIÈRE-GLASS, *n.* A mirror hanging.
PI-ÈRI-AN (89), *a.* [From Mt. *Pierus*, in Thessaly.] Pertaining to the Muses. [between windows.]

PIÈRE-TÀBLE, *n.* A table standing.
PIÈ-TISM, *n.* Religion of the Pietists.
PIÈ-TIST, *n.* One of a class of religious reformers in Germany who have sought to restore *piety* to the Protestant churches.

PIE-TY, *n.* [Lat. *pietas*, *piety*; *pius*, *pious*.] 1. Affectionate reverence of parents, friends, &c. 2. Zealous devotion to the service of God.

SYN.—See RELIGION.

PIG, *n.* [D. *big*, *bigge*.] 1. The young of swine. 2. An oblong mass of metal.—*v. t.* or *v.* [-GED; -GING.] 1. To bring forth pigs. 2. To lie together like pigs.

PIG'EON (pî'un), *n.* [From Lat. *pipio*, a young chirping bird.] A gallinaceous bird, of several species.

PIG'EON-HOLE, *n.* A little division in a case for papers. [are kept.]

PIG'GER-Y, *n.* A place where swine are kept.

PIG'GIN, *n.* [Gael. *pigeon*, dim. of *pigeadh*, an earthen jar or pot.] A small wooden dipper with an erect handle.


PIG'MENT, *n.* [Lat. *pigmentum*, fr. the root of *pingere*, to paint.] A color for painting; paint.

PIG'MY, *n.* See PYGMY.

PIG'NO-RATION, *n.* [L. Lat. *pignoratîo*, fr. *pignorare*, to pledge.] Act of pledging or pawning.

PIG'TAIL, *n.* 1. The tail of a pig. 2. Hair tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue. 3. A roll of twisted tobacco.

PIKE, *n.* [Fr. *pique*, H. Ger. *pieke*. Cf. LICK and LEAK.] 1. A long staff, with a pointed steel head; a spear. 2. A voracious fresh-water fish. 3. A turnpike road.

PIK'ED (60), *a.* Ending in a  point.

PIKE-STAFF (149), *n.* Staff or shaft of a pike.

PI-LAS'TER, *n.* [L. Lat. *pilastrium*, fr. Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] A square column, usually set within a wall.

PIL'CHARD, *n.* A fish resembling the herring.



Pilaster.

PÏLE, *n.* [Lat. *pila*, a ball, globe, *pila*, a pier of stoue.] 1. A roundish mass of things; a heap. 2. A mass regularly formed by layers, and designed for a special use. 3. A large building, or mass of buildings. 4. [A.-S. *pil*, stake, Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] A pointed piece of timber, driven into the earth. 5. [Lat. *pilus*, hair.] The nap, as of velvet.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay or throw into a pile. 2. To fill above the brim or to pile.

PÏLES, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pila*, a ball.] A disease consisting of tumors of blood about the anus.

PÏL'FER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See PÏLF.] To practice petty theft.

PÏL'FER-ER, *n.* One who pilfers.

PÏL-GÄR'LIC, *n.* [See PÏLL, to rob, to pillage.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a poor, forsaken wretch.

PÏL'GRIM, *n.* [From Lat. *peregrinus*, a foreigner.] A traveler; especially one who travels to a distance to visit a holy place.

PÏL'GRIM-ÄGE, *n.* A journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

SYN.—See JOURNEY.

PÏLL, *n.* [Lat. *pila*, a ball, *pilula*, a little ball, a pill.] 1. A little ball of medicine. 2. Any thing nauseous.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *pillier*. See PÏEL.] To rob; to pillage.

PÏLL'ÄGE (45), *n.* [Fr. See *supra*.] 1. Act of plundering. 2. That which is taken from another by open force, especially in war.

SYN.—Plunder.—*Pillage* refers particularly 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.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder.

PÏLLÄ-GËR, *n.* One who pillages.

PÏLL'ÄR, *n.* [Lat. *pila*.] 1. A column to support an arch, a roof, &c. 2. That which resembles such a pillar.

PÏLL'ÏON (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *pilus*, hair. Cf. PÏLLOW.] A cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle, as a second seat.

PÏLL'ÖRY, *n.* [L. Lat. *pilorium*, fr. Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] A frame through which the head and hands of a criminal were put, to punish him.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To punish with the pillory.

PÏLL'ÖW, *n.* [O. Eng. *pilewe*, *pelowe*, from Lat. *pulvinus*.] A cushion to support the head.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To rest or lay for support.

PÏLL'ÖW-BÏER, { *n.* [L. Ger. *bÏere* or *PÏLL'ÖW-CÄSE*, } *bÏhere*, a pillow-case.] A covering for a pillow.

PÏ-LÖSE', *a.* [Lat. *pilosus*, fr. *pilus*, hair.] Hairy; covered with long, distinct hairs.

PÏ-LÖS'I-TY, *n.* Hairiness.

PÏ'LOT, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. Ger. *pilen*, *peilen*, to measure, and Ger. *loth*, plummet.] 1. One who steers ships, par-

ticularly where navigation is dangerous. 2. A guide.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To direct the course of, as a ship. 2. To guide through difficulties.

PÏ'LOT-ÄGE (45), *n.* 1. Compensation to a pilot. 2. The guidance of a pilot.
PÏ'LOT-BRÄD, *n.* Hard bread or ship biscuit.

PÏ'LOT-CLÖTH, *n.* A coarse, stout kind of cloth.

PÏ'LOUS, *a.* [See PÏLOSE.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

PÏ-MËNTA, { *n.* [From Lat. *pigmen-*
PÏ-MËNTÖ, } *taum*, a paint, juice of plants.] Aromatic fruit of a certain tree; allspice.

PÏMP, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *pimpant*, smart, spriskish.] A procer; a pander.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To procure lewd women for the gratification of others.

PÏMP'ER-NËL, *n.* [N. Lat. *pimpinella*, L. Lat. *bipinnella*, for *bipinnula*, two-winged.] A plant of several species.

PÏMP'LE (pim'pl), *n.* [A.-S. *pippele*, pustule, *pipelian*, to blister.] A small pointed elevation of the cuticle, differing from a pustule in not containing pus or a fluid.

PÏMP'LED (pim'pld), *a.* Full of, or abounding in, pimples.

PÏN, *n.* [Icel. *pinna*, W. *pin*.] 1. A pointed instrument of wood or metal. 2. A thing of trifling value; a trifle. 3. That which resembles a pin in its form or use.—*v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] 1. To fasten, as with a pin. 2. To incline; to pen.

PÏNÄ-FRË', *n.* An apron to cover the front part of the body; a tier.

PÏN'-CÄSE, *n.* A case for holding pins.

PÏN'ÇËR'S, *n. pl.* [Fr. *pince*, *pincers*, from *pincer*, to pinch.] Pinchers.

PÏN'CH (66), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *pincer*, from O. D. *pinsen*, to pinch, cut.] 1. To squeeze as between the fingers. 2. To squeeze between any two hard bodies. 3. To oppress with want.—*v. i.* 1. To act with pressing force; to bear hard. 2. To be covetous.—*n.* 1. A squeezing with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between them.

PÏN'CH'BECK, *a.* [From the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold.

PÏN'ÇËR'S, *n. pl.* [From *pinch*.] An instrument for gripping things to be held fast, &c.

PÏN'CUSH-ÏON, *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck.

PÏN-DÄR'IC, *n.* An irregular ode in imitation of those of Pindar, an ancient Grecian poet.—*a.* After the style of Pindar.

PÏNE, *n.* [Lat. *pinus*.] 1. A genus of trees of many species, or its wood. 2. A pine-apple.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *pinan*, *pinian*.] 1. To lose flesh; to grow lean. 2. To languish with desire.—*v. i.* To wear out; to make to languish.

PÏ-NË'ÄL, or **PÏN'E-ÄL**, *a.* [Lat. *pinæa*, cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Pertaining to, or resembling a pine-cone.

PINE'-XP-PLE, *n.* A tropical plant and its conical fruit.

PIN'-FEATH'ER, *n.* A small or short feather somewhat like a pin in form.

PIN'ION (-yun), *n.* [Fr. Lat. *pinna*, feather, wing.] 1. A feather; a quill. 2. A wing. 3. Joint of a wing most remote from the body. 4. A shackle for the arm. 5. A small toothed wheel, working into a larger one. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bind the wings or arms of.



PINK, *n.* [From D. *pinken*, pinkoogen, to twinkle with the eyes.] 1. A small eye. 2. A plant, and its flower. 3. A combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white. 4. Something supremely excellent. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To work in eyelet-holes; to cut or work in small scollings. 2. To stab; to pierce.

PIN'-MONEY, *n.* Money allowed a wife for her private expenses.

PIN'NAGE, *n.* [Lat. *pinus*, a pine-tree, any thing made of pine.] 1. A small vessel. 2. A boat usually rowed with eight oars.

PIN'NA-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *pinnaeculum*, fr. *pinna*, pinnacle.] 1. A slender pointed turret. 2. A high, spiring point.

PIN'NATE, } a. [Lat. *pinnaeus*,
PIN'NATED, } feathered.] 1. Shaped like a feather. 2. Furnished with fins.

PINT, *n.* [A.-S. *pynt*.] Half a quart. In medicine, twelve ounces.

PIN'TLE (pin'tl), *n.* [A dim. of *pin*.] 1. A long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon. 2. A hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

PIN'-WORM (-wûrm), *n.* A thread-like intestinal worm.

PINY, *a.* Abounding with pines.

PIT-O-NEER, *n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, orig. a foot-soldier.] One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another; hence, a first settler. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To go before and prepare a way for.

PIT-O-NY, *n.* See PEONY.

PIT'OUS, *a.* [Lat. *pius*.] 1. Having filial reverence for a parent. 2. Having, or dictated by, reverence and love toward the Supreme Being. 3. Practiced under a show of religion.

SYN.—Godly; devout; religious; holy.

PIT'OUS-LY, *adv.* In a pious manner.

PIP, *n.* [L. Lat. *pipita*, from Lat. *pituita*, slime or phlegm; in fowls, the pip.] 1. A disease of fowls. 2. [Fr. *pepin*.] Seed of an apple, orange, &c. 3. A spot on cards. — *v. i.* [See PEEP.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

PIPE, *n.* [A.-S. *pipe*, Icel. *pipa*. Cf. FIFE.] 1. A cylindrical wind instrument of music. 2. Any long tube, esp. one with a bowl for smoking. 3. A cask of 126 gallons, used for wine. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To play on a pipe. 2. To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

PÍP'ER, *n.* One who plays on a pipe.

PÍP'ING, *p. a.* 1. Giving forth a weak, shrill sound. 2. Simmering; boiling. [Collog.] — *n.* [From *pipe*.] A kind of cord trimming. [earthen boiler.

PÍP'KIN, *n.* [Dim. of *pipe*.] A small PÍP'PIN, *n.* [Prob. fr. *pip*, a spot, because of the spots on its skin.] A kind of tart apple.

PÍQU'AN-CY (pik'an-sý), *n.* State or quality of being piquant.

SYN.—Sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

PÍQU'ANT (pik'ant), *a.* [Fr., p. pr. of *piquer*, to prick.] 1. Stimulating to the tongue. 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PÍQU'ANT-LY (pík'ant-), *adv.* In a piquant manner.

PÍQUE (peek), *n.* [Fr.] A feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To excite; to excite to anger. 2. To excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy. 3. To pride or value.

SYN.—To offend; irritate; nettle.

PÍ-QUET' (pi-két'), *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards played between two persons.

PÍ'RA-CY, *n.* [Gr. *πειραξία*.] 1. Robbery on the high seas. 2. Infringement of the law of copyright.

PÍ'RATE (45), *n.* [Gr. *πειρατής*, from *πειράω*, to attempt.] 1. A robber on the high seas. 2. An armed vessel sailing without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering. 3. One who publishes the writings of others without permission. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To take; by theft, or without right or permission.

PÍ-RÁ'TIC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a pirate; practicing piracy. [manner.

PÍ-RÁ'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a piratical

PÍ-RÖGUE' (pi-rög'), *n.* [Orig. an Indian word.] 1. A canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree. 2. A kind of narrow ferry-boat. [Amer.]

PÍR'OU-ÉTTE', *n.* [Fr., prop. a turning wheel.] A whirling about on the toes in dancing.

PÍ'S-CAR-Y, *n.* [Lat. *piscarius*, relating to fishes, from *piscis*, a fish.] Right of fishing in another man's waters.

PÍ'S-CA-TÖ'RÍ-AL, } a. [Lat. *piscatori-*
PÍ'S-CA-TÖ-RY, } us, fr. *piscator*, a fisherman.] Relating to fishes or to fishing.

PÍ'S'ÇËS, *n. pl.* [Lat. *piscis*, a fish.] The Fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

PÍ'S-CÍ-CÛLT'ÛRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] Artificial propagation and nurture of fish.

PÍSH, *interj.* Pshaw; — an exclamation of contempt. — *v. i.* To express contempt by a *pis*.

PÍ'S-MIRE, *n.* [Eng. *pis*, and *mire*; because it discharges a kind of moisture, regarded by the vulgar as urine.] See MIRE. The ant or emmet.

PÍ'SO-LÍTE (49), *n.* [Gr. *πίσος*, a pea,

and *λίθος*, stone.] A calcareous stone, made up of small globular concretions.

PÍ'S-SAS-PHÁLT, *n.* [Gr. *πισσάσφαλος*; *πίσσα*, pitch, turpentine, and *σφαλτος*, asphalt.] Earth-pitch; a soft bitumen.

PÍ'S-TÁ'CHÍO (pis-tá-sho), *n.* [Sp. fr. Gr. *μιστάκιον*.] The nut of a kind of turpentine-tree.

PÍ'S-TA-REEN', *n.* A silver coin of the value of 17 or 18 cents.

PÍ'S'TÍL, *n.* [N. Lat., fr. Lat. *pistillum*, a pestle.] An organ in a flower, inclosing the seed; a carpel.

PÍ'S'TÖL, *n.* [From *Pistoia*, O. It. *Pistola*, where they were first made.] A small fire-arm, to be fired from one hand. — *v. p.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, til. 137.] To shoot with a pistol.

PÍ'S-TÖLE', *n.* [It. *pistola*, contr. fr. *piastuola*, dim. of *piastro*, a piaster.] A gold coin of Spain worth about \$3.60.

PÍ'S'TON, *n.* [From Lat. *pinsere*, *pinsum*, to stamp.] A short cylinder fitting exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, within which it moves.

PIT, *n.* [A.-S. *pytt* or *piitt*.] 1. A large, deep hole in the ground. 2. An abyss; hell. 3. The grave. 4. An indenture or mark in the flesh. 5. Lowest place in a theater. 6. An area for a cock or dog fight. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To digent. 2. To mark with little hollows. 3. To introduce as an antagonist to.

PÍ'T'A-PÁT, *adv.* [An onomatopoe.] In a flutter; with palpitation.

PÍ'TCH, *n.* 1. [Lat. *piz*, Gr. *πίσσα*.] A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar. 2. Turpentine. [Improper.] 3. [See PEAK.] A point, peak, or degree of elevation. 4. Degree of elevation of the voice, or of an instrument, &c. 5. Degree; rate; position. 6. Beginning of a declivity; the declivity itself; slope. 7. Distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover over or smear with pitch. 2. To darken as if by smearing with pitch; to obscure. 3. [A.-S. *pyccan*, to prick. [See PICK.] To throw; to toss. 4. To plant; to set in array. 5. To fix the tone of. — *v. i.* 1. To light; to settle. 2. To fall headlong. 3. To fix choice. 4. To encamp. 5. To rise and fall, as a ship.

PÍ'TCH'ER, *n.* [O. Fr. *picher*, *pickier*, O. H. Ger. *bechar*, *pechar*. Cf. BEAKER.] A vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors.

PÍ'TCH'FÖRK, *n.* A fork to throw hay or sheaves of grain.

PÍ'TCH'-PÍNE, *n.* One of several resinous species of pine.

PÍ'TCH'-PÍPE, *n.* A wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key of a tune.

PÍ'TCH'Y, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, pitch; dark; dismal.

PI'TE-OÙS, *a.* 1. Fitted to excite pity. 2. Palty; mean; pitiful.
SYN.—Sorrowful; wretched; pitiable.
PI'TE-OÙS-LY, *adv.* In a piteous manner.
PI'TFALL, *n.* A pit slightly covered, for catching wild beasts or men.
PITH, *n.* [*A-S. pitha.*] 1. The soft, spongy substance in the center of many plants. 2. The spinal cord; the marrow. 3. Vital or essential part; strength; importance.
PI'TH-LY, *adv.* In a pithy manner.
PI'TH-NESS, *n.* State of being pithy.
PI'TH-LESS, *a.* Destitute of pith.
PI'TH-Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Containing, or full of, pith. 2. Forcible; energetic.
PI'TI-A-BLE, *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of compassion.
PI'TI-FUL, *a.* 1. Full of pity; tender; compassionate. 2. Miserable; moving compassion. 3. Deserving pity for littleness or meanness.
SYN.—See **CONTEMPTIBLE**.
PI'TI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a pitiful manner. [pitiful.]
PI'TI-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being pitiful.
PI'TI-LESS, *a.* Destitute of pity.
PI'TI-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a pitiless manner.
PITMAN (150), *n.* One who works in a pit, as in sawing timber, &c.
PITSAW, *n.* A saw worked vertically by two men.
PIT'TANCE, *n.* [L. Lat. *pittantia*, orig. pity, fr. Lat. *pietas*.] 1. A charity gift. 2. Any small allowance; a trifle.
PI-TŪ'I-TA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *pituita*, phlegm.] Secreting phlegm or mucus. [sembling, mucus.]
PI-TŪ'I-TOŪS, *a.* Consisting of, or replete with, *n.* [From Lat. *pietas*, piety, kindness.] 1. The feeling or suffering, excited by the distresses of another. 2. Thing to be regretted.
SYN.—Compassion; sympathy. — *Sympathy* is literally *fellow-feeling*, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, &c., for its fullest exercise. *Compassion* is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. *Pity* regards its object not only as suffering, but *weak*, and hence as inferior.
— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for.— *v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity.
PIVOT, *n.* [Fr. *picot*, for *pipot*, from *pipe*, a pipe.] A pin fixed only at one end, and on which any thing turns.
PIX, *n.* Same as **PYX**.
PLA'CA-BIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being placable.
PLA'CA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *placabilis*; *placare*, to quiet, pacify.] Capable of being appeased or pacified.
PLA-CARD, *n.* [Fr., fr. *plaque*, to lay or clap on.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place.— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To post, as a writing, in a public place.
PLA'CATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *placare*, -*cautum*, from *placere*, to please.] To appease or pacify.

PLA'CE, *n.* [From Gr. *πλατῆς*, *πλατεία*, flat, broad.] 1. An open space; an area. 2. Any definite portion of space. 3. Rank; degree; especially social rank. 4. A dwelling; a mansion. 5. A village, town, or city. 6. A country. 7. Opportunity. 8. Room; stead.— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To assign a place to; to fix. 2. To put in a particular rank or office.
PLA'CE'MAN (150), *n.* One who has an office under a government.
PLA-CÉN'TA, *n.* [Lat., a cake.] The soft, spongy disk which connects the mother with the fetus in the womb.
PLA-CER' (pia-thâr'; by *Mexicans and Californians*, pla-sâr'), *n.* [Sp.] A gravelly place where gold is found.
PLA'CID, *a.* [Lat. *placivus*; *placere*, to please.] Pleased; contented; serene; tranquil.
PLA-CID-I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being placid.
PLA'CID-LY, *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly. [id.]
PLA'CID-NESS, *n.* State of being placid.
PLA'GIA-RISM, *n.* Act or practice of plagiarizing. [ives.]
PLA'GIA-RIST, *n.* One who plagiarizes.
PLA'GIA-RIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To steal or purloin from the writings of another.
PLA'GIA-RY, *n.* [Lat. *plagiarus*; *plagium*, kidnapping.] One who purloins another's writings, and offers them to the public as his own.— *a.* Practicing literary theft.
PLAGUE (pläg), *n.* [Lat. *plaga*, a blow, stroke.] 1. Any afflictive evil or calamity. 2. A pestilential disease.— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To vex; to tease. 2. To infest with natural evil of any kind.
SYN.—To torment; harass; annoy.
PLAGU-I-LY (pläg'i-lÿ), *adv.* Vexatiously; extremely. [Low.]
PLAGU-Y (pläg'y), *a.* Vexatious. [Low.]
PLA'CE, *n.* [Lat. *platessa*.] A fish, allied to the flounder.
PLAID (pläd), *n.* [Gael. *plaid*, contr. fr. *peallaid*, a sheep skin.] A striped or variegated cloth.
PLAIN, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *planus*.] 1. Without elevations or depressions; plane. 2. Open; clear; unnumbered. 3. Not intricate or difficult. 4. Simple; natural.
SYN.—Manifest; level; flat; smooth; artless; sincere; downright; unreserved; distinct; homely.
— *adv.* In a plain manner.— *n.* 1. Level land; and usually, an open field. 2. A field of battle.— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To level; to make plain or even.
PLAIN'DÉAL'ER, *n.* One who speaks out his views with great plainness.
PLAIN'DÉAL'ING, *n.* A speaking or acting with openness and sincerity.
PLAIN'LY, *adv.* In a plain manner.
PLAIN'NESS (109), *n.* Quality or state of being plain.
PLAIN'SPÖK'EN (20), *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.
PLAIN'T, *n.* [Lat. *planctus*, fr. *plan-*

gere, *planctum*, to complain.] Audible expression of sorrow; complaint.
PLAIN'TIFF, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, making complaint.] One who commences a personal action or suit in law.
PLAIN'TIVE, *a.* 1. Expressive of sorrow; complaining. 2. Serious; sad.
PLAIN'TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a plaintive manner.
PLAIN'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being plaintive.
PLAIT, *n.* [Gr. *πλεκτή*, a twisted rope, string.] 1. A fold; a doubling. 2. A braid, as of hair or straw.— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fold; to double in narrow folds. 2. To braid; to plait. 3. To entangle; to involve.
PLAN, *n.* [Lat. *planus*, flat, level.] 1. A draught or form; especially the representation of any horizontal section. 2. A method of action or procedure expressed in language.
SYN.—See **SCHEME**.
— *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] 1. To form a draught of. 2. To scheme; to devise.
SYN.—To sketch; model; contrive.
PLANCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *planchette*, a small board, dim. of *planche*, a board, plank.] A disk of metal ready to be stamped.
PLANE, *a.* [Lat. *planus*.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; pertaining to a plane.— *n.* 1. A level surface, real or imaginary. 2. A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces.— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make smooth; to free from inequalities.
PLAN'ET, *n.* [Gr. *πλανήτης*, and *πλάνος*, *πλάντος*, a planet; prop. a wanderer.] A celestial body revolving about the sun.
PLAN'ET-ÁR'I-ŪM, *n.* An astronomical machine representing the motions and orbits of the planets.
PLAN'ET-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the planets.
PLANE'-TREE, *n.* [Gr. *πλάτανος*, fr. *πλατῆς*, broad, fr. its broad leaves and spreading form.] A tree of the genus *Platanus*.
PLAN'ET-STRŪCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of planets.
PLA-NIM'E-TRY, *n.* [Lat. *planus*, plain, and Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Mensuration of plane surfaces.
PLAN'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *planir*. See **PLANE**.] To render smooth and level by gentle hammering.
PLAN'I-SPHERE, *n.* [Lat. *planus*, plane, and *sphæra*, sphere.] Representation of the circles of a sphere upon a plane, esp. of the celestial sphere, with adjustable circles, &c.
PLAN'K, *n.* [Lat. *planca*, allied to Gr. *πλάξ*, any thing flat and broad.] A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board.— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover or lay with planks.
PLAN'NER, *n.* One who plans.
PLÁ'NO-CON'CÁVE, *a.* Flat on one side, and concave on the other.

PLĀ'NO-CŌN'IC-AL, *a.* Level on one side, and conical on the other.
 PLĀ'NO-CŌN'VEX, *a.* Flat on one side, and convex on the other.
 PLANT, *n.* [Lat. *planta*.] 1. A vegetable; an organic body, having, when complete, a root, stem, and leaves. 2. Fixtures and tools for carrying on any trade. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put in the ground and cover, as seed. 2. To set in the ground, as a tree. 3. To engender. 4. To establish; to introduce. — *v. i.* To perform the act of planting.
 PLĀNT'AIN (42), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *planta*.] A genus of plants of many species.
 PLĀNT'AIN (42), } *n.* A tropical
 PLĀNT'AIN-TREE, } tree, fifteen or twenty feet high, bearing a fruit which is a substitute for bread.
 PLĀN-TĀ'TION, *n.* 1. A place planted; esp. a large estate, cultivated chiefly by negroes. 2. A colony.
 PLĀN'TER, *n.* 1. One who plants. 2. One who assists in colonizing in a new territory. 3. Owner of a plantation.
 PLĀNT'LE, *n.* [A dim. of *plant*.] A plant in embryo.
 PLĀNT'GRADE, *n.* [Lat. *planta*, sole of the foot, and *gradi*, to walk.] An animal that walks on the sole of the foot, as the bear.
 PLASH, *v. i.* [D. *plassen*, H. Ger. *platschen*.] To dabble in water; to splash. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *plaisier*, fr. Lat. *plexus*, p. p. of *plectere*, to weave, twist.] To cut and intertwine the branches of. — *n.* 1. A puddle. 2. A dash of water; a splash. 3. Branch of a tree partly cut, and bound to other branches.
 PLĀSH'Y, *a.* Abounding with puddles.
 PLĀSM, *n.* [Gr. *πλάσμα*, fr. *πλάσσειν*, to form.] A mold or matrix.
 PLĀS'TER, *n.* [Gr. *ἐμπλαστρον*.] 1. A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls, &c.; also, gypsum, as used for making moldings, &c. 2. An external application harder than an ointment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with plaster. 2. To cover with a plaster, as a wound. 3. To smooth over; to conceal the defects of.
 PLĀS'TER-ER, *n.* One who plasters.
 PLĀS'TER-ING, *n.* A covering of plaster.
 PLĀS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *πλαστικός*; *πλάσσειν*, to form.] 1. Having power to give form or fashion. 2. Capable of being molded or formed. 3. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling.
 PLĀS-TIC'ITY, *n.* State or quality of being plastic.
 PLĀS'TRON, *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *plastrum*, a thin plate of metal.] A leather pad used by fencers to defend the body.
 PLĀT, *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [From *plait*.] To form by interweaving; to weave. — *n.* 1. Work done by plaiting or interweaving. 2. [Cf. PLOT, the same word differently

written; also, PLATE.] A small piece of ground laid out.
 PLĀTE, *n.* [Fr. *plat*, Sp. *plato*, It. *piatto*, Ger. *platte*, allied to Gr. *πλάττω*, flat, broad.] 1. A piece of metal flattened. 2. Dishes wrought in gold or silver. 3. Metallic ware which is overlaid with gold or silver. 4. A small, shallow vessel to eat from. 5. An engraved piece of metal or an impression therefrom. 6. A page of stereotype for printing from. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover or overlay, as with gold or silver. 2. To arm with plates of metal. 3. To beat into thin, flat pieces.
 PLĀ-TEAU' (-tō'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *plat*, flat.] A broad level area of elevated land. [a plate.
 PLĀTE'FUL (155), *n.* Enough to fill
 PLĀTE'-GLASS, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, used for mirrors, &c.
 PLĀ'TEN, *n.* [See PLATE.] The flat part of a printing-press.
 PLĀT'FORM, *n.* [Eng. *plat* (obs.), flat, and *form*.] 1. A flooring or horizontal frame-work of timber or boards. 2. A declaration of principles by any body of men.
 PLĀT'INĀ, or PLĀ-TĪ'NĀ, *n.* See PLATINUM.
 PLĀT'ING, *n.* 1. Art of covering a baser metal with a thin plate, as of silver. 2. A thin coating of metal.
 PLĀT'INUM, or PLĀ-TĪ'NUM, *n.* [N. Lat., fr. Sp. *plata*, silver.] A very heavy and ductile metal of the color of silver.
 PLĀT'ITUDE (30), *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat.] 1. Flatness; insipidity. 2. A weak or empty remark.
 PLĀ-TŌN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
 PLĀ-TŌN'IC-AL, } Plato, or to his philosophy or opinions.
Platonic love, a pure, spiritual affection subsisting between the sexes.
 PLĀ'TO-NĪSM, *n.* Doctrines of Plato and his followers.
 PLĀ'TO-NĪST, *n.* A follower of Plato.
 PLĀ'TO-NIZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To adopt the opinions of the Platonists.
 PLĀ-TŌ'ON', *n.* [Fr. *ploton*, fr. Lat. *pila*, a ball.] Half of a company of soldiers.
 PLĀ'TER, *n.* [Prob. fr. O. Fr. *platel*, N. Fr. *plateau*.] A large, shallow dish for provisions at table.
 PLĀU'DIT, *n.* [Lat. *plaudite*, do ye praise.] An expression of applause.
 PLĀU'SI-BĪL'ITY, *n.* State of being plausible; speciousness.
 PLĀU'SI-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, fr. *plaudere*, to applaud.] 1. Superficially pleasing; apparently right. 2. Using specious arguments.
 SYN. — Specious. — Both these words have a bad sense. *Plausible* denotes that which seems to satisfy the ear, and yet leaves distrust in the judgment. *Specious* describes that which carries a fair appearance to the eye, and yet may cover something false.
 PLĀU'SI-BLY, *adv.* In a plausible manner.
 PLĀU'SIVE, *a.* Manifesting praise.

PLĀY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *plegian*.] 1. To engage in sport; to frolic. 2. To trifle. 3. To contend in a game; to gamble. 4. To perform on an instrument of music. 5. To operate. 6. To move irregularly. 7. To act on the stage or in any particular character. — *v. t.* 1. To put in action or motion. 2. To perform. SYN. — To sport; trifle; frolic.
 — *n.* 1. Series of actions for pleasure or amusement; game. 2. Act of contending for victory, as at cards, &c.; gaming. 3. Practice in any contest. 4. Action; use; manner of action. 5. A dramatic composition or performance. 6. Performance on an instrument of music. 7. Motion; movement; also, room for motion. 8. Liberty of acting; scope.
 PLĀY'-BILL, *n.* A printed advertisement of a play, with the actor's parts.
 PLĀY'ER, *n.* One who plays.
 PLĀY'FUL, *a.* 1. Sportive. 2. Indulging a sportive fancy. [ner.
 PLĀY'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a playful manner.
 PLĀY'-HOUSE, *n.* A theater.
 PLĀY'MATE, *n.* A companion in play.
 PLĀY'THING, *n.* Any thing that serves to amuse; a toy.
 PLĒA, *n.* [Lat. *placitum*, *placitum*, fr. *placere*, to please.] 1. The defendant's answer to a plaintiff's declaration and demand. 2. A lawsuit. 3. An excuse; an apology. 4. Urgent prayer or entreaty.
 PLĒAD, *v. i.* [PLEADED (not PLĒAD, or PLĒD); PLEADING.] [Fr. *plaidier*, L. Lat. *placitare*. See PLEA.] 1. To argue in support or defense of a claim. 2. To make an allegation of fact in a cause; to carry on a suit. — *v. t.* 1. To offer in proof, support, or excuse. 2. To attempt to maintain by arguments; to argue. 3. To allege and offer in a legal plea.
 PLĒAD'ER, *n.* One who pleads; especially, a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice.
 PLĒAS'ANT, *a.* [See PLEASE.] 1. Grateful to the mind or senses. 2. Cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively.
 PLĒAS'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a pleasant manner.
 PLĒAS'ANT-RY, *n.* 1. Gayety; merriment. 2. Gentle rallery; lively talk.
 PLĒASE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *placere*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify. — *v. i.* To be pleased; to like; to choose; to comply. [satisfaction.
 PLĒAS'ING, *a.* Giving pleasure or
 SYN. — Pleasant; agreeable. — *Pleasant* is more particularly applied to things in the concrete, as *pleasant* weather, *a pleasant* day, ride, situation, &c. In respect to persons, *pleasing* is generally used to describe personal qualities, as, a *pleasing* countenance, &c. *Agreeable* is more used of social qualities and relations, as, *agreeable* society, &c. These distinctions, however, are not in all cases very accurately observed.
 PLĒAS'UR-A-BLE (plēzh'ur-a-bl), *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure.

PLEAS'UR-AB-LE, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner.

PLEAS'URE (plēzh/ur), *n.* [See PLEASURE.] 1. Gratification of the senses or of the mind. 2. What the will dictates or prefers. 3. That which pleases. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To please; to gratify.

PLEAS'URE-GROUND, *n.* Ornamental ground appropriated to amusement.

PLE-BE'IAN (-yan), *a.* [Lat. *plebeius*; *plebs*, the common people.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the common people. — *n.* One of the common people. [betans.]

PLE-BE'IAN-ISM, *n.* Conduct of plebeians.

PLEDGE (plēj), *n.* [L. Lat. *plegium*, prob. fr. Lat. *præbere*, to proffer (sc. *fidem*), trust.] 1. Something deposited as security; a pawn. 2. Any thing given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. 3. The wishing of health to another.

SYN. — See EARNEST.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To leave as security. 2. To engage for by promise. 3. To drink the health of.

PLEDG'EE, *n.* One to whom any thing is pledged.

PLEDG'ER, *n.* One who pledges.

PLEDG'ET, *n.* [Prob. fr. *pledge*, to secure.] A compress, or small, flat tent of lint laid over a wound.

PLÉ'AD (plē'yad), *n.* One of the Pleiades.

PLÉ'IA-DĒS (plē'ya-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Πλειάδες*, from *πλεῖν*, to sail, as their rising indicated the time of safe navigation.] A group of seven stars situated in the constellation Taurus.

PLÉ'NA-RI-LY, *adv.* Fully.

PLÉ'NA-RINESS, *n.* State of being plenary.

PLÉ'NA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *plenus*, full.] Full; entire; complete. [tent.]

PLE-NÍ'PO-TENÇE, *n.* State of being plenipotent.

PLE-NÍ'PO-TENT, *a.* [Lat. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, potent.] Possessing full power.

PLÉN'I-PO-TĒNTI-ARY (-shi-a-, 95), *n.* An ambassador at a foreign court furnished with full powers. — *a.* Containing full power.

PLÉN'I-TŪDE (30), *n.* [Lat. *plenitudo*, fr. *plenus*, full.] Fullness; completeness; abundance.

PLĒNTE-ŌS, *a.* 1. Sufficient for every purpose. 2. Having plenty; well provided for; rich.

PLĒNTE-ŌS-LY, *adv.* In a plenteous manner.

PLĒNTE-ŌS-NESS, *n.* Abundance.

PLĒNTI-FUL, *a.* 1. Adequate to every purpose. 2. Affording ample supply.

PLĒNTI-FUL-LY, *adv.* In a plentiful manner; copiously.

PLĒNTI-FUL-NESS, *n.* The state or quality of being plentiful; abundance; copiousness.

PLĒNTY, *n.* [Lat. *plentitas*, fr. *plenus*, full.] Full or adequate supply.

SYN. — See ABUNDANCE.

— *a.* Plentiful; abundant; copious. [*Colloq. and inelegant.*]

PLĒŌ-NĀSM, *n.* [Gr. *πλεονασμός*, fr. *πλεονάζειν*, to be more than enough.] The use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.

PLĒŌ-NĀS'TIC, *a.* Partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

PLĒTH'Ō-RĀ, *n.* [Gr. *πληθώρα*, from *πλεθύνειν*, to be or become full.] 1. Over-fullness of blood; repletion. 2. A being over-full in any respect.

PLE-THŌR'IC, or PLĒTH'Ō-RIC (123), *a.* Evincing plethora.

PLĒŪ'RĀ, *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*.] The membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and invests the lungs.

PLĒŪ'RÍ-SY, *n.* [Lat. *pleuritis*, *pleuritis*, Gr. *πλευρίτις*.] An inflammation of the pleura.

PLĒŪ-RÍ-TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining
PLĒŪ-RÍ-TIC-AL, } to pleurisy. 2.
Diseased with pleurisy.

PLĒŪ-RO-PNEŪ-MŌ'NI-Ā (-nĀ-mŌ'ni-ā), *n.* [Gr. *πλευρά*, pleura, and *πνεύμων*, the lungs.] Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs.

PLĒX'Í-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *plexus*, a twisting, braiding, and *forma*, form.] Like net-work; complicated.

PLĒX'US, *n.* [See *supra*.] Any network of vessels, nerves, or fibers.

PLI-Ā-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being pliable.

PLÍ'A-BLE, *a.* [Fr. fr. *plier*, to bend, to fold.] 1. Easy to be bent. 2. Readily yielding to arguments, persuasion, or discipline.

SYN. — Pliant; flexible; supple; limber.

PLÍ'AN-CY, *n.* State of being pliant.

PLÍ'ANT, *a.* 1. Easily bent. 2. Easily influenced to good or evil.

PLÍ'ANT-NESS, *n.* State of being pliant.

PLÍ'FĀTE, } *a.* [Lat. *plicatus*, p. p.
PLÍ'FĀ-TED, } of *plicare*, to fold.]
Folded like a fan.

PLÍ'ERS, *n. pl.* [From *ply*.] A kind of pinchers.

PLÍ'GHT (plit), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *plithian*.] To expose to danger or risk; to pledge. — *n.* 1. Security; gage. 2. Exposed condition. 3. Condition; state.

PLÍ'GHT'ER (plít'-), *n.* One who plights.

PLÍ'NH, *n.* [Gr. *πλίνθος*, a brick or tile, a plinth.] A square, projecting part at the base of a column.

PLÍ'Ō-ÇĒNE, *a.* [Gr. *πλεῖων*, more, and *καινός*, new, recent.] (*Geol.*) Pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent tertiary deposits.

PLŌD, *v. i.* [-DED; -DING.] [Cf. Gael. *plod*, a clod.] 1. To travel, with steady, laborious diligence. 2. To drudge; to study heavily.

PLŌT, *n.* [A different spelling of *plot*.] 1. A small extent of ground. 2. A draught of a field, &c., drawn to a scale. 3. [Abbrev. fr. *complot*.] Any scheme of a complicated nature. 4. Plan or intrigue of a play or novel, &c. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To plan; to devise. 2. To deline-

ate. — *v. i.* 1. To form a scheme of mischief. 2. To contrive a plan.

PLŌUGH (plou), *n.* See PLOW.

PLŌŪ'ER, *n.* [Fr. & Pr. *pluvier*, the rain-bird; Lat. *pluvius*, rain.] A bird frequenting the banks of rivers and the sea-shore.

PLŌŪ'ER (plou), *n.* [Icel. *plögr*, D. *plough*] 1. An implement for turning up the soil. 2. A joiner's instrument for grooving. 3. A machine for cutting or trimming paper. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To trench and turn up with a plow. — *v. i.* 1. To labor with a plow. 2. To advance by plowing, or in spite of obstacles.

PLŌŪ'ABLE } (plou'-), *a.* Capa-
PLŌUGH'ABLE } ble of being
plowed; arable.

PLŌŪ'BOY } (plou'-), *n.* A boy
PLŌUGH'BOY } that drives or guides
a team in plowing.

PLŌŪ'ER } (plou'-), *n.* One who
PLŌUGH'ER } plows land; a culti-
vator.

PLŌUGH'MAN } (plou'-, 150), *n.* One
PLŌUGH'MAN } who plows; a hus-
bandman; a rustic.

PLŌUGH'SHĀRE } (plou'-), *n.* The
PLŌUGH'SHĀRE } part of a plough
which cuts the ground below.

PLŪ'CK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *pluccian*. Cf. *lug*.] 1. To pull with sudden force; to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch. 2. To strip by plucking. — *n.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *pluc*, a lump, a knot.] 1. Heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. 2. Spirit; courage.

PLŪ'CKER, *n.* One who plucks.

PLŪ'CKY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Having enduring courage; spirited.

PLŪ'G, *n.* [D.] 1. Any thing to stop a hole. 2. A cake of pressed tobacco. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] To stop with a plug.

PLŪM, *n.* [A.-S. *plūma*, Lat. *prunum*, Gr. *πρωβόνυ*.] 1. A certain tree and its fruit. 2. A raisin. 3. The sum of £100,000 sterling.

PLŪ'MĀÇE, *n.* [Lat. *pluma*, feather.] The feathers which cover a bird.

PLŪMB (plūm), *n.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] A weight attached to a line used to indicate a vertical direction; a plummet. — *a.* Perpendicular. — *adv.* Perpendicularly. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To adjust by a plumb-line. 2. To examine by tests.

PLŪM-BĀÇ'I-ŌŪS, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or like, plumbago.

PLŪM-BĀ'GO, *n.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] A mineral, popularly called *black-lead*.

PLŪM-BE-AN, *a.* Consisting of or resembling lead.

PLŪM'BER (plūm'er), *n.* [See PLUMB.] One who adjusts lead pipes, &c.

PLŪM'BĒRY (plūm'-), *n.* Business, or place of business, of a plumber.

PLŪM'BING, *n.* 1. Art of casting and working in lead. 2. Business of arranging pipes for conducting water.

PLŪM-B-LINE (plūm'lin), *n.* 1. A

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ū, Ŷ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PÍQUE, FIRM; SŌN,

plummet. 2. A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

PLUM-CAKE, *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, &c.

PLUME, *n.* [Lat. *pluma*.] 1. The feather of a bird. 2. A large feather worn as an ornament. 3. A token of honor or prowess, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To adjust the feathers of. 2. To strip of feathers. 3. To pride; to value.

PLŪMI-PĒD, *n.* [Lat. *plumipes*, -*pedis*, fr. *pluma*, a feather, and *pes*, foot.] A bird that has feathers on its feet.

PLŪM-MET, *n.* [For *plumbet*, from *plumb*, lead.] 1. A long piece of lead attached to a line for sounding the depth of water. 2. An instrument used to determine a perpendicular line.

PLŪM-MŌSE, } *a.* [Lat. *plumosus*; *plu-*
PLŪM-MŌS, } *ma*, feather.] Having or resembling plumes.

PLŪMP, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Icel. *plumpr*.] 1. Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size. 2. Complete; unreserved. *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the adj.] 1. To swell; to fatten. 2. To cause to drop heavily. — *v. i.* 1. To grow large to fullness. 2. To fall suddenly. — *adv.* At once, or with a sudden, heavy fall.

PLŪMP-ER, *n.* 1. Something to dilate the cheeks. 2. A full, unqualified lie.

PLŪM-PIE, *n.* A pie with plums in it.

PLŪMP-LY, *adv.* Without reserve.

PLŪMP-NESS, *n.* State of being plump.

PLŪM-PUD-DING, *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants. [plums.]

PLŪM-TREE, *n.* A tree that produces PLŪM-Y, *a.* Adorned with plumes.

PLŪN-DER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *plündern*; *plunder*, frippery, baggage.] 1. To take the goods of by force. 2. To take by pillage or open force.

SYN. — To pillage; spoil; sack; rob.

— *n.* 1. That which is taken from an enemy; pillage; spoil. 2. Personal property and effects; luggage. [Local, U. S.]

PLŪN-DER-ER, *n.* One who plunders.

PLŪNGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *plonger*.] To immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire, earth, &c. — *v. i.* 1. To dive, or to rush in. 2. To fall or rush, as into distress, &c. 3. To throw one's self headlong, as a horse. — *n.* 1. Thrusting into water, &c. 2. Act of throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly horse.

PLŪP-ER-FECT, *a.* [Lat. *plus*, *more*, and *perfectus*, perfect.] *More than perfect*; — said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place before another past action or event.

PLŪ-RAL, *a.* [Lat. *pluralis*; *plus*, more.] Containing more than one.

PLŪ-RAL-IST, *n.* A clergyman who holds more benefices than one

PLŪ-RĀL-I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being plural. 2. A greater number.

Plurality of votes, excess of votes cast

for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates.

PLŪ-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a sense implying more than one.

PLŪS, *n.* [Lat., more.] A character [+] used as a sign of addition.

PLŪSH, *n.* [Fr. *pluche*, fr. Lat. *pilus*, hair.] A kind of shaggy cloth.

PLŪ-TŌNI-AN, *a.* Plutonic.

PLŪ-TŌNI-C, *a.* Pertaining to the system of the Plutonists; igneous.

PLŪ-TŌ-NIST, *n.* One who ascribes the formation of the world to igneous fusion.

PLŪ-VI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *pluvialis*; *pluvia*, rain.] Abounding in rain; rainy.

PLŪ-VI-ŌM'E-TER, *n.* [Lat. *pluvia*, rain, and *metrum*, measure.] A rain-gauge. [rainy.]

PLŪ-VI-OŪS, *a.* Abounding in rain;

PLŪ-Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *plicare*, Gr. *πλέκειν*.] 1. To fold or cover over. 2. To urge; to solicit importunately. 3. To keep busy. 4. To practice or perform with diligence. — *v. i.* 1. To work steadily. 2. To busy one's self. 3. To make regular trips. — *n.* 1. A fold; a plait. 2. Bent; bias.

PNEŪ-MĀT'IC } (nu-), *a.* [Gr.
PNEŪ-MĀT'IC-AL } *πνευματικός*;
πνεῦμα, wind, air.] Consisting of, relating to, like, or moved by air.

PNEŪ-MĀT'ICS (nu-), *n. sing.* Science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, &c.

PNEŪ-MA-TŌL'O-GY (nu-), *n.* [Gr. *πνεῦμα*, air, spirit, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The doctrine of, or a treatise on, spiritual existences.

PNEŪ-MŌNI-Ā (nu-), *n.* [Gr. *πνευμονία*; *πνεῦμων*, lung.] An inflammation of the lungs. [the lungs.]

PNEŪ-MŌNI-C (nu-), *a.* Pertaining to PŌACH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *pocher*, to poach eggs, fr. *pocher*, pocket, pouch, Eng. *poke*.] 1. To cook in a certain manner, as eggs. 2. To rob of game; hence, to plunder. — *v. i.* To steal or pocket game. [Eng.]

PŌACH-ER, *n.* One who poaches.

PŌACH-Y, *a.* Wet and soft to the feet.

PŌCK, *n.* [A.-S. *pocce*, *poc*.] A pustule on the skin in variolous and vaccine diseases.

PŌCK-Y, *n.* [Dim. of *poke*, a pocket. Cf. POUCH.] Any small bag, esp. one inserted in a garment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put or conceal in the pocket.

To pocket an affront, to receive it without resenting it, or at least without seeking redress.

PŌCK-ET-BOŌK, *n.* A case for carrying papers in the pocket.

PŌCK-MĀRK, *n.* Scar made by the small-pox.

PŌCK-Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Full of poeks; infected with the small-pox.

PŌD, *n.* A capsule of a plant, especially a legume.

PO-DĀG'RIC, } *a.* [Gr. *ποδαγρικός*;
PO-DĀG'RIC-AL, } from *πούς*, *πόδος*, foot, and *ἀγρα*, a catching.] Pertaining to the gout; gouty.

PŌ-EM, *n.* [Gr. *ποίημα*, fr. *ποιεῖν*, to make, compose.] A composition in verse.

PŌ'E-SY, *n.* * [Gr. *ποίησις*.] 1. Art of composing poems. 2. Poetry.

PŌ'ET, *n.* One who writes poetry.

Poet laureate, a poet employed to compose poems for the birthdays of a prince or other special occasion.

PŌ'ET-ESS, *n.* A female poet.

PO-ĒT'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining, of
PO-ĒT'IC-AL, } suitable, to poetry
2. Possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry. [manner.]

PO-ĒT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a poetic

PO-ĒT'ICS, *n.* The doctrine of poetry.

PŌ'ET-IZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To write as a poet.

PŌ'ET-RY, *n.* [See POET.] 1. Metrical composition; verse. 2. Imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse.

POIGNAN-CY (poin'an-), *n.* State of being poignant.

POIGNANT (poin'ant), *a.* [Fr. *poignant*, p. pr. of O. Fr. *poindre*, to sting.] 1. Stimulating to the organs of taste. 2. Acutely painful; piercing; irritating.

POIGNANT-LY (poin'ant-lī), *adv.* In a poignant manner.

POINT, *n.* [Lat. *puncta*, *punctum*, fr. *pungere*, to prick.] 1. A sharp end; tip. 2. A sort of needle used by engravers, &c. 3. A mere spot. 4. A small promontory or cape. 5. A moment; an instant; hence, the verge. 6. Degree; condition; rank. 7. A characteristic; a peculiarity. 8. A distinct position, thesis, or passage. 9. A character used to mark the divisions of a sentence. 10. Object; end. 11. A braided cordage, used in reefing sails. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sharpen. 2. To direct toward an object; to aim. 3. To direct attention toward. 4. To punctuate. 5. To indicate the aim or purpose of. 6. To fill the joints of with mortar. — *v. i.* 1. To direct the finger for designating an object. 2. To show distinctly by any means.

POINT-BLĀNK, *n.* [Fr. *point-blanc*, white point.] Point to which a projectile is supposed to move directly, without a curve. — *a.* 1. Aimed directly toward the mark. 2. Direct; express. — *adv.* Directly.

POINTED, *p. a.* 1. Having a sharp point. 2. Characterized by distinctness and pithiness.

POINTED-LY, *adv.* With point, severity, or keenness.

POINTER, *n.* Any thing that points; as, (a.) Hand of a time-piece. (b.) A dog trained to point out the game.

POINTLESS, *a.* Having no point. Pointer Dog.

POISE, *n.* [O. Fr. *pois*, fr. Lat. *pensum*, a portion weighed out.] 1. Weight; gravity. 2. Balance used in weighing with steelyards. 3. Equipoise;



equilibrium. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make of equal weight. 2. To hold a place in equilibrium. 3. To weigh.

POI'SON (poi'zŋ), *n.* [Lat. *potio*, fr. *potare*, to drink.] 1. Any substance noxious to life or health. 2. That which taints or destroys morals.

SYN. — **Venom.** — *Poison* usually denotes something received into the system by the mouth, breath, &c. *Venom* is something applied externally, or discharged from animals, as by the bite or sting of serpents, scorpions, &c. *Venom* is also more active and malignant in its operation than *poison*, and hence is a stronger term.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To infect with, or kill by, poison. 2. To taint or corrupt the character, principles, or happiness of.

POI'SON-ER, *n.* One who poisons.
POI'SON-OUS, *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; noxious.

POKE, *n.* [A.-S. *poca*.] 1. A pocket; a small bag. 2. A long, wide sleeve. 3. A thrust. 4. A lazy or stupid person. 5. A machine to prevent beasts from leaping or breaking through fences. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. *Ger. poken*, to prick, thrust.] To thrust against; to push against with any thing pointed; hence, to feel for with a long instrument.

To *poke fun*, to make fun; to joke.
— *v. i.* To grope, as in the dark.

POK'ER, *n.* 1. One who pokes. 2. An iron bar for stirring or opening a fire of coals. 3. A game of cards. 4. [Icel. *pokr*, a bugbear, hobgoblin.] A frightful object, dimly seen in the dark; a bugbear.

PO-LÁ'CĀ, *n.* [It., prop. a Polish vessel.] A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

PO-LÁ'ERE, *n.* See **POLACCA**.

PŌ'LAR, *a.* Pertaining to, surrounding, or proceeding from, one of the poles, as those of the earth.

PO-LĀR'I-SEŌPE, *n.* [Eng. *polar*, and Gr. *σκοπέω*, to view.] An instrument used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

PO-LĀR'I-TY, *n.* That quality of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite or contrasted properties or powers, in opposite or contrasted parts or directions.

PŌ'LAR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of polarizing; state of having polarity.

PŌ'LAR-I-ZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To communicate polarity to.

PŌLE (20), *n.* [A.-S. *pōl*, pal. Cf. **PALE**.] 1. A long, slender piece of wood. 2. A measure of length of 5½ yards, or a square measure of 30½ square yards; a rod; a perch. 3. [Gr. *πόλος*, from *πέλω*, *πολέω*, to turn.] Extremity of the axis of a sphere, especially of the earth. 4. A point of maximum intensity of a force which has polarity. 5. The heavens; the sky. [Poet.] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish with poles. 2. To convey on poles. 3. To push forward by the use of poles.

PŌLE'-ĀX, } *n.* A
PŌLE'-ĀXE, } sort
of ax fixed to a
pole.



Pole-axes.

PŌLE'EĀT, *n.* [Either for *polish cat*, or for *poultry cat*.] A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel.

PŌL'E-MĀRCH (-mark), *n.* [Gr. *πολέμαρχος*; *πόλεμος*, war, and *ἀρχός*, leader.] An Athenian magistrate.

PO-LEM'IE, *n.* A disputant.

PO-LĒM'IE, } *a.* [Gr. *πολεμικός*,

PO-LĒM'IE-AL, } warlike; *πόλεμος*, war.] 1. Pertaining to controversy; controversial. 2. Given to controversy; disputations.

PO-LĒM'IES, *n. sing.* Controversy, especially on religious subjects.

PŌL'E-STĀR, *n.* A star at or near to the pole of the heavens.

PO-LIČE' (-lĭs'), *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *πολιτεία*, condition of a state, government.] 1. Administration of the laws of a city or incorporated town or borough. 2. Internal regulation of a state. 3. Body of civil officers, organized to preserve good order.

PO-LIČE'MAN (-lĭs', -lĭs'), *n.* One of the ordinary police.

PŌL'I-CY, *n.* [Gr. *πολιτεία*. See *supra*.] 1. Settled method of administering the government. 2. Method by which any institution is administered. 3. Worldly wisdom; cunning; stratagem. 4. Prudence; wisdom. 5. [L. Lat. *poletum*, *poleticum*, from Gr. *πολύπτερον*, having many leaves.] A warrant for money in the public funds. 6. Instrument embodying a contract of insurance.

PŌL'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *polire*.] 1. To make smooth and glossy. 2. To refine; to wear off the rusticity of — *v. i.* To become smooth and glossy. — *n. i.* A smooth, glossy surface. 2. Refinement; elegance of manners.

PŌL'ISH-ER, *n.* One who polishes.

PO-LITE', *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *politus*, p. p. of *polire*, to polish.]

Elegant in manners; refined in behavior; well-bred.

PO-LITE-LY, *adv.* Courteously.

PO-LITE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being polite; polish of manners.

SYN. — **Courtesy.** — *Politeness* denotes that ease and gracefulness of manners which first sprang up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. *Courtesy* is, etymologically, that modification of *politeness* which belongs to *courts*. It displays itself in the address and manners.

PŌL'I-TIC (123), *a.* [Gr. *πολιτικός*, belonging to the citizens or state, from *πολίτης*, citizen.] 1. Political. 2. Pertaining to, or promoting, a policy; well devised. 3. Devoted to a scheme rather than to a principle.

PŌL'I'TIC-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to public policy or politics; relating to

state affairs. 2. Derived from connection with government; public.

PŌ-LI'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a political manner.

PŌL'I-TI'CIAN (-tĭsh'an), *n.* 1. One versed in the science of government. 2. One who is devoted to the advancement of a political party.

PŌL'I-TICS, *n. sing.* 1. Science of government. 2. Management of a political party.

PŌL'I-TY, *n.* [Gr. *πολιτεία*.] 1. Form or constitution of civil government. 2. Form or constitution by which any institution is organized.

SYN. — **Policy.** — *Polity* is confined to the structure of a government; as, civil or ecclesiastical *polity*; while *policy* is applied to the management of public affairs; as, foreign or domestic *policy*.

PŌL'KĀ (20), *n.* [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half step prevalent in it; or perh. fr. Slav. *polka*, i. e., prop. a Polish woman.] A dance performed by two persons in common time.

PŌLL, *n.* [D. *bol*, a ball, bowl, bulb, pate, poll.] 1. The head. 2. A register of persons. 3. An election of civil officers. 4. (*pl.*) Place where an election is held. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To remove the poll or head; hence, to clip; to lop. 2. To enter, in a list or register, especially for purposes of taxation. 3. To deposit, as a vote; to bring to the polls.

PŌL'LARD, *n.* [From *poll*.] 1. A tree having its top cut off. 2. The chub fish. 3. A mixture of bran and meal.

PŌL'LEN, *n.* [Lat., fine flour, fine dust.] The fecundating dust of the anthers of flowers.

PŌL'LI-WIG, *n.* [Prob. corrupt. fr. *PŌL'LI-WŌG*, } *periwig*.] A tadpole.

PŌL'LOCK, *n.* [Gr. & D. *pollack*.] A fish; the whiting.

PŌLL'-TĀX, *n.* A tax levied by the head or poll.

PŌL-LŪTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *polluere*, -lutum.] 1. To make foul or unclean. 2. To defile morally; to profane. 3. To render legally or ceremonially unclean. 4. To violate by illegal sexual commerce.

SYN. — To contaminate; dishonor.

PŌL-LŪT'ER, *n.* One who pollutes.

PŌL-LŪ'TION, *n.* Act of polluting, or state of being polluted.

PŌ'LO-NĀISE', *n.* [Fr.] 1. A kind of Polish robe. 2. A kind of dance.

PŌLT, *n.* [Cf. *pelt*.] A blow or stroke.

PŌL-TRŌŌN, *n.* [From It. *poltrone*, an idle fellow, coward, from *poltrire*, to lie abed lazily, from Eng. *bolster*.] An arrant coward.

PŌL-TRŌŌN'ER-Y, *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

PŌL-Y-ĀN'THUS, *n.* [Gr. *πολύανθος*, rich in flowers.] A certain ornamental flowering plant.

PO-LŪG'A-MĪSTR, *n.* One who practices or justifies polygamy.

PO-LŪG'A-MY, *n.* Condition of a man having more than one wife.

PŌL-Y-GĻŌT, *a.* [Gr. *πολύγλωττος*, many-tongued.] Containing, or re-

ating to, several languages. — *n.* 1. A person acquainted with several languages. 2. A book, esp. the Scriptures, written in several languages. 3. Text of one of the versions in a proper polygot, printed by itself.

PÖLY-GÖN, n. [Gr. *πολύγωνος*; *πολύς*, many, and *γωνός*, *γωνία*, angle.] A plane figure of more than four sides.



PÖ-LYG'O-NAL, a. Having many angles.

Polygons.

PÖLY-GRÄM, n. [Gr. *πολύγραμμος*; *πολύς*, many, and *γραμμή*, line.] A figure consisting of many lines.

PÖLY-GRÄPH, n. [Gr. *πολυγράφος*, writing much.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing.

PÖ-LYG'RA-PHY, n. Art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

PÖLY-HÉ'DRÄL, a. Having many sides, as a solid body.

PÖLY-HÉ'DRON, n. [Gr. *πολύεδρος*, with many seats or sides.] A solid contained by many sides or planes.

PÖLY-NÖ'MI-ÄL, n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and Lat. *nomen*, name, term.] An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*. — *a.* Containing many names or terms.

PÖLYP, n. [Gr. *πολύπους*, i. e., many-footed.] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, which forms coral by the secretion of calcareous matter.

PÖLY-POÜS, a. Having the nature of the polyopus.

PÖLY-PÜS, n.; Eng. *pl. PÖLY-PÜSES*; Lat. *pl. PÖLY-PÜFI*. [Lat. *polyplus*; See PÖLYP.] 1. Something that has many feet or roots. 2. A polyp. [See PÖLYP.] 3. A tumor with a narrow base.

PÖLY-SYL-LÄB'IC, a. Consisting of more than three syllables.

PÖLY-SYL-LÄB'IC-ÄL, a. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *σλλαβή*, syllable.] A word of more syllables than three.

PÖLY-TÉCH'NIC (-tëk'-), a. [Gr. *πολύτεχνος*, from *πολύς*, many, and *τέχνη*, an art.] Comprehending many arts; — applied to a school in which many arts or sciences are taught.

PÖLY-THE'ÖS, n. [Gr. *πολύς*, many, and *θεός*, god.] Doctrine of a plurality of gods.

PÖLY-THE'ÖST, n. One who believes in a plurality of gods.

PÖLY-THE-IST'IC, a. [Gr. *πολύθεϊσμός*, taining to polytheism. 2. Believing in a plurality of gods.

PÖM'ÄCE (püm'äs), n. [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple; L. Lat. *pomacium*.] Substance of apples, &c., crushed by grinding.

PÖ-MÄ'CEÖS, a. [Lat. *pomum*, an apple.] 1. Consisting of apples. 2. Like pomace.

PÖ-MÄDE', n. [Lat. *pomum*, an ap-

ple, because it was formerly made from apples.] Perfumed ointment or unguent for the hair.

PÖ-MÄ'TUM, n. [See PÖMADE.] A perfumed unguent used in dressing the hair.

PÖME-GRÄN'ÄTE (püm-grän'ët), n. [Lat. *pomum*, a fruit, apple, and *granatus*, having many grains or seeds.] The fruit of a certain tree, filled with numerous seeds.

PÖ-MIFÉR-ÖS, a. [Lat. *pomifer*; *pomum*, fruit, apple, and *ferris*, to bear.] Producing apples, or the larger fruits, as melons, pumpkins, &c.

PÖM'MEL (püm'-), n. [L. Lat. *pomellus*, *pomellus*, from Lat. *pomum*, an apple.] 1. A knob or ball, as on the hilt of a sword. 2. Protuberant part of a saddle-bow. — *v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, -LST.] To beat, as with something thick or bulky.

PÖ'MO-LÖG'IC-ÄL, a. Belonging to pomology. [pomology.]

PÖ-MÖL'O-GÏST, n. One interested in PÖ-MÖL'O-GY, *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, fruit, and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse.] Science of fruits, or art of raising fruits.

PÖMP, n. [Gr. *πομπή*, a sending, a solemn procession.] 1. An imposing procession. 2. Show of magnificence. SYN. — Display; parade; pageant.

PÖM-PÖS'T-ÄY, n. State of being pompous; pompousness.

PÖMP'ÖÜS, a. 1. Showy with grandeur. 2. Ostentatious; boastful.

SYN. — Showy; grand; stately dignified; magisterial.

PÖMP'ÖÜS-LY, adv. With great parade. [pompous.]

PÖMP'ÖÜS-NESS, n. State of being PÖN'CHO (pön'tcho), *n.* [Sp.] A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, having the form of a blanket.

PÖND, n. [Prob. fr. A.-S. *pyndan*, to shut in.] A natural or an artificial body of fresh water.

PÖN'DER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ponderare*, fr. Lat. *pondus*, a weight.] To weigh in the mind; to view with deliberation.

SYN. — To consider; muse. — We consider any subject which is fairly brought before us; we ponder a concern involving great interests; we muse on the events of childhood.

— *v. i.* To think; to deliberate; to muse. [weighed.]

PÖN'DER-A-BLE, a. Capable of being PÖN'DER-ÄNCE, *n.* Weight; gravity.

PÖN'DER-ÖS'I-TY, n. Weight; heaviness.

PÖN'DER-ÖS, a. [Lat. *ponderosus*; *pondus*, a weight.] 1. Very heavy; weighty. 2. Important; momentous. 3. Strongly impulsive.

PÖN'DER-ÖS-LY, adv. With great weight

PÖN-GEE', n. An inferior India silk.

PÖN'IÄRD (-yÄrd), n. [Lat. *pugio*, *pugio*, from *pungere*, to prick.] A small dagger. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pierce with a poniard.

PÖN'TÄGE, n. [L. Lat. *pontagium*, fr.

Lat. *pons*, a bridge.] A duty paid for repairing bridges.

PÖN'TIFF, n. [Lat. *pontifex*, *pontifex*, fr. *pons*, a bridge, and *sacer*, to make, because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed by the high priest.] A high priest; especially the pope.

PÖN-TIF'IC-ÄL, a. Belonging to a high priest, or to the pope; popish. — *n.* 1. A book of formulas, used in various ecclesiastical rites. 2. *pl.* Dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or pope.

PÖN-TIF'IC-ÄTE, n. 1. State or dignity of a high priest. 2. Office, dignity, or reign of the pope.

PÖN-TON', n. [Fr. *ponton*, fr. Lat. PÖN-TOON', } *pons*, a bridge.] 1. A light float, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops. 2. A low, flat vessel, used in careening ships; a lighter.

PÖ'NY (148), n. [Gael. *ponaidh*, a little horse. Cf. PUNY.] A small horse.

PÖÖ'DLE, n. [Ger. *puddel*.] A small dog with long, silky hair.

PÖÖL, n. [A.-S. *pöl*, *pöl*.] 1. A small and rather deep collection of fresh water. 2. A puddle.

PÖOP, n. [Lat. *poppis*.] A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strike in the stern.

PÖÖPED (pöopt, 60), a. Furnished with a poop.

PÖOR, a. [-ER; -EST.] [O. Eng. *poore*, O. Fr. *poire*, *poire*, Lat. *pauper*.] 1. Destitute of property; needy. 2. Destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or as might naturally be expected; lean; emaciated; inferior; barren; sterile; valueless; paltry. 3. Worthy of pity.

PÖÖR'-HOUSE, n. A public establishment for the support of the poor; an almshouse.

PÖÖR'LY, adv. In a poor manner. — *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed.

PÖÖR'NESS, n. State of being poor.

PÖÖR'-SPIR'IT-ED, a. Of a mean spirit; cowardly.

PÖP, n. A small, smart, quick sound or report. — *v. t.* 1. To make a sharp, quick sound. 2. To enter, issue, or move, with a quick, sudden motion. — *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To push or thrust suddenly. 2. To cause to burst suddenly with heat, as corn. — *adv.* Suddenly.

PÖPE, n. [Lat. *papa*, father, bishop, Gr. *πάππας*, *pappas*, father.] The head of the Roman Catholic church.

PÖPE'DÖM, n. Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the pope.

PÖPÉRY, n. Religion of the Roman Catholic church.

PÖP'GÜN, n. A child's gun for shooting pellets by the expansion of compressed air.

PÖP'IN-ÄY, n. [O. Eng. *popincay*, Ar. *paragä*.] 1. A parrot. 2. A fop or coxcomb.

PÖP'ISH, a. Relating to the pope; taught by the pope.

PÖPLAR, *n.* [Lat. *populus*.] A genus of trees of several species.

PÖPLIN, *n.* A textile fabric of silk and worsted.

POP-LIT'IC, *a.* [Lat. *poples*, *poplitis*, ham.] Pertaining to the ham, or posterior part of the knee-joint.

PÖPPY, *n.* [A.-S. *popig*, Lat. *papaver*.] A plant from which opium is extracted.

PÖPU-LÄCE, *n.* [Lat. *populus*, the people.] The common people; all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession.
SYN. — MOB.

PÖPU-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *popularis*.] 1. Pertaining to the common people. 2. Easy to be comprehended; familiar. 3. Pleasing to people in general. 4. Prevailing among the people.

PÖPU-LÄR'TY, *n.* Quality or state of being popular.

PÖPU-LÄR-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make common or popular; to spread among the people.

PÖPU-LÄR-LY, *adv.* So as to please or suit the populace.

PÖPU-LÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with inhabitants; to people. — *v. i.* To populate.

PÖPU-LÄ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *populatio*.] 1. Multiplication of inhabitants. 2. Whole number of people in a country or region.

PÖPU-LOUS, *a.* [Lat. *populosus*.] Containing many inhabitants.

PÖPU-LOUS-LY, *adv.* With many inhabitants. [populous.]

PÖPU-LOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being

PÖRÇE-LAIN, *n.* [Orig. a kind of shell, fr. Lat. *porcus*, prob. fr. its smoothness and whiteness.] A fine, translucent kind of earthen ware.

PÖRCH, *n.* [A.-S. *portic*, Lat. *porticus*.] A kind of vestibule; an ornamental entrance way; a portico.

PÖRÇINE, *a.* [Lat. *porcinus*; *porcus*, a swine.] Pertaining to swine.

PÖRÇU-PINE, *n.* [Lat. *porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn.] A quadruped with spines or sharp prickles, capable of being erected at pleasure.

PÖRE, *n.* [Gr. *πόρος*, a passage, a pore.] 1. A minute orifice in an animal membrane. 2. A small interstice. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. a modif. of *bore*.] To look with steady, continued attention.

PÖRISM, *n.* [Gr. *πόρισμα*, something deduced from a previous demonstration.] A proposition designed to find the condition that will render certain problems capable of innumerable solutions.

PÖRK, *n.* [Lat. *porcus*, swine.] Flesh of swine, fresh or salted.

PÖRKER, *n.* A hog.

PO-RÖS'I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of having pores.

PÖRÖUS (89), *a.* [See PORE.] Full of pores; having interstices.

PÖRPHY-RIT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or consisting of, porphyry.

PÖRPHY-RY, *n.* [Gr. *πορφύρεος*, like purple, from *πορφύρα*, purple.] A

rock, often purple, through which crystals of feldspar are disseminated.

PÖR'POISE (pör'pöise), *n.* [O. Eng. *porpiscæ*, *porpesse*, Lat. *porcus piscis*, i. e., hog-fish.] A cetaceous mammal which rooks like a hog in the sand and mud.

PÖR'RIDGE, *n.* [Corrupt. fr. *pottage*.] Vegetables boiled in water, with or without meat; — also, meal or flour boiled in water, or in milk, to the consistency of thin paste.

PÖR'RIN-GER, *n.* [From *porridge*.] A small metallic vessel in which liquids are warmed.

PÖRT, *n.* 1. [Lat. *portus*.] A place where ships may ride secure from storms. 2. [Lat. *porta*.] (a.) A gate; a door. (b.) An opening in the side of a ship through which cannon may be discharged. 3. [Lat. *portare*, to carry.] Manner in which one bears himself. 4. [From *Oporto*, in Portugal.] A dark-purple astringent wine. 5. [Etymology uncertain.] Larboard or left side of a ship. — *v. t.* [Lat. *portare*, to carry.] To turn to the left side of a ship; — said of the helm.

PÖRT'A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis*; *portare*, to carry.] Capable of being borne or carried.

PÖRT'AGE, *n.* [See PORT, *v. t.*] 1. Act of carrying. 2. Price of carriage. 3. A carrying place between two bodies of navigable water.

PÖRT'AL, *n.* [Lat. *porta*, a gate.] A small door or gate; hence, sometimes, any passage-way.

PÖRT-CÜLLIS, *n.* [Fr. *porte coulisse*, from *porte*, a gate, and *coulis*, *coulisse*, fr. *couler*, to flow, to glide.] A frame-work of timbers, hung over a gate-way, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

PÖRTE, *n.* [Fr., a gate.] The government of the Turkish empire.

PÖRTE-MONNAIE (pört'mun-nä'), *n.* [Fr., from *porter*, to carry, and *monnaie*, money.] A small pocket-book or wallet.

PÖR-TEND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *portendere*, *portentum*, fr. *protendere*, to stretch forth, hence, to indicate.] To indicate as in the future.

PÖR-TENT', *n.* That which portends evil; an omen of ill. [ominous.]

PÖR-TENT'ÖUS, *a.* Foreshadowing ill; **PÖR-TENT'ÖUS-LY**, *adv.* Ominously.

PÖR'TER, *n.* [Lat. *portarius*; *porta*, gate, door.] 1. A man that has the charge of a door; a door-keeper. 2. [O. Eng. *port*, to carry, fr. Lat. *por-*



Porpoise.

tare.] One who carries burdens for hire. 3. A dark-brown malt liquor; — first used by the London porters.

PÖR'TER-ÄGE, *n.* 1. Money paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. 2. Business of a porter.

PÖRT-FÖL'IO (-fö'yo), or **PÖRT-FÖ-LI-O**, *n.* [Lat. *portare*, to carry, and *folium*, pl. *folia*.] 1. A portable case, for loose papers. 2. A collection of prints, designs, &c. 3. Office and functions of a minister of state. [of war.]

PÖRT'-HÖLE, *n.* Embrasure of a ship

PÖR'TI-CO, *n.*; *pl.* **PÖR'TI-CÖES**. [It. See PORCH.] A covered space, inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building.

PÖR'TION, *n.* [Lat. *portio*.] 1. A separated part of any thing. 2. A part considered by itself. 3. A part assigned. 4. Share of an inheritance. 5. A wife's fortune.

SYN. — Part. — Part is generic, having a simple reference to some whole. *Portion* has the additional idea of being 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 Scripture.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To separate into portions; to divide. 2. To supply with a portion; to endow.

PÖR'TION-LESS, *a.* Having no portion. [of appearance.]

PÖR'TLI-NESS, *n.* Dignity of mien, or **PÖR'TLY**, *a.* [From *port*.] 1. Having a dignified mien. 2. Bulky; corpulent.

PÖRT-MÄN'TEAU (-män'tö, 147), *n.* [Fr. *porte-manteau*; *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak.] A bag for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.

PÖR'TRAIT, *n.* [Fr., fr. *portraire*, to portray.] Any exact likeness of a living being.

PÖR'TRAIT-ÜRE (53), *n.* 1. A portrait. 2. That which is copied from some example or model.

PÖR-TRÄY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *portraire*, fr. Lat. *protrahere*, to draw forth.] 1. To paint or draw the likeness of. 2. To describe in words.

PÖR-TRÄY'AL, *n.* Act of portraying.

PÖR-TRÄYER, *n.* One who portrays.

PÖR'TRESS, *n.* A female porter.

PÖRT'-WARD'EN, *n.* The officer in charge of a port.

PÖSE, *n.* [See POSE, *v. t.*] An attitude formally assumed for effect. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *poser*, to place, to put, to put a question.] 1. To puzzle. 2. To embarrass by questioning or scrutiny.

PÖS'TER, *n.* 1. One who puzzles by asking difficult questions. 2. A question or statement which puzzles or silences.

PO-SIT'ION (-zish'un), *n.* [Lat. *positio*, fr. *ponere*, to put, place.] 1. Manner in which any thing is placed. 2. Spot where a person or thing is placed or stands. 3. Ground taken in an argument, &c. 4. Social rank. 5. A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.



Porteuillus.

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Å, È, Æ, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÄRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÖN,

PÖS'T-ÍVE, a. [Lat. *positivus*.] 1. Real; actual. 2. Not dependent on changing circumstances; absolute. 3. Explicitly stated. 4. Not doubtful or conditional; indisputable; decisive. 5. Prescribed by express enactment. 6. Fully assured; confident; dogmatic. 7. (*Photography*.) Corresponding in lights and shades to those of the original from which taken.

PÖS'T-ÍVE-LÝ, adv. 1. In a positive form or manner; absolutely. 2. Certainly; really.

PÖS'T-ÍVE-NESS, n. 1. Reality of existence. 2. Undoubting assurance.

PÖS'T-ÍV-ÍSM, n. A system of philosophy which excludes every thing but natural phenomena, together with their invariable relations of co-existence and succession.

PÖS'SE CÖM'LÄTIVUS. [Lat. *posse*, to be able, to have power, and L. Lat. *comitatus*, a county.] Citizens who may be summoned to assist an officer in suppressing a riot, &c.

Comitatus is often omitted, and *posse* alone is used in the same sense.

PÖS-SËSS' (pos-sës' or poz-zës'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *possidere*, *possessum*, from *po*, an inseparable and intensive prep., and *sedere*, to sit.] 1. To hold in one's own keeping. 2. To have the legal title to. 3. To be the master of. 4. To obtain possession of. 5. To enter into and influence;—said of evil spirits, &c. 6. To acquaint; to inform.

SYN.—To have.—*Have* is the word naturally used. *To possess* denotes to have "as a possession." Some overlook the fact that *have* is the leading term, and use *possess* when there is nothing specific in the case to require its use.

PÖS-SËSS'ÍON (-sësh'un or -zësh'un), *n.* 1. Act of possessing. 2. Actual occupancy; ownership. 3. That which any one owns. 4. State of being possessed, as by an evil spirit.

PÖS-SËSS'ÍVE (pos-sës'- or poz-zës'-), *a.* Pertaining to possession; having or expressing possession.

PÖS-SËSS'ÖR (pos-sës'- or poz-zës'-), *n.* One who possesses.

SYN.—Owner; proprietor; master.

PÖS'SET, n. [W. *posel*, curdled milk, posset, from *pos*, *posian*, to gather, to heap.] Milk curdled by wine or other strong liquor.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To curdle; to turn.

PÖS'S-ÍBL'Í-TÝ, n. 1. Power of being or existing. 2. That which is possible.

PÖS'S-ÍBLE, a. [Lat. *possibilis*, from *posse*, to be able.] 1. Liable to happen; capable of existing. 2. Barely able to be or to come to pass.

SYN.—See PRACTICABLE.

PÖS'SÍ-BLY, adv. 1. By any power really existing. 2. Without involving impossibility or absurdity.

PÖST, n. [Lat. *postis*, allied to *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] 1. A piece of timber or stone, &c., set upright; a pillar. 2. A station; esp., a military station. 3. A position of trust

or emolument. 4. A messenger; a letter-carrier. 5. An established conveyance for letters; the mail. 6. A sort of writing paper.—*adv.* 1. With post-horses. 2. With great rapidity.—*v. i.* To travel with post-horses or with speed.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To advertise, esp. opprobriously. 2. To assign to a station; to set. 3. To put in the mail. 4. To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger. 5. To acquaint; to inform. [*Colloq.*]

PÖST'ÄGE, n. [From *post*, *n.*, 5.] Established price for the conveyance of letters, &c. [*office*]

PÖST'ÄL, a. Belonging to the post-PÖST'BOÝ, *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.

PÖST'-CHÄISE, { *n.* A carriage with
PÖST'-CÖACH, } four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers.

PÖST-DÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *post*, after, and Eng. *date*.] To date after the real time.

PÖST-DÍ-LÛ'VÍ-ÄN, a. Being after the flood.—*n.* One who lived after the flood.

PÖST-ËN'TRY, n. 1. A subsequent entry, at the custom-house, of goods. 2. (*Book-keeping*.) An additional or subsequent entry.

PÖSTER, n. 1. One who posts; a courier. 2. A large bill posted for advertising.

PÖS-TËRÍ-ÖR, a. [Lat. *posterior*, compar. of *posterus*, coming after.] 1. Later in time or order. 2. Behind in position.

PÖS-TËRÍ-ÖR'T-TÝ, n. State of being later or subsequent.

PÖS-TËRÍ-ÖRS, n. pl. Hinder parts of an animal's body.

PÖS-TËRÍ-TÝ, n. [Lat. *posteritas*.] Offspring to the furthest generation.

PÖST'ËRN, n. [O. Fr. *postierne*, from Lat. *post*, after, behind.] 1. A private entrance. 2. Any small door or gate.

PÖST'ËIX, n. [Lat. *post*, after, and *figere, fixus*, to fix.] A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix.

PÖST-FÍX', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To add to the end of another word.

PÖST'HÄSPE', n. Ilaste in traveling, like that of a courier.—*adv.* With speed.

PÖST'HÖRSE, n. A horse stationed for the post.

PÖST'HOUSE, n. 1. A house where relays of post-horses can be obtained. 2. A post-office.

PÖST'HU-MÖUS, a. [Lat. *posthumus*, *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after.] 1. Born, published, or done after one's death. 2. Continuing after one's decease. [*decease*]

PÖST'HU-MÖUS-LÝ, adv. After one's PÖS'TÍLÍON (-ýun), *n.* [Written also *postillon*.] [Fr. *postillon*. See PÖST. 5.] One who rides one of the horses in a post-chaise.

PÖST'MÄN (150), *n.* A post or courier.

PÖST'MÄRK, n. Mark, or stamp, of a

post-office on a letter.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mark with a post-office stamp.

PÖST'MÄS-TËR, n. One who has charge of a post-office.

PÖST-MËRÍD'Í-ÄN, a. [Lat. *postmeridianus*; *post*, after, and *meridianus*, belonging to midday.] Being or belonging to the afternoon.

PÖST'-MÖR'TEM, a. [Lat.] After death.

Post-mortem examination of a body, examination after the death of the patient.

PÖST-NÖTE, n. A bank-note, made payable to order, for transmission to a distant place by post.

PÖST-ÖBIT, n. [Lat. *post*, after, and *obitus*, death.] A bond, in which the obligor binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some one from whom he has expectations.

PÖST-ÖF'FÍÇE, n. A governmental office, where letters are received and distributed. [*paid*]

PÖST-PÄID, a. Having the postage PÖST-PÖNE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *postponere*; *post*, after, and *ponere*, to place.] 1. To defer to a future time. 2. To set below something.

SYN.—See ADJOURN.

PÖST-PÖNEMENT, n. Act of postponing; temporary delay of business.

PÖST'SCRÍPT, n. [Lat. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.] An addition to a letter, a book, or newspaper, &c., after it had been supposed to be finished.

PÖST-TÖWN (109), *n.* A town having a post-office.

PÖSTU-LÄNT, n. [Lat. *postulans*, demanding.] One who makes a request or demand; hence, a candidate.

PÖSTU-LÄTE, n. 1. A position assumed without proof. 2. Enunciation of a self-evident problem.

PÖSTU-LÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *postulare*, *latum*, to demand.] To assume without proof.

PÖSTU-LÄ'TÍON, n. Gratuitous assumption.

PÖSTU-LÄ-TÖ-RÝ, a. Assuming or assumed without proof.

PÖSTÜRE (pöst'yür, 53), *n. [Lat. *positura*, fr. *ponere*, to place.] 1. The situation of a figure with regard to the eye. 2. Condition, as of circumstances, or of feeling and will.*

SYN.—See ATTITUDE.

PÖSY, n. [Contr. from *poesy*.] 1. A motto; a legend or inscription. 2. A nosegay; a bouquet; also, a single flower.

PÖT, n. [Teel. *pottr*, *pottna*.] 1. A large metallic or earthen vessel, appropriated to any of a great variety of uses. 2. A mug. 3. Quantity contained in a pot. 4. A sort of paper, in small-sized sheets.—*v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To place or inclose in pots; as, (a.) To preserve seasoned. (b.) To set out or cover in pots.

PÖTÄ-BLE, a. [Lat. *potabilis*; *potare*,

to drink.] Fit to be drunk; drink-able.

PÓT'ÁSH, *n.* [Eng. *pot* and *ash*, pl. *ashes*.] A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium; potassa.

PO-TÁS'SÁ, *n.* Pure potash, or protoxide of potassium.

PO-TÁ'SI-ŪM, *n.* A bluish-white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa. It is lighter than water.

PO-TÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *potatio*; *potare*, to drink.] 1. A drinking or drinking-bout. 2. A draught.

PO-TÁ'TO, *n.*; *pl.* PO-TÁ'TOES. [Sp. *patata*, *batata*, Peruv. *papa*.] A plant, and its tuber, used for food.

PO-TEEN', *n.* [Cf. Ir. *potaim*, *poitim*, I drink.] Irish whiskey.

PÓ-TEN-CY, *n.* State of being potent.

PÓ-TENT, *a.* [Lat. *potens*, being able, having power.] 1. Physically strong. 2. Having great authority. 3. Having great influence.

SYN.—Powerful; mighty; puissant; efficient; forcible; efficacious.

PÓ-TENT-ATE, *n.* A sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

PÓ-TÉN'TIAL, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.

PO-TÉN'TI-ÁL'I-TY (-shē, 95), *n.* State of being potential; possibility.

PO-TÉN'TI-ÁL-Y, *adv.* In possibility; not in act. [or energy.]

PÓ-TÉN'T-LY, *adv.* With great force

PÓTH'ER, *n.* [Perh. fr. O. D. *poedre*, or Fr. *poudre*, dust.] Bustle; confusion; tumult.

PÓT'-HÉRB (-ĕrb), *n.* Any herb used in cooking for food.

PÓT'-HÓOK, *n.* 1. A hook to hang pots on over the fire. 2. A character like a pot-hook.

PÓT'-HOUSE, *n.* An ale-house.

PÓ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *potio*; *potare*, to drink.] A draught; a dose.

PÓT'-LÓCK, *n.* What may chance to be provided for dinner.

PÓT'-SHÉRD, *n.* [Eng. *pot*, and *sherd* or *shard*.] A piece of a broken pot.

PÓT'TÁGE, *n.* [Fr. *potage*. See POT.] Food made of meat and vegetables boiled to softness. [vessels.]

PÓT'TER, *n.* One who makes earthen

PÓT'TER-Y, *n.* 1. Vessels or ware made by potters. 2. Place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

PÓT'TLE, *n.* [Dim. of *pot*. Cf. Eng. *bottle*.] 1. A liquid measure of four pints. 2. A small basket for fruit.

PÓT'-VÁL'IANT (-vál'yant), *a.* Made courageous by strong drink.

POUCH, *n.* [A.-S. *poca*, *pocca*. See POKE.] 1. A small bag. 2. Something shaped like or used as a pouch. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pocket; to save. 2. To swallow;—said of fowls.

POU-CHÓNG' (poo-shong'), *n.* A kind of black tea.

POU-DRÉTF' (poo-drét'), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *poudre*, powder.] A manure made from the contents of privies, with charcoal, gypsum, &c.

PÓULT'ER-ER, *n.* One who deals in poultry.

PÓUL'TÍCE (20), *n.* [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, a thick pap, Gr. *πῶλος*.] A soft composition to be applied to sores. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover or dress with a poultice.

PÓULT'RY (20), *n.* [From *poult*, a young chicken, from *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, hen.] Domestic fowls propagated and fed for the table, &c.

POUNCE, *n.* 1. [Fr. *ponce*, fr. Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*.] A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper. 2. [Norm. Fr. *ponce*, hand, fr. Lat. *pugnus*, fist.] Claw or talon of a bird of prey. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sprinkle or rub with pounce. 2. To pierce; to pouch. —*v. i.* To fall suddenly and seize with the claws.

POUND, *n.* [A.-S. & Goth. *pund*.] 1. A certain weight; 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy. 2. Twenty shillings sterling, equal to about \$4.84. 3. [A.-S. *pund*, fr. *pyndan*, to shut up.] An inclosure in which cattle are confined when taken in trespassing, &c. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To confine in a pound. 2. [A.-S. *punian*, to bruise.] To beat with some heavy instrument.

POUND'AGE, *n.* The sum allowed to a sheriff on the amount made by virtue of an execution.

POUNDER, *n.* 1. One who pounds. 2. An instrument for pounding.

PÓUR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. W. *burro*, to cast, throw, shed.] 1. To cause to flow in a stream into or out of a vessel. 2. To emit. 3. To give vent to; to utter. —*v. i.* To issue forth in a stream; to flow.

POUT, *n.* 1. A sea-fish, of the cod kind. 2. A kind of bird. 3. A fit of sullenness. —*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *bouder*, to pout, W. *poten*, *potien*, what bulges out, a paunch.] 1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness; to look sullen. 2. To protrude.

PÓV'ER-TY, *n.* [Lat. *paupertas*; *pauper*, poor.] 1. Want of means of subsistence. 2. Any deficiency of resources.

SYN.—Indigence; pauperism. —*Poverty* is a relative term; what is *poverty* to a gentleman, would be competence for a day-laborer. *Indigence* implies almost absolute destitution. *Pauperism* denotes entire dependence upon public charity.

POW'DER, *n.* [O Eng. *poulder*, Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*.] 1. A dry substance in minute particles; dust. 2. An explosive composition of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal. 3. Pulverized starch for dressing the hair. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To reduce to dust; to pulverize. 2. To sprinkle with powder.

POW'DER-FLÁSK, } *n.* A flask or
POW'DER-HÓRN, } horn in which
gunpowder is carried.

POW'DER-MÍLL, *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

POW'DER-Y, *a.* 1. Easily crumbling; friable. 2. Dusty. 3. Like powder.

POW'ER, *n.* [Fr. *pouvoir*, from Lat. *posse*, *potesse*, to be able, to have

power.] 1. Ability to act; faculty of doing something. 2. Strength, force, or energy in action. 3. Capacity of undergoing; susceptibility. 4. Exercise of any kind of control; influence; command. 5. An individual, institution, or government, exercising control. 6. A military or naval force. 7. Product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself. 8. A mechanical agent. 9. Degree to which a lens, mirror, &c., magnifies.

POWER-FUL, *a.* Full of power; capable of producing great effects.

SYN.—Mighty; strong; potent; efficacious; energetic; intense.

POWER-FUL-LY, *adv.* With power.

POWER-FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of having great power; force.

POWER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of power.

POWER-LOOM, *n.* A loom worked by some mechanical power.

POWER-PRESS, *n.* A printing press worked by steam or water.

POW'WOW, *n.* 1. A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians. 2. Conjunction for cure of diseases, &c. 3. A noisy assembly.

PÓX, *n.* [Pop. *pocks*, from A.-S. *pocce*, *poc*. See POCK.] Any one of the four diseases called small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine disease, and the venereal disease.

PÓZ'ZU-O-LÁ'NA (pót'so-or pót'sōo-), *n.* Volcanic ashes from Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in making a kind of mortar which hardens under water.

PRÁCTI-CÁ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being practicable.

PRÁCTI-CÁ-BLE, *a.* [L. Lat. *practicare*, to act, transact.] 1. Capable of being performed or done. 2. Admitting of use.

SYN.—Possible. —A thing may be possible, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be practicable for want of the means requisite to its performance.

PRÁCTI-CÁL, *a.* [Lat. *practicus*, Gr. *πρακτικός*, fr. *πράσσειν*, to do, work.] 1. Pertaining to practice. 2. Capable of being turned to use. 3. Evincing practice or skill. 4. Derived from, or put in, practice.

PRÁCTI-CÁL-LY, *adv.* 1. By experiment. 2. In practice or use.

PRÁCTI-CÁL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being practical.

PRÁCTÍCE, *n.* [See PRACTICAL.] 1. Frequently repeated actions. 2. Customary use. 3. Actual performance; action. 4. Exercise of a profession. 5. A certain rule or process in arithmetic.

SYN.—Custom; usage; habit; manner. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Written also *practise*.] 1. To do or perform frequently or habitually. 2. To apply, as a theory, to real life; to exercise, as a profession, trade, &c. 3. To commit; to perpetrate —*v. i.* 1. To perform certain acts frequently. 2. To exercise a profession, especially medicine or law.

PRACTITIONER (-fish/un-), *n.* One engaged in the actual exercise of a profession, esp. law or medicine.
PRÆ-NŌMEN, *n.* *pl.* **PRÆ-NŌMĪNĀ**. [Lat., fr. *præ*, before, and *nomen*, name.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The first name, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished.
PRETOR, *n.* See **PRETOR**.
PRAG-MÁTIC, *a.* [Gr. *πραγματικός*, busy, active, fr. *πράγμα*, a thing done, business.] 1. Pertaining to business. 2. Officious; meddling; impertinent.
PRAG-MÁTIC, *n.* A solemn decree issued by the head of a state.
PRÁIRIE (89), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *pratum*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of grass land, destitute of trees.
PRÁIRIE-DŌG, *n.* A small barking animal, allied to the marmot, found on the prairies.
PRÁISE, *n.* [Lat. *pretium*, price, value, reward.] 1. Commendation; approval of merit. 2. Tribute of gratitude or homage to the Divine Being. 3. Object, ground, or reason of praise. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pretiare*, fr. *pretium*, price, value, reward.] 1. To express approbation of. 2. To do honor to.
SYN. — To applaud; extol. — To praise is, literally, to raise high; to applaud is to greet, with clapping; to extol is to bear aloft.
PRÁISE-WOR-THY (-wŭr-thŭ), *a.* Worthy of applause, commendable.
PRÁNCE, *r. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *prank*.] To bound, as a horse.
PRÁNK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *prangen*, *prunken*, to shine, to make a show; *ljev. prānga*.] To adorn in a showy manner. — *n.* A gay or sportive action.
PRÁNKISH, *a.* Full of pranks.
PRÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *prata*.] To talk much and to little purpose. — *n.* Trifling talk.
PRÁTRIQUE (prá'treek), *n.* [Fr.] License to hold intercourse with a place, after having performed quarantine.
PRÁTTLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *prate*.] To talk lightly and artlessly, like a child; to prate. — *n.* Trifling or childish tattle.
PRÁTTLER, *n.* One who rattles.
PRÁVĪ-TY, *n.* [Lat. *pravitas*; *pravus*, crooked, perverse.] Depravity; moral corruption. [to the shrimp.
PRAWN, *n.* A small crustacean, allied **PRÁXIS**, *n.* [Gr. *πράξις*, fr. *πράσσειν*, to do.] 1. Use; practice. 2. An example to teach practice.
PRÁY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *precari*, fr. *prex*, *precis*, prayer.] 1. To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favor. 2. To address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, &c. — *v. t.* 1. To supplicate; to entreat. 2. To request; to petition. [prays.
PRÁYER (prá'er, 4), *n.* One who PRÁYER (prár) *n.* [Lat. *precarius*, obtained by prayer.] 1. Act of praying or of asking a favor. 2. Act of

addressing supplication to God. 3. Form of words used in praying.
PRÁYER-BOOK (prár'bóok), *n.* A book containing forms of prayer.
PRÁYERFUL (prár'-), *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.
PRÁYERFUL-LY (prár'-), *adv.* In a prayerful manner.
PRÁYERLESS (prár'-), *a.* Habitually neglecting prayer to God.
PRÉACH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prædicare*, to cry in public, to proclaim; *præ*, before, and *dicari*, to make known.] To pronounce a public religious discourse; to deliver a sermon. — *v. i.* 1. To proclaim in a sermon. 2. To deliver or pronounce.
PRÉACH'ER, *n.* One who preaches.
PRÉACH'ING, *n.* Act of one who preaches; a religious discourse.
PRÉ-ÁD'AM-ÍTE, *n.* An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.
PRÉ'AD-MŌN'ISH, *r. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To admonish previously.
PRÉ-ÁD'MŌ-NÍ'TION (-nŭsh'un), *n.* Previous warning or admonition.
PRÉ'AM-BLE, *n.* [Lat. *præambulus*, walking before.] An introductory portion, especially of a statute.
PRÉ'END, *n.* [L. Lat. *præbenda*, fr. Lat. *præbere*, to hold forth, afford.] Maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. [prebend.
PRÉ-BÉND'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a prebendary.
PRÉ-BÉND-ÁRY, *n.* A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church.
PRÉ-CÁRI-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *precarius*, fr. *precari*, to pray, beg.] 1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another. 2. Held by a doubtful tenure; exposed to constant risk.
SYN. — Uncertain. — *Precarious* is stronger than *uncertain*. It expresses the highest species of uncertainty, and is applied to such things as depend wholly on future casualties.
PRÉ-CÁRI-OŪS-LY, *adv.* At the will of others.
PRÉ-CÁ-TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *precativus*, *præca-tō-ry*,] and *precatorius*.) Suppliant; beseeching.
PRÉ-CAŪTION, *n.* [Lat. *præcautio*; *præcaere*, *præcautum*, to guard against beforehand.] 1. Previous caution or care. 2. A measure taken beforehand. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To warn or advise beforehand.
PRÉ-CAŪTION-ÁRY, *a.* Preventive; containing previous caution.
PRÉ-CAŪTÍOŪS, *a.* Taking preventive measures.
PRÉ-CÉDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præcedere*; *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] To go before in place, time, rank, or importance.
PRÉ-CÉD'ENCE, *n.* Act or state of **PRÉ-CÉD'EN-CY**, being precedent; priority in position, rank, or time.
PRÉ-CÉD'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *præcedens*. See **PRECEDE**.] Going before; anterior; antecedent.
PRÉ-CÉ-DENT, *n.* Something that

may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.
SYN. — Example. — An *example* is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A *precedent* is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent.
PRÉ-CÉ-DENT-ED, *a.* Having a precedent.
PRÉ-CÉNTOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *præ*, before, and *cantor*, a singer.] Leader of the choir in a cathedral.
PRÉ'CÉPT, *n.* [Lat. *præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct.] 1. Any commandment intended as a rule of action, esp. as to moral conduct. 2. A species of writ.
SYN. — See **DOCTRINE**.
PRÉ-CÉPTÍVE, *a.* 1. Giving precepts. 2. Directing in moral conduct; didactic. [structor.
PRÉ-CÉP'TOR, *n.* A teacher; an instructor.
PRÉ-CÉP-TŌRI-ÁL, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.
PRÉ-CÉP'TŌ-RY, *a.* Giving precepts; preceptive. — *n.* [L. Lat. *præceptoría*, from Lat. *præceptor*, a commander, ruler, teacher.] A subordinate religious house of the Knights Templars.
PRÉ-CÉP'TRESS, *n.* A female teacher.
PRÉ-CÉS'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* [From Lat. *præcedere*, *præcessum*, to go before.] Act of going before or forward. [Procession of the equinoxes, the slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic.
PRÉ'CINCT, *n.* [Lat. *præcinctus*, fr. *præcingere*, to gird about, to encompass.] 1. Boundary. 2. A minor territorial or jurisdictional division.
PRÉ'CÍOŪS (prësh'us), *a.* [Lat. *pretiosus*; *pretium*, price, worth, value.] 1. Of great price; costly. 2. Very valuable; highly esteemed. 3. Worthless; contemptible.
PRÉ'CÍOŪS-LY (prësh'us-), *adv.* 1. Valuably; to a great price. 2. Contemptibly.
PRÉ'CÍP-Í-CE, *n.* [Lat. *præcipitum*, fr. *præcipere*, headlong.] A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place.
PRÉ-CÍP'I-TÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being precipitated.
PRÉ-CÍP'I-TÁ-NCÉ, *n.* Quality of **PRÉ-CÍP'I-TÁN-CY**, being precipitation.
PRÉ-CÍP'I-TÁNT, *a.* 1. Falling or rushing headlong. 2. Urged with violent haste; hasty. — *n.* A liquor which, when poured on a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it fall to the bottom.
PRÉ-CÍP'I-TÁNT-LY, *adv.* With great haste.
PRÉ-CÍP'I-TÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præcipitare*, -atum, fr. *præcipere*, headlong.] 1. To throw headlong. 2. To urge with eagerness or violence. 3. To throw to the bottom of a vessel.
PRÉ-CÍP'I-TÁTE, *a.* 1. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent. 2. Rashly hasty.
SYN. — Steep; headlong; rash.

— *n.* A substance which, having been dissolved, is again separated from its solvent, and thrown to the bottom of the vessel, by pouring another liquid upon it.

PRE-CIP'I-TATE-LY, *adv.* In a precipitate manner.

PRE-CIP'I-TÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of precipitating, or state of being precipitated. 2. Rash, tumultuous haste. 3. Act of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution. [cipitates.]

PRE-CIP'I-TÁTOR, *n.* One who precipitates.

PRE-CIP'I-TOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *præcipit.*, *præcipit.*] 1. Very steep. 2. Headlong. 3. Hasty; rash. [descent.]

PRE-CIP'I-TOŪS-LY, *adv.* With steep brief, concise. 1. [Lat. *præcisus*, cut off, brief, concise.] 1. Not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal. 2. Especially nice; punctilious.

PRE-CISE'LY (110), *adv.* In a precise manner. [precise.]

PRE-CISE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being precise. — See PRECISION.

PRE-CÍS'IAN (-síz/h'an) *n.* A person rigidly exact in observing rules; a formalist.

PRE-CÍS'ION (-síz/h'un) *n.* [Lat. *præcisio*.] Quality of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy.

SYN. — Preciseness. — *Precision* is always used in a good sense; *preciseness* is frequently taken in a bad one, especially when applied to persons or their conduct, denoting an excess of nicety, formal manners, &c.

PRE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præcludere*, fr. *præ* and *cludere*, to shut.] To shut out by anticipative action; to hinder.

PRE-CLŪ'SION, *n.* Act of precluding; a shutting out.

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE, *a.* Precluding, or tending to preclude.

PRE-CLŪ'SIVE-LY, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

PRE-CŌ'CIŪS, *a.* [Lat. *præcox*, *præcoxis*, and *præcoquus*, fr. *præcoquere*, to cook or ripen beforehand.] 1. Ripe before the proper or natural time. 2. Too forward; premature.

PRE-CŌ'CIŪS-LY, *adv.* In a precocious manner.

PRE-CŌ'CIŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being precocious.

PRE-CŌG-NÍTION (-nísh'un) *n.* [Lat. *præcognitio*, from *præcognoscere*, to foreknow.] Previous knowledge or examination.

PRÉ-CON-ÇÉIT', *n.* A previous conceit or conception.

PRÉ-CON-ÇÉIVÉ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form a previous notion or idea of.

PRÉ-CON-ÇÉP'TION, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed.

PRÉ-CON-ÇÉRT' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To concert or settle beforehand.

PRÉ-CON-TRACT, *n.* A contract previous to another.

PRÉ-CŪR'SIVE, *a.* Preceding and introductory; forerunning.

PRÉ-CŪR'SOR, *n.* [Lat. *præcursor*, fr. *præcurrere*, to run before.] One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach.

SYN. — Forerunner; harbinger; omen.

PRÉ-CŪR'SO-RY, *a.* Indicating something to follow.

PRÉ-DÁ'CEŪS, *a.* [Lat. *præda*, prey.] Living by prey; predatory.

PRÉ-DÁ-TO-RY, *a.* [Lat. *prædatorius*.] 1. Characterized by plundering. 2. Hungry; ravenous.

PRÉ-DĒS'ÇĒS'SOR, *n.* [Lat. *prædecessor*, fr. *præ*, before, and *decessor*, a predecessor.] One who precedes; one whom another follows.

PRÉ-DĒS'TI-NÁ'RÍ-AN, *n.* One who believes in predestination. — *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

PRÉ-DĒS'TI-NÁTE, *a.* Predestinated; fore-ordained.

PRÉ-DĒS'TI-NÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prædestinare*, -*natum*, fr. *præ*, before, and *destinare*, to determine.] To ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

PRÉ-DĒS'TI-NÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of fore-ordaining events. 2. The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events. [destinates.]

PRÉ-DĒS'TI-NÁTOR, *n.* One who predestinates.

PRÉ-DĒS'TÍNE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To decree beforehand; to foreordain.

PRÉ-DE-TĒR'MI-NÁTE, *a.* Determined beforehand.

PRÉ-DE-TĒR'MI-NÁTION, *n.* Act of previous determination.

PRÉ-DE-TĒR'MÍNE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To determine beforehand.

PRÉ-DE-ÁL, *a.* [Lat. *prædium*, a farm, estate.] Consisting of, or attached to, land or farms.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁ-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being predicable.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁ-BÍLÉ, *a.* [See PREDICATE.] Capable of being affirmed of something. — *n.* 1. A general abstract notion. 2. One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements; namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁ-MÉNT, *n.* [See PREDICATE.] Class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; especially, an unfortunate or trying condition.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prædicare*, *prædicatum*, to cry in public. See PREACH.] To assert to belong to something.

☞ 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 term in logic, and used only in a single case, namely, when we affirm one thing of another.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁTE (45), *n.* The thing or quality affirmed of the subject.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁTION, *n.* Act of predicating; assertion. [positive.]

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Affirmative; **PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁ-TŪ, *v. t.*** [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

prædicere, -*dictum*, from *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say, tell.] To tell beforehand.

SYN. — To foretell; prophecy; prognosticate; presage; forebode.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁTION, *n.* A previous declaration of a future event.

SYN. — Prophecy; prognostication; augury; soothsaying.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁTÍVE, *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

PRÉ-DĒ-ÇÁTOR, *n.* One who predicts.

PRÉ-DĒ-LĒÇ'ÉTION, *n.* [Lat. *præ*, before, and *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love.] A prepossession of mind in favor of something.

PRÉ-DĒS-POŪÉ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To incline or arrange beforehand.

PRÉ-DĒS-PO-SŪTION (-síz/h'un), *n.* 1. Previous inclination or propensity. 2. Previous adaptation to any change or purpose.

PRÉ-DŌM'I-NÁÇE, *n.* Condition

PRÉ-DŌM'I-NÁÇY, *n.* or quality of being predominant; superiority.

PRÉ-DŌM'I-NÁNT, *a.* Superior in strength, influence, or authority.

PRÉ-DŌM'I-NÁNT-LY, *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

PRÉ-DŌM'I-NÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præ*, before, and *dominari*, -*natus*, to rule.] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to prevail.

PRÉ-ĒM'I-NÉŪÇE, *n.* Distinction above others in quality, position, or the like.

PRÉ-ĒM'I-NÉNT, *a.* Eminent above others; surpassing others.

PRÉ-ĒM'I-NÉNT-LY, *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree.

PRÉ-ĒM'P'TION (84), *n.* Act or right of purchasing before others; esp. the right of a settler on the lands of the United States to purchase in preference to others, when the land is sold.

PRÉ-EN, *n.* [A.-S. *prēon*, a clasp, bodkin.] A forked instrument used in dressing cloth. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dress with a preen; to keep in order, as the feathers.

PRÉ-ÉN-GÁÇE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To engage by previous contract or influence.

PRÉ-ÉN-GÁÇÉ-MÉNT, *n.* Prior engagement.

PRÉ-ÉS-TÁB'LISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To settle beforehand.

PRÉ-ÉS-TÁB'LISH-MÉNT, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

PRÉ-ÉX-ÍST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To exist beforehand.

PRÉ-ÉX-ÍST'ÉŪÇE, *n.* Existence previous to something else.

PRÉ-ÉX-ÍST'ÉNT, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

PRÉ-FÁÇE, *n.* [Lat. *præfatio*; *præfari*, to say beforehand.] Something spoken or written by way of introduction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To introduce by preliminary remarks.

PRÉ-FÁ-TO-RY (50), *a.* Introductory.

PRÉ-FĒCT, *n.* [Lat. *præfectus*, fr. *præficere*, to set over.] 1. A Roman officer who superintended a particular department. 2. A superintend-

ent of a department of the kingdom. [*France.*]
PRE-FER', *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] [*Lat. præferre; præ, before, and ferre, to bear.*] 1. To offer; to present. 2. To advance, as to an office; to exalt. 3. To incline more toward; to choose.
SYN. — See CHOOSE.
PRÉ-FÉR'-A-BLE, *a.* Worthy to be preferred; more desirable.
PRÉ-FÉR'-A-BLY, *adv.* In preference.
PRÉ-FÉR'-ENCE, *n.* 1. Act of preferring; predilection; choice. 2. State of being preferred. 3. That which is preferred.
PRE-FER'MENT, *n.* Advancement in dignity or office; promotion.
PRE-FIG'-U-RÁ'TION, *n.* Antecedent representation by similitude.
PRE-FIG'-U-RÁ-TIVE, *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes.
PRE-FIG'ÜRE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To show by types and similitudes.
PRE-FIX', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. præfigere, -fixum; præ, before, and figere, to fix.*] To put at the beginning of another thing.
PRÉ-FIX, *n.* A letter, syllable, or word combined with a word at its beginning.
PRÉ-G'NAN-ÇY, *n.* 1. Condition of being pregnant. 2. Quality of being heavy with important contents, significance, or the like; fertility.
PRÉ-G'NANT, *a.* [*Lat. prægnans, for prægnans, from præ, before, and generare, to beget.*] 1. Being with young. 2. Heavy with important contents.
PRÉ-G'NANT-LY, *adv.* In a pregnant manner.
PRE-HÉN'SI-BLE, *a.* [*Lat. prehendere, -hensum, to take, seize.*] Admitting of being seized.
PRE-HÉN'SILE, *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp.
PRE-HÉN'SION, *n.* A seizing, as with the hand.
PRE-JÜDGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand. [*ing.*]
PRE-JÜD'GMENT, *n.* Act of prejudging.
PRE-JÜ'DI-CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. præjudicare, -catum.*] To determine beforehand; to prejudge.
PRE-JÜ'DI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of judging without due examination.
PRÉ-JÜ-DICE, *n.* [*Lat. præjudicium; præ, before, and iudicium, judgment.*] 1. Prejudgment; unreasonable predilection for or against, esp. an unfavorable predilection. 2. Mischief; damage; injury. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions. 2. To injure by prejudices; to damage; to impair.
PRÉ-JÜ-DICIAL (-dîsh'al), *a.* Tending to obstruct or impair.
SYN. — Injurious; hurtful; mischievous.
PRÉ-LÁ-CY (110), *n.* 1. Office of a prelate; government by prelates. 2. Prelates collectively.
PRÉ-LÁTE, *n.* [*Lat. prælatus, fr. præferre, to prefer.*] A dignitary of the church.

PRE-LÁT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
PRE-LÁT'IC-AL, } prelates or prelaty.
PRÉ-LÁ-TIST, *n.* An advocate for prelaty.
PRE-LÉC'TION, *n.* [*Lat. prælectio, fr. præ, before, and legere, to read.*] A lecture read in public or to a select company.
PRÉ-LÉC'TOR, *n.* A lecturer.
PRÉ-LI-BÁ'TION, *n.* [*Lat. prælibatio, from prælibare, to taste beforehand.*] A tasting beforehand; foretaste.
PRE-LIM'I-NA-RY, *a.* [*Lat. præ, before, and liminaris, belonging to a threshold.*] Preceding the main discourse or business.
SYN. — Introductory; preparatory; previous; precedent.
 — *n.* Something previous or preparatory.
PRÉ-LÜDE, or **PRÉL'ÜDE**, *n.* [*Lat. præludium; fr. Lat. præ, before, and ludus, play.*] An introductory performance; esp. a musical strain, introducing the chief subject.
SYN. — Preface; introduction.
PRE-LÜDE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To introduce with a previous performance. 2. To precede. — *v. i.* To serve as an introduction.
PRE-LÜ'SIVE, } *a.* Previous; intro-
PRE-LÜ'SO-RY, } ductory.
PRÉ-MA-TÜRE' (53), *a.* [*Lat. præmaturus; præ, before, and maturus, ripe.*] 1. Ripe too soon. 2. Happening before the proper time. 3. Received without due authentication or evidence.
PRÉ-MA-TÜRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Too soon; too early. 2. Without due evidence or authentication.
PRÉ-MA-TÜRE'NESS, } *n.* Quality of
PRÉ-MA-TÜ'RÍ-TY, } being premature;
 } ripeness before the natural time.
PRE-MÉD'I-TÁTE, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To consider in the mind beforehand.
PRÉ-MÉD'I-TÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of meditating beforehand. 2. Previous design formed.
PRÉ-MI-ER, or **PRÉM'IER** (př'm'yer), *n.* [*Fr., from Lat. primarius, of the first rank; primus, the first.*] The prime minister.
PRÉ-MI-ER-SHIP (or *prém'yer*), *n.* Office of the first minister of state.
PRÉ-MISE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. præmittere, -missum, to send before.*] To set forth as introductory to the main subject; to lay down premises.
PRÉ-MISE, *n.*; *pl.* **PRÉM'IS-ES**. 1. A proposition antecedently admitted or proved, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn. 2. *pl.* Land or thing granted by deed: — hence, applied to a building and its adjuncts.
PRÉ-MI-ÛM, *n.* [*Lat. præmium, orig. what one has before (præ) or better than others.*] 1. A recompense; a prize. 2. A sum in advance of the capital, or sum lent. 3. Money paid to underwriters for insurance.
PRÉ-MO-NÍ'TION (-nish'un), *n.* Pre-

vious warning, notice, or information. [*ious warning.*]
PRE-MÓN'I-TO-RY, *a.* Giving previous notice.
PRÉ-MUNÍ'TION ('-lish'un), *n.* [*Lat. præmunire, fr. præmunire, to fortify in front.*] An anticipation of objections.
PRE-NÓ'MEN, *n.* See **PRÉNOMEN**.
PRÉ-Ó'C'U-PAN-ÇY, *n.* Act or right of taking possession before another.
PRÉ-Ó'C'U-PÁ'TION, *n.* Prior occupation.
PRE-Ó'C'U-PÝ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To take possession of before another.
PRÉ-OR-DÁIN', *v. t.* To appoint beforehand; to predetermine.
PRÉ-OR-DÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* Act of foreordaining; previous determination.
PRÉ-PÁ-RÁ'TION, *n.* [See **PREPARE.**] 1. A making or being prepared or ready. 2. Preparatory act or measure. 3. That which is prepared for a particular purpose.
PRÉ-PÁ-RÁ-TIVE, *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory. — *n.* That which prepares, or which is done to prepare; preparation.
PRÉ-PÁ-RÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Preparing the way by previous measures of adaptation.
PRÉ-PÁRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. præparare, from præ, before, and parare, to make ready.*] 1. To fit; to make ready. 2. To provide. — *v. i.* 1. To make all things ready. 2. To make one's self ready.
PRE-PÁY, *v. t.* [-PAID; -PAYING.] To pay in advance. [*vance.*]
PRÉ-PÁYMENT, *n.* Payment in advance.
PRÉ-PÉNSE', *a.* [*Lat. præ, before, and pendere, pensum, to weigh, consider.*] Premeditated; forethought.
PRÉ-PÖL'LENÇE, } *n.* Superiority of
PRÉ-PÖL'LEN-ÇY, } power.
PRÉ-PÖL'LENT, *a.* [*Lat. præpollens, surpassing in power.*] Having superior influence or power.
PRÉ-PÖN'DER-ANÇE, *n.* Superiority of weight, influence, or power. [*ing.*]
PRÉ-PÖN'DER-ANT, *a.* Preponderant.
PRÉ-PÖN'DER-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. præponderare, -atum, from præ, before, and ponderare, to weigh.*] 1. To outweigh. 2. To overpower by stronger influence. — *v. i.* 1. To exceed in weight. 2. To exceed in influence; hence, to incline to one side.
PRÉ-PÖN'DER-Á'TION, *n.* Act or state of preponderating.
PRÉ-PÖ-SÍ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* [*Lat. præpositio; præponere, -situs, to put before, but influenced by pausare, to pause.*] A particle governing, and generally placed before, a substantive or pronoun, of which it expresses the relation to some other word.
PRÉ-PÖ-SÍ'TION-AL (-zish'un-al), *a.* Pertaining to prepositions.
PRÉ-PÖS'Í-TIVE, *a.* Prefixed. — *n.* A word put before another.
PRÉ-POS-SÉSS' (-pos-sés' or -poz-zés'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To take previous possession of. 2. To preoccupy, as the mind or heart; to bias.

PRÉ'POS-SÉSS'ING (-pos-sēs'- or -poz-zēs'-), *a.* Tending to invite favor.

PRÉ'POS-SÉS'SION (-pos-sēs'h/un or -poz-zēs'h/un), *n.* 1. Prior possession. 2. Preoccupation of the mind; preconceived opinion.

PRÉ'POS'TER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *poster-terus*; *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after.] 1. Having that first which ought to be last. 2. Contrary to nature or reason.

PRÉ'REQ'UI-SÏTE (-rêk/wî-), *a.* Previously required or necessary. — *n.* Something previously required.

PRÉ'RÔG'A-TÏVE, *n.* [Lat. *prærogativa*, fr. *prærogare*, to ask before another.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege.

SYX. — See PRIVILEGE.

PRÉ'SÂGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præagere*; *præ*, before, and *agere*, to perceive acutely.] 1. To have a presentiment of; to forebode. 2. To foretell.

SYX. — To foreshow; predict; prophesy.

PRÉ'SÂGE, or PRÉ'SÂGE, *n.* Something foreshowing a future event.

PRÉ'SBY'TER, *n.* [Lat., an elder, fr. Gr. *πρεσβύτερος*, compar. of *πρεσβυς*, old.] 1. (*Anc. Church.*) An elder having authority to instruct in the church. 2. (*Church of Eng.*) A priest.

PRÉ'SBY'TÉ'RI-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to ecclesiastical government by presbyters. 2. Consisting of presbyters. — *n.* One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters.

PRÉ'SBY'TÉ'RI-AN-ÏSM, *n.* That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power.

PRÉ'SBY'TÉ'RY, *n.* [See PRESBYTER.] 1. A body of elders. 2. (*Presbyterian Church.*) A judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church.

PRÉ'SCI-ENCE (prê'shî-enss), *n.* Foreknowledge of events.

PRÉ'SCI-ENT (prê'shî-ent), *a.* [Lat. *præsciens*, foreknowing.] Having knowledge of events before they take place.

PRÉ'SCRÏBE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præscribere*; *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] 1. To lay down authoritatively for direction. 2. To direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient. — *v. i.* 1. To give law. 2. To give medical directions. 3. To claim on the ground of immemorial use.

PRÉ'SCRÏPTÏON, *n.* 1. Act of prescribing, or that which is prescribed. 2. Claim of title by virtue of immemorial use.

PRÉ'SCRÏPTÏVE, *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, prescription.

PRÉ'SÉNCÉ, *n.* [See PRESENT.] 1. State of being present. 2. Region in which one is present: nearness. 3. Neighborhood to one of superior rank. 4. Mien: personal appearance.

PRÉ'SÉNT, *a.* [Lat. *præsens*, being

before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of *præse*, to be before.] 1. Being at hand, within reach or call, or the like. 2. Now existing. 3. Being now in view, or under consideration. 4. Immediate; instant.

SYX. — 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's having goods *on hand*. Some persons confound the two, and speak of being "*on hand*," at a given time or place, meaning *present*. This confusion of things so entirely dissimilar "smells of the shop."

— *n.* Present time.

SYX. — See DONATION.

PRÉ'SÉNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give a formal introduction to. 2. To exhibit to view; to offer. 3. To make a gift of; to give; to grant. 4. To indict. [*Amer.*] — *n.* That which is presented.

PRÉ'SÉNT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable or admitting of being presented.

PRÉ'SÉNT-TÂ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of presenting; an offering; bestowal. 2. Exhibition; representation.

PRÉ'SÉNTÏ-MÉNT, *n.* 1. Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion. 2. Anticipation of evil.

PRÉ'SÉNT-LY, *adv.* At once; soon; before long.

PRÉ'SÉNT'MÉNT, *n.* 1. Presentation. 2. Delineation; representation. 3. Notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation.

PRÉ'SÉRV-VÂ'TION, *n.* Act of preserving, or state of being preserved.

PRÉ'SÉRV'A-TÏVE, *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving. — *n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving.

PRÉ'SÉRV'A-TO-RY, *a.* Having power or tendency to preserve. — *n.* That which preserves; a preservative.

PRÉ'SÉRVE' (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præservare*; *præ*, before, and *servare*, to save.] 1. To save from injury or destruction. 2. To save from decay by the use of sugar or salt, &c. 3. To maintain throughout.

SYX. — See KEEP.

— *n.* 1. Fruit, or the like, kept by suitable preparation. 2. A place for the preservation of game or fish, &c.

PRÉ'SÉRV'ER, *n.* One who preserves.

PRÉ'SÏDE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præsiderè*; *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit.] 1. To occupy the place of ruler, or of director, &c. 2. To exercise superintendence.

PRÉ'SÏ-DÉNCY, *n.* 1. Superintendence. 2. Office, or term of office, of president. 3. Jurisdiction of a president.

PRÉ'SÏ-DÉNT, *n.* [Lat. *præsidents*. See PRESIDE.] A presiding officer; as, (*a.*) The chief officer of a corporation, society, college, &c. (*b.*) The chief executive of certain republics.

PRÉ'SÏ-DÉNTÏAL, *a.* Pertaining to a president.

PRÉ'SÏ-DÉNT-SHÏP, *n.* Office, or term of office, of a president.

PRÉ'SÏD'I-AL, } *a.* [Lat. *præsidia-*
PRÉ'SÏD'I-A-RY, } *lis*, and *præsidia-*
rarius. See PRESIDE.] Pertaining to a garrison.

PRÉ-SÏG'NI-FÏ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *præsignificare*, fr. *præ*, before, and *significare*, to signify.] To signify beforehand.

PRÉ'SS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pressare*.] 1. To squeeze; to crush. 2. To embrace closely. 3. To urge; to force; to compel. 4. To drive with violence. 5. To force into service, particularly into naval service. — *v. i.* To use or exert pressure. — *n.* 1. An instrument for pressing or squeezing; or the place containing a press. 2. A machine for printing. 3. Business of printing and publishing. 4. Collective publications issued from the press. 5. A closet for clothes, &c. 6. Act of pressing forward. 7. Urgency. 8. A multitude; a throng.

PRÉ'SS-G'ANG, *n.* A detachment of seamen to impress men into the navy.

PRÉ'SS-MAN (15), *n.* One who manages, or attends to, a printing-press.

PRÉ'SSÛRE (prêsh'Ûr), *n.* 1. Act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed. 2. A constraining force. 3. Severe affliction, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion. 4. Urgency.

PRÉ'STIDÏG'I-TÂ'TOR, *n.* [Lat. *præsto*, quickly, and *digitus*, finger.] One skilled in legerdemain.

PRÉ'STÏGE, *n.* [Lat. *præstigium*.] 1. Illusion. 2. Influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.

PRÉ'STÔ, *adv.* [*It* & *Sp.*, quick, quickly, from Lat. *præstus*, ready.] Quickly; suddenly. [*presumed*.]

PRÉ'SÛM'A-BLE, *a.* Such as may be presumed.

PRÉ'SÛM'A-BLY, *adv.* By, or according to, presumption.

PRÉ'SÛME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *præsumere*; *præ*, before, and *sumere*, to take.] To take or suppose to be true, without examination or proof; to take for granted. — *v. i.* 1. To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true. 2. To take liberties.

PRÉ'SÛM'ER, *n.* One who presumes.

PRÉ'SÛMPTÏON (84), *n.* [Lat. *præsumptio*. See PRESUME.] 1. Act of taking for granted. 2. Ground for presuming. 3. A thing believed true on satisfactory evidence. 4. Over-confident or arrogant opinion or conduct. [*probable evidence*.]

PRÉ'SÛMPTÏVE, *a.* Grounded on presumption.

PRÉ'SÛMPTÏU-OÛS (-zÛmpt/vî-, 84), *a.* 1. Full of presumption. 2. Proceeding from excess of confidence. 3. Done with rash confidence, or in violation of known duty.

PRÉ'SÛMPTÏU-OÛS-LY, *adv.* With presumption.

PRÉ'SÛMPTÏU-OÛS-NESS, *n.* Rash confidence; irreverent boldness.

PRÉ'SUP-PÔS'AL, *n.* Supposal previously formed.

PRÉ'SUP-PÔSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted.

À, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Á, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÂSK, ALL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÉRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÓN.

PRĒ-SŪP'PO-SŪTION (-zish'un), *n.* Act of presupposing.

PRĒ-TĒNCE', *n.* See PRETENSE.

PRĒ-TĒNDĒ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pretendere*, *pretentum*, *fr. prae*, before, and *tendere*, to stretch.] 1. To plot; to intend. [Obs.] 2. To simulate. 3. To hold out falsely; to feign. — *v. i.* To lay claim.

PRĒ-TĒNDĒR', *n.* One who pretends. PRĒ-TĒNSE', *n.* [L. Lat. *præsentis*, PRE-TĒNCE', } See PRETEND.] 1. Simulation. 2. That which is presumed. 3. Act of laying claim; assumption.

SYN. — Pretext. — A *pretense* is something held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth; a *pretext* is something woven up in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or ends of action. The piety of the Pharisees was all a *pretense*, and their long prayers were a *pretext* to conceal their hypocrisy.

PRĒ-TĒN'SION', *n.* 1. Act of pretending or laying claim. 2. Claim laid. PRĒ-TĒN'TIOUS', *a.* Full of pretension.

PRĒ-TĒR-IM-PĒR'FECT', *a.* Not absolutely or distinctly past.

PRĒ-TĒR-IT', or PRĒ-TĒR-IT', *a.* [Lat. *præteritum*, gone or passed by.] Past; — applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past (called also the *perfect* tense).

PRĒ-TĒR-ĪTE, or PRĒ-TĒR-ĪTE', *a.* Same as PRETERIT.

PRĒ-TĒR-ĪTION (-ish'un), *n.* [Lat. *præteritio*.] 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.

PRĒ-TĒR-MĪT', *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *prætermittere*; *præter*, beyond, by, and *mittere*, to send.] To pass by; to omit.

PRĒ-TĒR-NĀT'U-RAL', *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural.

PRĒ-TĒR-NĀT'U-RAL-LY', *adv.* In a preternatural manner, or to a preternatural degree.

PRĒ-TĒR-PĒR'FECT', *a.* Expressing action or being absolutely past; perfect.

PRĒ-TĒR-PLŪ'PĒR-FECT', *a.* [Lat. *præter*, beyond, plus, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time; pluperfect.

PRĒ-TEXT', or PRĒ-TEXT' (114), *n.* [Lat. *prætextum*; *prætexere*, to weave before.] Ostensible reason or motive.

SYN. — See PRETENSE.

PRĒ-TOR', *n.* [Lat. *prætor*, for *prætor*, *fr. prætor*, to go before.] A civil officer among the ancient Romans.

PRĒ-TŌR-I-AL', *a.* Pertaining to a PRĒ-TŌR-I-AN', pretor or judge; judicial.

PRĒ-TĪ-LY (prĕt'ĭl'), *adv.* In a pret-PRĒ-TĪ-NĒSS (prĕt'ĭl'), *n.* Quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty.

PRĒ-TĪTĪ (prĕt'ĭt'), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *prættig*, *prættig*.] 1. Having

slight or diminutive beauty. 2. Affectedly nice; foppish. 3. Mean; contemptible. — *adv.* In some degree; tolerably.

PRĒ-VĀL', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prævalere*; *præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong, or worth.] 1. To gain the victory or superiority. 2. To have effect or influence. 3. To persuade. PRĒ-VĀLING', *p. a.* 1. Having more influence, power, or efficacy. 2. Most general in reception or extension.

SYN. — Prevalent.

PRĒ-VĀ-LĒNCE', *n.* Quality of being prevalent; superior strength, influence, or efficacy.

PRĒ-VĀ-LENT', *a.* [Lat. *prævalens*. See PREVAİL.] 1. Gaining advantage. 2. Most generally received. 3. Extensively existing.

PRĒ-VĀR'I-CĀTE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prævaricari*, -*catus*, to walk crookedly.] To evade telling the truth.

SYN. — To evade; equivocate. — One who *evades* a question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside 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 it. He who *prævaricates* talks all round the question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing.

PRĒ-VĀR'I-CĀTION', *n.* Act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth.

PRĒ-VĀR'I-CĀTOR', *n.* One who prævaricates; a quibbler.

PRĒ-VĒN'ENT', *a.* [Lat. *præveniens*. See *infra*.] 1. Going before; preceding. 2. Preventive.

PRĒ-VĒNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prævenire*, -*ventum*; *præ*, before, and *venire*, to come.] 1. To get the start of. [Obs.] 2. To intercept and stop.

SYN. — To hinder; impede; thwart. PRĒ-VĒNTA-BLE', *a.* Capable of being prevented.

PRĒ-VĒNTION', *n.* Act of preventing; hindrance; obstruction.

PRĒ-VĒNTĪVE', *a.* Tending to prevent; hindering the access of. — *n.* That which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

PRĒ-VĪ-OŪS', *a.* [Lat. *prævius*, going before; *præ*, before, and *via*, the way.] Being or happening before something else.

SYN. — Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; former.

PRĒ-VĪ-OŪS-LY', *adv.* In time preceding; antecedently.

PRĒ-VĪSĪON (-vĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *prævidere*, *prævisus*, to foresee.] Foresight; foreknowledge.

PRĒY', *n.* [Norm. Fr. *preye*, Lat. *præda*.] Any thing taken by force, especially in war. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To collect spoil; to take food by violence.

PRICE', *n.* [Lat. *pretium*.] 1. Amount of money at which a thing is valued. 2. Value; estimation. 3. Reward; recompense. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To set a price on.

Price-current, a statement of the pre-

vailing prices of merchandise, stocks, bills of exchange, &c.

PRICE/LESS', *n.* Too valuable to admit of being prized.

SYN. — Invaluable; inestimable.

PRICK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See the *n.*] 1. To pierce with any thing sharp-pointed. 2. To mark by a puncture. 3. To form or make by pricking. 4. To spur; to incite. 5. To affect with sharp pain. 6. To erect, as something pointed, esp. the ears. — *v. i.* 1. To be pricked; to feel as if pricked. 2. To spur onward. 3. To deck one's self out. — *n.* [A.-S. *prica*, *pricca*.] 1. That which pricks; a pointed instrument. 2. Sharp, stinging pain. 3. A puncture.

PRICKING', *n.* 1. Act of piercing. 2. A sickness of sharp pain.

PRICKLE', *n.* [Dim. of *prick*.] A little prick; a small, sharp-pointed projection.

PRICKLI-NESS', *n.* State of being prickly. [prickles.]

PRICK'LY', *a.* Full of sharp points.

PRIDE', *n.* [A.-S. *pryda*, *prydt*.] 1. State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem. 2. Noble self-esteem. 3. Arrogance of demeanor. 4. That of which one is proud; that which excites boasting.

SYN. — *Vanity*. — *Pride* is an over-valuing of one's self for some real or imagined superiority. *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 is perfectly conscious of not possessing.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To indulge in pride; — used reflexively.

PRIEST', *n.* [A.-S. *præost*, from Lat. *presbyter*. See PRESBYTER.] 1. One who officiates at the altar. 2. A presbyter or elder; a minister. 3. One who belongs to an order between bishop and deacon.

PRIEST'CRĀFT', *n.* Fraud or imposition in religious concerns.

PRIEST'ESS', *n.* A female priest.

PRIEST'HOOD', *n.* 1. Office or character of a priest. 2. Order of priests.

PRIEST'LY', *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming, priests; sacerdotal.

PRIEST-RĪD'DEN', *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

PRIG', *n.* 1. A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow. 2. A thief.

PRIG'GISH', *a.* Affected; conceited.

PRIM', *a.* [From Lat. *primus*, first.] Formal; precise. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] To deck with great nicety.

PRĪMA-CY', *n.* [L. Lat. *primatia*, *fr.* Lat. *primas*, *primatis*, principal, chief.] Condition of being a primate; office or dignity of an archbishop.

PRĪMĀ-DŌV'NĀ', *n.* [It., the first lady.] The first female singer in an opera. [the freight.]

PRĪMĀGE', *n.* A charge in addition to PRĪMAL', *a.* [L. Lat. *primalis*, from *primus*, the first.] First.

PRĪMA-RĪ-LY', *adv.* In the first place; originally.

PRĪMA-RY', *a.* [Lat. *primarius*, from

primus, the first.] 1. First in order of time. 2. Preparatory to something higher. 3. First in dignity or importance. — *n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance.

PRIMATE, *n.* [Lat. *primas*, *primatis*, fr. *primus*, first.] Chief ecclesiastic in a national church.

PRIME, *a.* [Lat. *primus*, first.] 1. Primary. 2. First in rank, degree, dignity, importance, excellence.

SYN. — Original; principal; excellent.

— *n.* 1. Beginning, as of the day, the year, &c.; dawn; spring. 2. Youth; full of health, strength, or beauty. 3. Best portion. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To charge with the powder, percussion cap, or other device for communicating fire to the charge. 2. To lay the first color in painting on.

PRIMER, *n.* [Contr. fr. L. Lat. *primæ liber*, i. e., the book read at prime.] 1. An elementary book for teaching children to read. 2. A kind of type, of which there are two species —

Long-primer

and

Great-primer.

PRIMEVAL, *a.* [Lat. *primævus*; *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine.

PRIMING, *n.* 1. Powder used to communicate fire to the charge in a firearm. 2. First color laid in painting.

PRIMITIVE, *a.* [Lat. *primîtivus*; *primus*, the first.] 1. Pertaining to the beginning, or to early times. 2. Formal; prim. 3. Original; primary. — *n.* A word not derived from another.

PRIMITIVE-LY, *adv.* Originally; primarily. [primitive.]

PRIMITIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being primitive.

PRIMLY, *adv.* In a prim or precise manner. [niceness.]

PRIMNESS, *n.* Affected formality or primness.

PRIMO-GENI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *primigenius*; *primus*, first, and *genere*, to beget.] First born, made, or generated.

PRIMO-GENI-TOR, *n.* [Lat. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, father.] The first father or forefather.

PRIMO-GENI-TURE (53), *n.* 1. Seniority by birth among children. 2. Exclusive right of inheritance of the eldest son or daughter.

PRIMORDIAL, *a.* [Lat. *primordialis*; *primus*, first, and *ordini*, to begin.] First in order; original.

PRIMROSE, *n.* [Lat. *prima rosa*, i. e., the first rose.] An early flowering plant closely allied to the cowslip.

PRINCE, *n.* [Lat. *princeps*, *principis*, chief.] 1. A chief ruler; sovereign; a monarch. 2. Son of a king or emperor. 3. A person of rank next to the sovereign.

PRINCE/DOM, *n.* Sovereignty, rank, or estate, of a prince.

PRINCE/LY, *a.* 1. Of, or relating to,

a prince. 2. Resembling or becoming to a prince.

PRINCESS, *n.* 1. A female prince. 2. Daughter of a king. 3. Consort of a prince.

PRINCI-PAL, *a.* [See PRINCE.] Highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief. — *n.* 1. A chief or head; one who takes the lead. 2. A thing of prime consequence. 3. A capital sum of money, placed at interest.

PRINCI-PAL/TY, *n.* 1. Sovereignty; supreme power. 2. A prince. 3. Territory of a prince.

PRINCI-PAL-LY, *adv.* In a principal manner; chiefly; mainly.

PRINCI-PAL, *n. pl.* [See PRINCI-PLE.] First principles; elements.

PRINCI-PIUM, *n.* [Lat. *principium*, fr. *princeps*. See PRINCE.] 1. A source or origin. 2. An original faculty. 3. A fundamental truth; elementary proposition. 4. A right and settled rule of conduct. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To establish or fix in tenets.

PRINK, *v. i.* or *t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *prank*.] 1. To dress for show. 2. To put on stately airs.

PRINT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. fr. *imprint*.] 1. To impress; to imprint. 2. To stamp. 3. To strike off an impression of, by means of a press. 4. To mark by pressure. — *v. i.* 1. To practice the art of typography. 2. To publish a book. — *n.* 1. A mark made by pressure.

2. Impressions of types in general. 3. That which is produced by printing, as an engraving or a newspaper.

PRINTER, *n.* One who prints books, newspapers, &c.

PRINTING, *n.* Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, figures, &c.; typography.

PRINTING-INK, *n.* Ink used in printing books, &c. [printing.]

PRINTING-PRESS, *n.* A press for printing.

PRIOR, *a.* [Lat. *prior*, former, previous, better.] Preceding in the order of time. — *n.* Superior of a priory. [convent of nuns.]

PRIOR-ESS, *n.* A female superior of a priory.

PRIOR-TY, *n.* State of preceding something else.

PRIOR-Y, *n.* A religious house which was in dignity below an abbey.

SYN. — See CONVEXT.

PRISM, *n.* [Gr. *πρίσμα*, from *πρίσσειν*, to saw.] 1. A solid whose bases are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms. 2. A transparent body, with, usually, three rectangular sides.

PRIS-MAT-IC, } *a.* 1. Like, Prism.
PRIS-MAT-IC-AL, } or related to a prism. 2. Formed by a prism.

PRIS-MOID, *n.* [Gr. *πρίσμα*, prism, and *ειδος*, form.] A body somewhat like a prism.

PRISON (priz'n), *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *prehensio*, *prehensio*, a seizing, arresting.] A building for the confinement

of debtors and criminals. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To shut up in a prison; to confine.

PRISON-ER (priz'n-er), *n.* One under arrest; a captive.

PRISON-HOUSE, *n.* A jail.

PRIS-TINE, *a.* [Lat. *pristinus*.] Belonging to the earliest time.

PRIV-EE, *a.* A corruption of *pray thee*.

PRIV-A-GY, *n.* [From *privatus*.] 1. A state of retirement. 2. A place of seclusion; retreat. 3. Concealment; secrecy.

PRIV-ATE, *a.* [Lat. *privatus*, prop. be-veared, deprived.] 1. Concerning an individual; peculiar to one's self. 2. Sequestered from company or observation; not public. 3. Not publicly known; not open. — *n.* A common soldier.

PRIV-A-TEER, *n.* An armed private vessel commissioned to cruise against the commerce of a public enemy. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To cruise in a privateer.

PRIV-ATE-LY, *adv.* In private; not openly or publicly.

PRIV-ATION, *n.* 1. Act of depriving. 2. State of being deprived. 3. Want; absence.

PRIV-A-TIVE (110), *a.* Causing or indicating privation. — *n.* A prefix or suffix to a word which gives it a contrary sense.

PRIV-ET, *n.* [Scot. *privet*, Prov. Eng. *privwort*. Cf. *PRIM*.] An ornamental shrub, much used in hedges.

PRIV-I-LÈGE, *n.* [Lat. *privilegium*, fr. *privus*, private, and *lex*, law.] A peculiar benefit or advantage; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others.

SYN. — Prerogative. — It is the *privileges* of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion. It is the *prerogative* of a parent to govern and direct his offspring.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To grant some particular right or exemption to.

PRIV-I-LÈG-ED, *p. a.* Invested with a privilege.

PRIV-I-LY, *adv.* Privately; secretly.

PRIV-I-TY, *n.* [From *privy*.] 1. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern. 2. A private matter; a secret.

PRIV-Y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*, fr. Lat. *privatus*. See PRIVATE.] 1. Private. 2. Secret; clandestine. 3. Secretly cognizant. — *n.* 1. A partaker. 2. A necessary house.

PRIZE, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, fr. *pris*, p. p. of *prendre*, to take.] 1. Something taken from another; a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power; esp., a captured vessel, or something won in a lottery. 2. Any thing worth striving for. — *v. t.* A lever, or the hold of a lever. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To estimate the value of. 2. To value highly. 3. [See PRY.] To raise with a lever; to pry.

PRIZE-FIGHT-ER (-fit'er), *n.* One who fights publicly for a reward.

PRO AND CON. [Lat. *pro* and *contra*.] For and against.

À, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Á, É, Í, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÂSK, ALL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÊRM; PÛQUE, FIRM; SÛN,

PRŌB'A-BIL-ĪST, n. One of those who maintain that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.

PRŌB'A-BIL'I-TY, n. 1. Quality of being probable. 2. Something probable. 3. Ratio of the whole number of chances to the number of favorable chances.

PRŌB'A-BLE, a. [Lat. *probabilis*, fr. *probare*, to try, approve.] 1. Likely to be or to be true. 2. Giving ground for belief.

PRŌB'A-BLY, adv. In a probable manner: with likelihood.

PRŌB'ATE, n. [Lat. *probatus*, proved.] Proof that an instrument purporting to be a last will and testament is truly a lawful act.—a. Belonging to a probate or court of probate.

PRŌ-BĀ'TION, n. [Lat. *probatio*.] Any proceeding to ascertain truth, determine character, &c.; trial.

PRŌ-BĀ'TION-AL, a. Serving for **PRŌ-BĀ'TION-A-RY, }** trial.

PRŌ-BĀ'TION-ER, n. One who is undergoing probation.

PRŌB'A-TIVE, a. Serving for trial **PRŌB'A-TŌ-RY, }** or proof; probationary.

PRŌBE, n. [See *infra*.] An instrument for examining a wound, ulcer, &c.—v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *probare*, to try, examine.] 1. To examine by means of a probe. 2. To examine thoroughly into.

PRŌB'I-TY, n. [Lat. *probitas*, from *probus*, good, honest.] Tried virtue or integrity.

SYN.—Integrity.—*Probity* means, etymologically, virtue which has been tried and *proved* genuine. Hence, it denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce. *Integrity* denotes a whole-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfers of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

PRŌB'LEM, n. [Gr. *πρόβλημα*, from *προβάλλειν*, to throw or lay before.] A question proposed for solution; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement.

PRŌBLEM-Ā'T'IC, a. Having the **PRŌBLEM-Ā'T'IC-AL, }** nature of a problem; uncertain; disputable.

PRŌ-BŌS'S'IS, n.; pl. PRŌ-BŌS'S'IDĒS. [Gr. *πρόβοσκίς*, fr. *πρό*, before, and *βόσκειν*, to feed.] A hollow tube projecting from the head of various animals; a trunk.

PRŌ-CĒD'ŪRE (30), n. [See **PROCEED, infra**.] Act, manner, or result of proceeding; management.

PRŌ-CĒD', v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *procedere*, from *pro*, forward, and *cedere*, to move.] 1. To move, pass, or go forward; to advance. 2. To come forth as from a source. 3. To act by method.

PRŌ-CĒEDS, n. pl. That which comes forth or results: yield; issue; product; sum afforded by a sale.

PRŌ-CĒED'ING, n. Progress or movement from one thing to another.

PRŌC'ĒSS (prŏs'es), n. [Lat. *processus*.] 1. Progress; advance. 2. Series of actions, motions, or occurrences. 3. (*Anat.*) A projecting part of any surface. 4. Whole course of proceedings in a legal cause.

PRŌ-CĒSSION (-sĕsh'un), n. [Lat. *processio*.] 1. Act of proceeding. 2. A train of individuals advancing in order; a retinue.

PRŌ-CĒSSION-AL (-sĕsh'un-), a. Consisting in a procession.

PRŌ-CLĀIM', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *proclamare*; *pro*, before, and *clamare*, to call out.] To make conspicuously known by public announcement.

SYN.—See **ANNOUNCE**.

PRŌ-CLĀM'ATION, n. 1. Official or general notice or publication. 2. A published ordinance.

PRŌ-CLIV'I-TY, n. [Lat. *proclivitas*, fr. *pro*, forward, and *clivus*, a hill.] 1. Inclination; propensity; tendency. 2. Readiness; facility.

PRŌ-CŌN'SUL, n. [Lat. *pro*, for, and *consul*.] A Roman officer; a governor of a province.

PRŌ-CŌN'SU-LAR, a. Pertaining **PRŌ-CŌN'SU-LA-RY, }** to, or under the government of, a proconsul.

PRŌ-CŌN'SUL-ATE, n. Office of a **PRŌ-CŌN'SUL-SHIP, }** proconsul, or term of his office.

PRŌ-CRĀS'TI-NĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *procrastinare*, -natum; *pro*, forward, and *cras*, to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day.

SYN.—To postpone; defer; delay; retard; protract.

—v. i. To delay; to be dilatory.

PRŌ-CRĀS'TI-NĀ'TION, n. A putting off to a future time; delay.

PRŌ-CRĀS'TI-NĀ'TOR, n. One who procrastinates.

PRŌ-CRE-ĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *procreare*, -atum; *pro*, forward, and *creare*, to create.] To beget; to generate.

PRŌ-CRE-ĀTION, n. Act of begetting; generation.

PRŌ-CRE-ĀTIVE, a. Having the power to beget.

PRŌ-CRE-ĀTOR, n. One who begets; a generator.

PRŌ-CRŪS'TE-AN, a. Pertaining to, or resembling Procrustes, a fabulous highwayman, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length.

PRŌ-CŪTOR, n. [Contr. fr. *procurator*.] 1. An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. 2. An officer who attends to the morals of students, and enforces obedience to college regulations.

PRŌ-CŪM'BENT, a. [Lat. *procumbens*, falling, bending, or leaning forward.] Lying on the face; prone.

PRŌ-CŪR'A-BLE, a. Capable of being procured.

PRŌC'U-RA-ĀCY, n. Office or act of a proctor; vicarious management.

PRŌC'U-RĀTION, n. [Lat. *procuratio*. See **PROCURER**.] 1. Act of procuring. 2. Management of another's affairs.

PRŌC'U-RĀTOR, n. One who manages another's affairs.

PRŌ-CŪRE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *procurare*, from *pro*, for, and *cura*, care.] 1. To acquire or provide for one's self or for another. 2. To contrive and effect.

SYN.—To gain; obtain; acquire; win; earn; attract.

PRŌ-CŪREMENT, n. Act of procuring; management; agency.

PRŌ-CŪR'ER, n. 1. One who procures. 2. A pimp; a pander.

PRŌ-CŪR'ESS, n. A female procurer.

PRŌD'I-GAL, a. [Lat. *prodigus*, from *prodigere*, to drive forth, to squander away.] 1. Given to extravagant expenditures. 2. Expended without necessity.

SYN.—See **PROFUSE**.

—n. A spendthrift.

PRŌD'I-GĀL'I-TY, n. Extravagance in expenditure; profusion.

PRŌD'I-GĀL-LY, adv. Extravagantly.

PRŌ-DĪG'IOŪS (-dij'us), a. [Lat. *prodigiosus*.] 1. Of the nature of a prodigy. 2. Enormous in size, quantity, or extent, &c.

PRŌ-DĪG'IOŪS-LY (-dij'us-), adv. 1. Enormously; wonderfully. 2. Very much; extremely.

PRŌD'I-GY, n. [Lat. *prodigium*, from *prodicere*, fr. *prodicere*, to foretell.] 1. A portent. 2. Any thing wonderful, and out of the ordinary course of nature.

PRŌ-DŪC'E, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *producere*; *pro*, forward, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To offer to view; to exhibit. 2. To bring forth; to give birth to. 3. To cause to be or to happen. 4. To yield or furnish. 5. To lengthen out; to prolong; to extend.

SYN.—To breed; bear; yield; exhibit; give; cause; make.

PRŌD'ŪCE, n. That which is produced; specifically, agricultural products.

PRŌ-DŪC'ER, n. One who produces.

PRŌ-DŪC'IBLE, a. Capable of being produced.

PRŌD'UCT, n. [Lat. *productum*, from *productus*, p. p. of *producere*, to produce.] 1. That which is produced or effected; fruit; effect; result. 2. The number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

PRŌ-DŪC'TION, n. 1. Act of producing. 2. That which is produced.

PRŌ-DŪC'TIVE, a. 1. Having the power of producing; yielding or furnishing results. 2. Bringing into being; efficient.

PRŌ-DŪC'TIVE-NESS, n. Quality of being productive.

PRŌ-ĒM, n. [Lat. *proemium*, Gr. *προίμιον*; *πρό*, before, and *ἄμιον*, way, strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; prelude.

PROFANA-TION, *n.* [See PROFANE.] Act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt.

PRO-FANE, *a.* [Lat. *profanus*, from *pro*, before, without, and *fanum*, temple.] 1. Not sacred or holy. 2. Treating sacred things with contempt, irreverence, or undue familiarity; specifically, given to swearing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt. 2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use. [ence.]

PRO-FANE/LY, *adv.* With irreverent character of being profane; esp. the taking of God's name in vain.

PRO-FAN'i-TY, *n.* 1. Quality or character of being profane; profaneness; blasphemy. 2. Profane language.

PRO-FESS, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *profiteri*, *professus*; *pro*, before, and *fateri*, to confess.] 1. To make open declaration of. 2. To put on or present an appearance of. 3. To pretend to knowledge of.

PRO-FESS/ED-LY, *adv.* By avowal.

PRO-FES'sION (-fesh'un), *n.* 1. Open declaration. 2. A liberal occupation, or one not mechanical, agricultural, &c. 3. Collective body of persons engaged in a calling.

PRO-FES'sION-AL (-fesh'un-), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a profession. 2. Professed; avowed.

PRO-FES'sION-AL-LY (pro-fesh'un-), *adv.* By profession or calling.

PRO-FESS'OR, *n.* 1. One who makes a formal profession of religion. 2. A public teacher of a particular science or branch of learning.

PRO-FES-SÖ'RIAL, *n.* Pertaining to a professor. [professor.]

PRO-FESS'OR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a professor. *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *proficere*; *pro*, forward, and *ferre*, to bring.] To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to tender. — *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance.

PRO-FÜ'CIENCE (-fish'enss), { *n.* Im-
PRO-FÜ'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-), } improve-
ment; progression in knowledge.

PRO-FÜ'CIENT (-fish'ent), *a.* Well-advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill. — *n.* [Lat. *proficiens*, going forward, making progress.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, or science; an expert.

PRO-FILE (or *prö'fel*), *n.* [From Lat. *pro*, or *per*, and *filum*, a thread, outline, shape.] 1. An outline or contour. 2. A head or portrait represented in a side view.

PRO-FIT, *n.* [Lat. *profectus*, progress, profit, from *proficere*, to go forward.] 1. Acquisition beyond expenditure; pecuniary gain. 2. Valuable results.

SYN. — Benefit; gain; emolument.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To be of service to; to benefit. — *v. t.* 1. To gain advantage. 2. To be of use or advantage.

PRO-FIT-A-BLE, *a.* Yielding profit or gain.

SYN. — Gainful; lucrative.

PRO-FIT-A-BLY, *adv.* Gainfully; advantageously.

PRO-FIT-LESS, *a.* Void of profit.

PRO-FLI-GA-GY, *n.* A very vicious course of life.

PRO-FLI-GATE, *a.* [Lat. *profligatus*, struck or dashed to the ground.] Abandoned to vice; openly and shamelessly immoral.

SYN. — See ABANDONED.

— *n.* An abandoned man.

PRO-FOUND, *a.* [Lat. *profundus*; *pro*, before, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom.] 1. Descending far below the surface. 2. Low bending. 3. Deeply felt. 4. Intellectually deep. 5. Expressing deep humility. — *n.* 1. An abyss. 2. The sea; the ocean.

PRO-FOUND/LY, *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply.

PRO-FOUND'NESS, *n.* Quality of being profound; profundity; depth.

PRO-FÜN'DI-TY, *n.* Quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, &c.

PRO-FÜSE, *a.* [Lat. *profusus*, poured forth.] 1. Very liberal. 2. Liberal to excess; — often in a bad sense.

SYN. — Lavish; prodigal. — *Profuse* denotes pouring out (as money, &c.) with great fullness or exuberance; as *profuse* in his expenditures, thanks, &c. *Lavish* is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess; as, *lavish* of his bounties, praises, &c. *Prodigality* is stronger still, denoting unmeasured or reckless profusion; as, *prodigal* of one's strength or blood, to secure some object.

PRO-FÜSE/LY, *adv.* Lavishly; prodigally.

PRO-FÜSE'NESS, *n.* 1. Prodigality. 2. Great abundance; profusion.

PRO-FÜ'SION, *n.* 1. Extravagance of expenditures. 2. Rich abundance.

PRÖG, *v. i.* [D. *pragchen*, Ger. *prachen*, to beg.] 1. To wander about and beg. 2. To steal. — *n.* 1. Provisions obtained by begging or wandering about; food. [Low.] 2. One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

PRO-GENI-TOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *progenere*, -genitum, to bring forth, to beget.] A forefather.

PRÖG'E-NY, *n.* Descendants; offspring.

PRO-GNÖ'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *πρόγνωσις*, from *προγινώσκειν*, to know beforehand.] Act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease, by particular symptoms.

PROG-NÖS'TIC, *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms.

— *n.* 1. A sign by which a future event may be known; hence, a prediction. 2. A symptom indicating the course and event of a disease.

PROG-NÖS'TIC-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See *supra*.] To indicate as future; to foretell from signs or symptoms.

PROG-NÖS'TI-CÄTION, *n.* 1. Act of foreshowing or foretelling something future. 2. A previous sign.

PROG-NÖS'TI-CÄ'TOR, *n.* One who prognosticates.

PRÖGRÄMME, *n.* [Gr. *πρόγραμμα*, fr. *προγράφειν*, to write before or in public.] A brief outline or explanation of some public exercise or performance.

PRÖG'RESS, *n.* [Lat. *progressus*, fr. *progredi*, to go forth or forward.] 1. A moving or going forward in space, growth, or knowledge, &c. 2. A journey of state made by a sovereign.

PRO-GRESS'VE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make progress; to move forward; to proceed; to advance; to go on. 2. To make improvement.

PRO-GRES'sION (-grësh'un), *n.* 1. Act of moving forward. 2. Course; passage. 3. Continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical. 4. A regular succession of chords.

SYN. — Improvement; advancement.

PRO-GRES'sION-AL, *a.* Tending to progress; relating to progression.

PRO-GRES'sIVE, *a.* 1. Moving forward; evincing progress. 2. Improving. [gress.]

PRO-GRES'sIVE-LY, *adv.* With **PRO-HIB'IT**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prohibere*, -hibitum, fr. *pro*, before, forth, and *habere*, to have.] 1. To interdict by authority. 2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent.

SYN. — To forbid. — *To forbid* is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; *to prohibit* is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent *forbids* his child to be out late at night; he *prohibits* his intercourse with the profane and vicious.

PRO-HI-BÜ'TION (-bish'un), *n.* Act of forbidding or interdicting; interdict.

PRO-HIB'IT-IVE, { *a.* Tending to
PRO-HIB'IT-O-RY, } prohibit or forbid; forbidding.

PRO-JECT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *proficere*, -jectum, fr. *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw.] 1. To throw out. 2. To scheme; to devise. 3. To draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing. — *v. i.* To shoot forward; to jut.

PRÖJ'ECT, *n.* That which is projected; something intended or devised.

SYN. — Design. — *A project* is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration as to its being done. *A design* is a project when matured and settled, as a thing to be accomplished. See also SCHEME.

PRO-JECT'ILE, *a.* 1. Impelling forward. 2. Given by impulse. — *n.* A body projected through the air, as a cannon-ball.

PRO-JEC'TION, *n.* 1. Act of throwing forward. 2. A part jutting out. 3. Delineation; plan; esp. the representation of any object on a perspective plane. [scheme.]

PRO-JECT'OR, *n.* One who forms a **PRÖLÄTE**, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, brought forth, extended.] Elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

PRO-LÄP'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *πρόληψις*, fr. *προλαμβάνειν*, to take beforehand.] 1. (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented.

2. An error in chronology, when an event is ante-dated.

PRO-LÉP'TIC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining to PRO-LÉP'TIC-AL, } to prolepsis. 2. Previous; antecedent.

PROLÉTAIRE (prô'lâ-târ'), *n.* [Fr. One of the common people; the commonalty.

PRO'L-Ï-CIDE, *n.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *cædere*, to kill.] Crime of destroying one's offspring.

PRO-LIX'É, *a.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.] 1. Producing young or fruit; generative; productive. 2. Fruitful of results.

PRO-LÏP'I-CÄ'TION, *n.* Generation of young or of plants.

PRO-LIX'É (lîx), *a.* [Lat. *prolixus*, fr. *pro*, before, forward, and *laxus*, loose, wide.] 1. Extending to a great length. 2. Indulging in protracted discourse.

SYN.—Diffuse.—A *prolix* writer delights in circumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplifying, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* is almost always connected with a want of it.

PRO-LIX'Ï-TY, *n.* Quality of being prolix; minute detail.

PRO'L'O-CÛTOR, or **PRO-LÖC'U-TOR**, *n.* [Lat. from *pro*, before, for, and *loqui*, to speak.] Speaker or chairman of a convocation.

PRO'LÖGUE (-log), *n.* [Gr. *πρόλογος*, from *πρόλογος*, to say beforehand.] An introduction to a discourse or performance; especially the poem spoken before a dramatic performance begins.

PRO-LÖNG', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pro*, before, forth, and *longus*, long.] 1. To lengthen in time. 2. To put off to a distant time. 3. To extend.

PRO'LONG'Ä'TION, *n.* A lengthening in time or space.

PRO-LÛ'SION, *n.* [Lat. *prolusio*, fr. *procludere*, to prelude; *pro*, before, and *cludere*, to play.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, trial, essay.

PRÖM'E-NÄDE', or **PRÖM'E-NÄDE'**, *n.* [Fr. fr. *promener*, to lead, take for a walk, *se promener*, to walk.] 1. A walk for amusement or exercise. 2. A place for walking.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To walk for amusement or exercise.

PRO-MË'THE-AN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Prometheus, fabled to have formed men of clay, whom he animated by means of fire stolen from heaven. 2. Life-giving; inspiring.

PRÖM'T-NËNÇÉ, { *n.* 1. Conspicuous-PRÖM'T-NËNÇÉ, } ness. 2. That which stands out or is conspicuous.

PRÖM'T-NËNT, *a.* [Lat. *prominens*, jutting out, projecting, from *pro*, before, forward, and *minere*, to jut.] 1. Standing out beyond the surface. 2. Likely to attract attention from size or position. 3. Eminent; distinguished.

SYN.—Protuberant; full; large; chief.

PRÖM'T-NËNT-LY, *adv.* In a prominent manner; eminently.

PRO-MÏS'CU-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *promiscuus*, from *pro*, before, forward, forth, and *miscere*, to mix.] 1. Consisting of individuals united in a body without order. 2. Distributed or applied without order.

SYN.—Mixed; common; indiscriminate; confused.

PRO-MÏS'CU-OÛS-LY, *adv.* Without order; indiscriminately.

PRÖM'ÏSE, *n.* 1. A declaration, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it. 2. Anything promised. 3. Ground or basis of hope.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *promittere*, -*missum*; *pro*, forward, forth, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making. 2. To afford reason to expect.—*v. i.* 1. To give assurance by a promise. 2. To afford hopes.

PRÖM'ÏS-ER, *n.* One who promises.

PRÖM'ÏS-SO-RY (50), *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration.

PRÖM'ON-TO-RY, *n.* [Lat. *promontorium*; *pro*, before, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] A high point of land projecting into the sea; a headland.

PRÖM'ÖTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *promovere*, -*notum*; *pro*, forward, and *movere*, to move.] 1. To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of. 2. To exalt in station or honor.

SYN.—To forward; advance; excite.

PRÖM'ÖTER, *n.* One who promotes.

PRÖM'ÖTION, *n.* 1. Act of promoting. 2. State of being promoted. [note.]

PRÖM'ÖTIVE, *a.* Tending to promote. **PRÖMPT** (84), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *promptus*, prop. brought to light; hence, at hand, ready; *pro*, forth, and *emere*, to take.] 1. Ready and quick to act. 2. Quickly, readily, or cheerfully performed.

SYN.—Ready; expeditious.—One who is *ready* is prepared at the moment. One who is *prompt* is prepared beforehand, so as to start at the moment into decisive action. One who is *expeditious* carries through an undertaking with a steady, rapid progress.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To excite to action or exertion. 2. To suggest to the mind; especially to assist, as a speaker when at a loss.

PRÖMPT'ER, *n.* One who prompts.

PRÖMPT'Ï-TÛDE (30), *n.* Quality of being prompt; generous alacrity.

PRÖMPT'Ï-ADV. Readily; quickly.

PRÖMPT'Ï-NËSS, *n.* Promptitude; readiness.

PRÖ-MÛL'GÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *promulgare*, -*gatum*, from *provulgare*. Cf. *DIVULGE*.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, &c.

PRÖMUL-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration. [mulgates.]

PRÖMUL-GÄ'TOR, *n.* One who promulges, *a.* [Lat. *pronus*.] 1. Bending forward. 2. Flat on the face. 3.

Headlong; running downward. 4. Sloping. 5. Inclined; disposed;—usually in an ill sense.

PRÖM'ËNËSS (109), *n.* State of being prone; inclination; disposition.

PRÖNG, *n.* [D. *pranzen*, to pinch, press.] Tine of a fork, &c.

PRÖ-NÖM'I-NÄL, *a.* [Lat. *pronominalis*. See *in*/fra.] Belonging to a pronoun.

PRÖ'NOUN, *n.* [Lat. *pronomem*; *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, noun.] A word used instead of a noun.

PRÖ-NÖUNÇÉ', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pronunciare*; *pro*, before, forth, and *nunciare*, to announce.] 1. To utter distinctly. 2. To speak or utter formally, officially, or solemnly.

PRÖ-NÖUNÇÉ-Ä-BLE, *a.* Capable of being pronounced

PRÖ-NÖUNÇÉD' (prö-nounçéd'), *a.* [Fr. *prononcé*.] Strongly marked; decided. [A *Galicism*.]

PRÖ-NÖUNÇ'ING, *n. a.* Teaching or indicating pronunciation.

PRÖ-NÛNÇIÄ-MËN'TO, *n.* [See *in*/fra.] A manifesto.

PRÖ-NÛNÇIÄ-MËN'TO (-nöön'-the-ä'), *n.* [Sp. See *PRONOUNCE*] A proclamation or manifesto.

PRÖ-NÛNÇIÄ'TION (-shî-), *n.* [See *PRONOUNCE*.] 1. Act or mode of utterance. 2. Art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly.

PRÖÖF, *n.* [Lat. *proba*, from *probare*, to prove.] 1. Effort to establish or discover a fact or truth; test. 2. That degree of evidence which produces belief. 3. Degree of strength of alcoholic spirits. 4. (*Print.*) A trial impression, taken for correction.

PRÖÖF'-SHEET, *n.* See *PROOF*, 4.

PRÖP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [H. Ger. *propfen*, to cram, stuff, stop.] 1. To support or prevent from falling. 2. To sustain; to support; to stay; uphold.—*n.* That on which any thing rests for support. [propagated.]

PRÖPA-GÄ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being *propagated*. [See *PROPAGATE*.] A Roman Catholic missionary society in Rome.

PRÖPA-GÄN'DÏSM, *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets.

PRÖPA-GÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *propagare*, -*gatum*.] 1. To continue or multiply by generation. 2. To cause to spread or extend. 3. To extend the knowledge of.—*v. i.* To have young or issue.

PRÖPA-GÄ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of propagating. 2. The spreading or extension of any thing. [gates.]

PRÖPA-GÄ'TOR, *n.* One who *propagates*. **PRÖ-PËL'**, *v. t.* [-LED; -LING.] [Lat. *propellere*; *pro*, forward, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive forward; to urge onward by force.

PRÖ-PËL'LER, *n.* 1. One who *propels*. 2. A revolving screw for propelling a steamboat. 3. A steamboat thus propelled.

PRÖ-PËNSE', *a.* [Lat. *propensus*, *p. p.* of *propendere*, to hang forth.] Inclined; disposed; prone.

PRO-PÉN'SION, } n. State of being
 PRO-PÉN'SI-TY, } inclined; natural
 inclination.
 PRŌP'ER, a. [Lat. *proprius*.] 1. Belonging to as one's own. 2. Belonging to the essential constitution of. 3. Befitting one's nature, property, &c. 4. Adapted to the ends of order, comfort, beauty, &c. 5. Precise; formal. 6. Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole. [strictly].
 PRŌP'ER-LY, adv. Suitably; fitly;
 PRŌP'ER-TY, n. [Lat. *proprietas*.] 1. A peculiar quality of any thing. 2. That to which one has a legal title; thing owned; an estate. 3. Exclusive right of possessing; ownership.
 PRŌPH'ET-Ī, n. [Gr. *προφήται*; *προφήτευει*, prophesy.] 1. A declaration of something to come. 2. (*Script.*) A book of prophecies; a history.
 PRŌPH'ET-Ī-SY (S4), v. t. [-ED; -ING; 142.] To foretell, as future; to predict. — v. i. 1. To utter predictions. 2. (*Script.*) To instruct in religious doctrines; to exhort.
 PRŌPH'ET, n. [Gr. *προφήτης*, lit. one who speaks for another, esp. for a god, fr. *πρό*, for, and *φάνα*, to say.] 1. One who prophesies; a predictor. 2. An interpreter.
 PRŌPH'ET-ESS, n. A female prophet.
 PRO-PH'ET-IC, } a. Containing,
 PRO-PH'ET-IC-AL, } or pertaining to,
 prophecy, } [phetical manner].
 PRO-PH'ET-IC-AL-LY, adv. In a prophetic manner.
 PRŌPH-Y-LĀC'TIC, n. A medicine which defends against disease; a preventive.
 PRŌPH-Y-LĀC'TIC, } a. [Gr. *προ-*
 PRŌPH-Y-LĀC'TIC-AL, } *φυλακτικός*,
 from *πρό*, before, and *φύλασσειν*, to guard.] Defending from disease; preventive.
 PRO-PIŪ'QUI-TY (-pŭnk'wī-), n. [Lat. *propinquitas*, fr. *prope*, near.] Nearness in place, time, or relationship.
 PRO-PIŪ'TI-A-BLE (-pish'f-), a. Capable of being propitiated.
 PRO-PIŪ'TI-ĀTE (-pish'f-āt), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *propitiare*, -atum, from *propitius*, favorable.] To appease and render favorable.
 PRO-PIŪ'TI-ĀTION (-pish'f-ān), n. Act or means of propitiating.
 PRO-PIŪ'TI-ĀTOR (-pish'f-ā), n. One who propitiates.
 PRO-PIŪ'TI-A-TO-RY (-pish'f-), a. Having the power to make propitious; expiatory. — n. (*Jewish Antiq.*) The mercy-seat; cover of the ark of the covenant.
 PRO-PIŪ'TIOUS (-pish'us), a. [Lat. *propitius*.] 1. Favorable; kind. 2. Ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings. 3. Favorable.
 SYN. — Auspicious — *Auspicious* denotes "indicative of success," or "favored by incidental occurrences;" as, an *auspicious* opening or event. *Propitious* denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success.
 PRO-PIŪ'TIOUS-LY (-pish'us-), adv. In a propitious manner.

PRŌ'PO-LYS, n. [Gr. *πρόπολις*, from *πρό*, before, and *πόλις*, city.] A resinous substance, used by bees to stop crevices in their hives, &c.
 PRO-PŌ'NENT, n. [Lat. *proponens*, -nens, proposing.] One who makes a proposal.
 PRO-PŌR'TION, n. [Lat. *proportio*, fr. *pro*, before, and *portio*, share.] 1. Relation of one portion to another, or to the whole. 2. Equal or just share. 3. Symmetrical arrangement. 4. Equality or similarity of ratios. 5. The rule of three in arithmetic.
 SYN. — Symmetry. — The idea of *adaptation* is common to both these words, but *symmetry* denotes *beautiful* adaptation, an idea not always embraced in the word *proportion*.
 — v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To adjust in a suitable proportion. 2. To form with symmetry.
 PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLE, a. 1. Capable of being proportioned. 2. Proportional. [ing to proportion].
 PRO-PŌR'TION-A-BLY, adv. Accord-
 PRO-PŌR'TION-AL, a. 1. Having a due proportion. 2. Relating to, or securing, proportion. 3. Having the same or a constant, ratio. — n. Any number or quantity in a proportion.
 PRO-PŌR'TION-ĀL'TY, n. Quality of being in proportion.
 PRO-PŌR'TION-AL-LY, adv. In proportion; in due degree.
 PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE, a. Adjusted to something else, according to a proportion.
 PRO-PŌR'TION-ĀTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To make proportional.
 PRO-PŌR'TION-ATE-LY, adv. In a proportionate manner.
 PRO-PŌS'AL, n. That which is offered for consideration or acceptance.
 SYN. — Proposition; offer; tender; overture. See *PROPOSITION*.
 PRO-PŌSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *proponere*, -positum, fr. *pro*, before, forth, and *ponere*, to put.] 1. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption. 2. To purpose; to intend. [*Recent.*] — v. i. To offer one's self in marriage.
 PRO-PŌS'ER, n. One who makes a proposition.
 PRŌP'Ō-SŪ'TION (-zish'un), n. 1. That which is proposed or offered. 2. A complete sentence.
 SYN. — Proposal. — *Proposition* and *proposal* mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A *proposition* is something presented for discussion or consideration; a *proposal* is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the *proposition* is favorably received, it is usually followed by *proposals* which complete the arrangement.
 PRŌP'Ō-SŪ'TION-AL (-zish'un-), n. Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition.
 PRO-POUND', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *proponere*. See *PROPOSE*.] To lay before; to offer for consideration; to propose.
 PRO-PRIVE-TA-RY, n. [See *PROPRIETY*.] 1. A proprietor. 2. A body

of proprietors. — a. Pertaining to a proprietor.
 PRO-PRIVE-TOR, n. One who has the legal right to any thing; an owner.
 PRO-PRIVE-TOR-SHIP, n. State of being proprietor.
 PRO-PRIVE-TRESS, n. A female proprietor.
 PRO-PRIVE-TY, n. [Lat. *proprietas*.] Suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule.
 SYN. — Fitness; decorum.
 PRO-PŪGN' (-pŭn'), v. t. [Lat. *propugnare*; *pro*, for, and *pugnare*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend.
 PRO-PŪGN'ER (-pŭn'-), n. A defender; a vindicator.
 PRO-PŪL'SION, n. [See *PROPEL*.] Act of driving forward.
 PRO-PŪL'SIVE, a. Tending, or having power, to propel.
 PRŌP'Ū-GĀ'TION, n. Continuance of Parliament from one session to another.
 PRO-PRŪGUE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prorogare*; *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask one for his opinion, vote, &c.] 1. To prolong; to defer. 2. To continue from one session to another; — applied to the English Parliament.
 SYN. — See *ADJOURN*.
 PRO-RŪPTION, n. [Lat. *prorruptio*; *prorumpere*, to burst forth.] A bursting forth.
 PRO-SĀ'IC, } a. [Lat. *prosaicus*.]
 PRO-SĀ'IC-AL, } 1. Pertaining to, or resembling prose. 2. Dull; uninteresting.
 PRŌSA-IST, n. A writer of prose.
 PRO-SĒ'NI-ŪM, n. [Gr. *προσκένιον*; *πρό*, before, and *σκηνή*, a tent, stage.] Part of the stage in front of the drop-scene of a theater.
 PRO-SCRIBE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *proscribere*; *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] 1. To doom to destruction. 2. To denounce as dangerous and not worthy of reception.
 SYN. — To outlaw; doom.
 PRO-SCRIB'ER, n. One who proscribes.
 PRO-SCRIPTŪM, n. [See *supra*.] 1. Act of proscribing or dooming to death, exile, or outlawry. 2. State of being proscribed.
 PRO-SCRIPTIVE, a. Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription.
 PROSE, n. [Lat. *prosa*, equivalent to *prosa* (sc. *oratio*), from *prosus*, straight forward, straight on.] Language not in verse. — v. i. To talk in a dull, tedious manner. — a. 1. Pertaining to, or composed of, prose. 2. Unpoetical.
 PRŌS'E-CŪTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *prosequi*, -secutus, fr. *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] 1. To pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish. 2. To seek to obtain by legal process.
 PRŌS'E-CŪTION, n. 1. Act of prosecuting. 2. The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law.
 PRŌS'E-CŪTOR, n. One who prosecutes.

1. Feeling or manifesting pride; especially inordinate self-esteem. 2. Giving reason or occasion for pride.
- Proud flesh (Med.), a fungous growth of flesh in a wound.*
- SYN.** — Conceited; arrogant; supercilious; lofty; splendid; ostentatious.
- PROUDLY, adv.** With inordinate self-esteem; in a proud manner.
- PROV'ABLE, a.** Capable of being proved.
- PROVE (prōv), v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. probare.*] 1. To ascertain by an experiment, test, or standard. 2. To establish as truth, reality, or fact. 3. To ascertain the genuineness or validity of. — *v. i.* 1. To make trial. 3. To be found by experience or trial.
- PROV'EN (prōv'n), p. p.** Same as **PROVED.** [*A Scotticism.*]
- PROV'ENDER, n.** [*Fr. provende,* provisions, provender, fr. *Lat. providere,* to provide.] Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, or oats.
- PROV'ERB, n.** [*Lat. proverbium; pro,* before, for, and *verbum,* a word.] 1. A familiar sentence briefly and forcibly expressing a practical truth. 2. A by-word; expression of contempt.
- SYN.** — Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adage; saw.
- PROV'ERBIAL, a.** 1. Mentioned in a proverb; hence, universally spoken of. 2. Pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb.
- PROV'ERBIAL-ISM, n.** A proverbial phrase.
- PROV'ERBIAL-LY, adv.** In a proverb; hence, commonly.
- PROV'IDE, v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. providere,* fr. *pro,* before, and *videre,* to see.] 1. To get, collect, or make ready for future use. 2. To furnish.
- PROV'ID'ED, conj.** On condition; if.
- PROV'IDENCE, n.** [*See infra.*] 1. Act of providing or preparing for future use. 2. The foresight and care which God exercises over his creatures; hence, God himself.
- PROV'ID'ENT, a.** Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them.
- SYN.** — Careful; prudent.
- PROV'ID'ENTIAL, a.** Effected by, or referable to, divine providence.
- PROV'ID'ENTIAL-LY, adv.** In a providential manner.
- PROV'ID'ENT-LY, adv.** With prudent foresight.
- PROVINCE, n.** [*Lat. provincia; pro,* before, for, and *vincere,* to conquer.] 1. A country or region dependent on a distant authority. 2. A region of country; a tract. 3. A division in any department of knowledge. 4. One's proper or appropriate business.
- PROVINCIAL, a.** 1. Pertaining to a province. 2. Countrified; rude.
- PROVINCIAL-ISM, n.** A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or remote district.
- PROVISO, n.** [*Lat. provisto.*] 1. Act of providing. 2. That which is provided; measures taken beforehand. 3. A stock of food; eatables collected. 4. A previous agree-
- ment; a proviso. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To supply with stores of food.
- PROVISO-NAL (-vizh/un-), a.** Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary.
- PROVISO-NAL-LY, adv.** By way of provision; temporarily.
- PROVISO-NARY, a.** Provisional.
- PROVISO, n.** [*Lat. proviso.*] [*Lat., it being provided.*] A conditional stipulation.
- PROVISO-R, n.** [*See PROVIDE.*] Steward or treasurer of a religious house.
- PROVISO-RY, a.** 1. Containing a proviso; conditional. 2. Making temporary provision; temporary.
- PROVOCATION, n.** [*Lat. provocatio.*] 1. Act of provoking. 2. That which excites anger.
- PROVOCATIVE, a.** Serving or tending to provoke. — *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke; a stimulant.
- PROVOC'IVE, v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. provocare; pro,* forth, and *vocare,* to call.] 1. To call forth; to excite to action. 2. To anger; to offend.
- SYN.** — See **IRRITATE.**
- PROVOST (prōv'ust), n.** [*Lat. praepositus,* placed before, a chief, fr. *praeposere,* to place before.] A chief magistrate of a city or town; head of a college.
- Provost-marshal* (usually pron. *provō*) (*Mil.*), an officer appointed to arrest deserters, indict offenders, &c.
- PROVOST-SHIP, n.** Office of a provost.
- PROW (prou), n.** [*Fr. proue,* Gr. *πρόρα.*] The fore part of a ship.
- PROW'ESS (prōw'es), n.** [*Fr. prouesse,* from *Lat. probus,* excellent.] Distinguished bravery; especially, military bravery; gallantry.
- PROWL (proul), v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] [*From a hypoth. O. Fr. proieler,* dim. of *proier,* *Lat. praedari,* to plunder, from *praeda,* prey.] To rove over, through, or about. — *v. i.* To wander, especially for prey.
- PROWLER, n.** One that prowls.
- PROXIMATE, a.** [*Lat. proximare, -matus,* to draw or come near.] Next immediately preceding or following.
- SYN.** — Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.
- PROXIMATE-LY, adv.** In a proximate position or manner.
- PROXIMITY, n.** State of being next in time, place, or influence, &c.
- PROXY, n.** [*Lat., on the next.*] A day of the next month.
- PROXY, n.** [*Contr. fr. procuracy.* Cf. **PROCTOR.**] 1. Agency of one who acts as a substitute. 2. A substitute or deputy. 3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place. [*a proxy.*]
- PROXY-SHIP, n.** Office or agency of **PRUDE**.
- PRUDE, n.** [*Fr. prude,* orig. discreet, modest, fr. *Lat. probus,* good, proper, virtuous.] A woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty.
- PRUDENCE, n.** State of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.
- PRU'DENT, a.** [*Lat. prudens,* contr. fr. *prudens.* See **PROVIDENT.**] 1. Practically wise; careful. 2. Dictated by prudence. 3. Frugal; economical.
- SYN.** — Cautious; circumspect; discreet; judicious; prudent.
- PRU'DENTIAL, a.** 1. Proceeding from prudence. 2. Exercising prudence; advisory.
- PRU'DENT-LY, adv.** With prudence.
- PRU'DER-Y, n.** [*See PRUDE.*] Affected scrupulousness; coyness.
- PRU'DISH, a.** Like a prude; very precise or reserved.
- PRUNE, v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] (*O. Eng. proune, prouigne,* fr. *Fr. provigner,* to lay down vine stocks for propagation.) 1. To lop off, as superfluous branches of trees. 2. To dress or trim, as a bird its feathers. — *n.* [*Lat. prunum,* a plum, *prunus,* a plum-tree.] A dried plum.
- PRU-NEL'LA, n.** [*Prob. from its col- PRU-NEL'LO, } resembling that of prunes.] A smooth, woolen stuff, used for shoes, &c.; a kind of lasting.*
- PRU-NEL'LO, n.** [*Dim. of prune.* See **PRUNE.**] A species of dried plum.
- PRUNING-HOOK, n.** A cutting instrument used in pruning trees.
- PRU-RI-ENCE (89), n.** An itching
- PRU-RI-ENCY } desire or appetite.**
- PRU-RI-ENT, a.** [*Lat. prurians,* itching.] Uneasy with desire; itching.
- PRU-RĪ'GO, n.** [*Lat., fr. prurire,* to itch.] A disease of the skin, of which itching is the principal symptom.
- PRUSSIAN (prūsh'an or prō'shan), a.** Pertaining to Prussia.
- Prussian blue,* cyanide of potassium and iron, a salt of a beautiful deep blue. — *n.* A native of Prussia.
- PRUS'IC (prū'sh'ik or prō'sh'ik), a.** Pertaining to Prussian blue.
- Prussic acid,* hydrocyanic acid, formerly so called because obtained from Prussian blue. It is a virulent poison.
- PRY, v. t.** To inspect closely — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To raise, or attempt to raise, with a lever. — *n.* [*A corruption of prize.* A lever
- PSALM (sām), n.** [*Gr. ψαλμός, ψάλμα.*] 1. A sacred song. 2. One of the hymns by David; or a modern versification of the same.
- PSALMIST (sām'ist), n.** A writer of sacred songs.
- PSALMO-DIST (sāl'mo-dist), n.** One who sings sacred songs.
- PSALMO-DY (sāl'mo-dy), n.** [*Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός, psalm, and ᾠδή, a song.*] 1. Practice or art of singing psalms. 2. Psalms collectively.
- PSALMOGRAPHY (sal-), n.** The writing of psalms.
- PSALTER (saw'ter), n.** The Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.
- PSALTER-Y (saw'ter-y), n.** [*Lat. psalterium.*] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.
- PSEUDO-NYM (sū'do-), n.** [*Gr. PSEUDO-NYME } ψεύδος, false, and*

ὄνομα, name.] A fictitious name assumed by an author.

PSĒŪ-DŌN'Y-MŌUS (su-), *a.* Bearing a fictitious name.

PSHAW (shaw), *interj.* Pish! pooh! — expressive of contempt or dislike.

PSŪ'CHIC [-AL] (sī'kik), *a.* [Gr. ψυχή-ψυχῆ-AL] *κός*, fr. ψυχή, soul, mind.] Relating to the human soul.

PSŪ'CHO-LŌG'IC } (sī'ko-), *a.* Per-
PSŪ'CHO-LŌG'IC-AL } taining to psychology.

PSŪ-CHŌL'O-Ū'YST (sī-kōl'-), *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul.

PSŪ-CHŌL'O-Ū'Y (sī-kōl'-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, soul, mind, and λόγος, discourse.] Scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness.

PSŪ'CHO-MĀN'ŪY (sī'ko-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, soul, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by consulting the souls of the dead.

PTĀR'MĪ-GAN (tār'-), *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan*.] A bird of the grouse family.

PTŌL'Ē-MĀ'IE (tōl'e-), *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, who supposed that the sun and stars revolved around the earth.

PTŪ'AL-ĪSM (tī'a-lizm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτυαλον, spittle.] A morbid and copious excretion of saliva; salivation.

PŪ'BER-TY, *n.* [Lat. *pubertas*, from *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] The age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children.

PU-BĒS'ĈENĈE, *n.* 1. State of puberty. 2. The soft, short hairs on plants.

PU-BĒS'ĈENT, *a.* [Lat. *pubescens*, reaching the age of puberty, growing hairy.] 1. Arriving at puberty. 2. Covered with pubescence.

PŪBLIC, *n.* [Lat. *publicus*, *poplicus*, fr. *populicus*, fr. *populus*, people.] 1. Relating to a nation, state, or community. 2. Open to the knowledge of all. 3. Open to common use.

SYN. — Common; current; general. — *n.* General body of mankind; the people, indefinitely.

PŪBLI-CAN, *n.* [Lat. *publicanus*. See *supra*.] 1. (*Rom Antiq.*) A collector of tribute. 2. Keeper of an inn or public house.

PŪBLI-CĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *publicatio*. See *PUBLISH*.] 1. Act of publishing. 2. Act of offering a book or writing to the public. 3. Any pamphlet or book published.

SYN. — Proclamation; announcement; disclosure; revelation.

PŪBLI-ĈIST, *n.* A writer on the laws of nations.

PŪBLI-Ĉ'ITY, *n.* State of being public; notoriety.

PŪBLI-CĪ-ADV, 1. Without concealment. 2. In the name of the community.

PŪBL'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *publicare*. See *PUBLIC*.] 1. To make public; to promulgate or proclaim. 2. To put forth, as a book or other

literary work. 3. To put into circulation.

SYN. — See *ANNOUNCE*.

PŪBL'ISH-ER, *n.* 1. One who makes known. 2. One who puts forth books, &c., for sale.

PŪBL'ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of making publicly known. 2. A public notice of intended marriage.

PŪCE, *a.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea. Lat. *pulex*, *pulicis*.] Of a dark brown or brownish-purple color.

PŪCK'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Eng. *puck*, a pocket, small bag.] To gather into small irregular folds. — *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds. [*mult*; a bustle.

PŪD'DER, *n.* [See *POTHER*.] A tu-
PŪD'DING, *n.* [Fr. *boudin*, Lat. *botulus*, dim. *botellus*, a sausage. Cf. *POUT*.] 1. A kind of food variously made. 2. Any thing resembling pudding.

PŪD'DING-STŌNE, *n.* A coarse rock, composed of pebbles, united by a cement; conglomerate.

PŪD'DLE, *n.* [L. Ger. *puddel*. Cf. *POOLE*.] 1. A small quantity of dirty standing water. 2. A mixture of clay and sand, worked together, until it is impervious to water. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make foul. 2. To make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water.

PŪD'DLING, *n.* 1. Act of rendering impervious to water by means of clay, as a canal. 2. Process of converting cast iron into wrought or malleable iron.

PU-DIC'ITY, *n.* [Lat. *puicitia*, fr. *puer*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; chastity.

PŪ'ER-ĪLE, *a.* [Lat. *puerilis*; *puer*, a boy.] Boyish; trifling; childish.

SYN. — Youthful; juvenile. — *Puerile* is always used in a bad sense, as *puerile* objections, &c. *Juvenile* is sometimes taken in a bad sense (though less strong than *puerile*), as when speaking of youth in contrast with manhood, as *juvenile* tricks, a *juvenile* performance. *Youthful* is commonly employed in a good sense, as *youthful* aspirations, or at least by way of extenuating; as, *youthful* indiscretions.

PŪ'ER-ĪL'ITY, *a.* 1. Quality of being puerile; childishness. 2. That which is puerile.

PU-ĒR'PER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman; *puer*, child, and *parere*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.

PŪFF, *n.* [D. *pof*, *bof*, a puff, blow.] 1. A sudden emission of breath; a whiff. 2. Any thing light and filled with air. 3. Exaggerated expression of praise. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To blow with short and sudden whiffs. 2. To breathe with vehemence. 3. To swell with air. 4. To assume importance. — *v. t.* 1. To drive with a puff. 2. To blow up. 3. To praise with exaggeration.

PŪFF'ER, *n.* One who puffs.

PŪFF'Y-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being puffy.

PŪFF'Y, *a.* 1. Swelled with air or any soft matter. 2. Bombastic.

PŪG, *n.* [Cf. *BUG*, and Ir. *beag*, small.] 1. A monkey. 2. A kind of small dog. [*quarrelsome*.]

PUGH (pŭo), *interj.* Used in contempt.

PŪ'GIL-ISM, *n.* [Lat. *pugil*, a boxer.] Practice of boxing or fighting with the fist. [*his fists*; a boxer.

PŪ'GIL-IST, *n.* One who fights with PŪ'GIL-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to boxing.

PUG-NĀ'CIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *pugnax*, *nacis*, fr. *pugnare*, to fight.] Disposed to fight. [*quarrelsome*.]

PUG-NĀC'ITY, *n.* Inclination to fight; PŪS'NE (pŭ'nŷ), *a.* [O. Fr. *puisé*, from *puis*, since, afterward, and Fr. *né*, born.] Younger or inferior in rank; as, a *puisé* justice.

PŪ'IS-SANCE, or **PU-IS'SANCE**, *n.* [See *infra*.] Power; strength; might.

PŪ'IS-SANT, or **PU-IS'SANT**, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *potens*, from *posse*, to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty.

PŪKE, *v. i.* or *t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Al-
 led to Ger. *spucken*, to spit.] To vomit; to throw up. — *n.* A medicine which excites vomiting.

PŪL'CHRITŪDE (30), *n.* [Lat. *pulchritudo*.] 1. That quality of external appearance which pleases the eye. 2. Moral beauty.

PŪLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *pipauler*, Lat. *pipillare*, from *pipire*, to peep, pip, chirp.] 1. To cry like a chicken. 2. To cry, as a complaining child; to whimper.

PULL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *pullian*.] 1. To draw, or try to draw, toward one. 2. To tear. 3. To gather by drawing toward one. — *n.* 1. Act of pulling or drawing with force. 2. A contest; a struggle.

PULL'BACK, *n.* That which restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

PUL'LET, *n.* [Fr. *poulet*, dim. of *poule*, a hen.] A young hen.

PUL'LEY (148), *n.*
 [From *Eng. pull*.]
 A small wheel in a block, with a groove for a running cord; one of the mechanical powers.

PŪL'MO-NARY, } *a.* Pulleys.
PUL-MŌN'IC, }

[Lat. *pulmonarius*, fr. *pulmo*, a lung.] Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

PUL-MŌN'IC, *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

PŪLP, *n.* [Lat. *pulpa*.] A soft, moist mass of animal or vegetable matter.

PŪL'PIT, *n.* [Lat. *pulpitum*.] A place in a church, in which the preacher stands. [*like it*.]

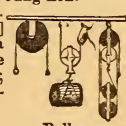
PŪLP'ŌŪS, *a.* Consisting of pulp, or PŪLP'Y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy.

PŪL'SĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pulsare*, *satum*, to beat, strike.] To beat or throb, as the heart.

PŪL'SĀ-TĪLE, *a.* Capable of being beaten.

PUL-SĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of beating or throbbing. 2. A beat or throb.

PŪL'SĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Beating; throbbing.



PŪL'SA-TO-RY, *a.* Capable of pulsating.

PŪLSE, *n.* [Lat. *pulsus*, fr. *pellere*, to beat.] 1. The beating of the heart or blood-vessels, esp. of the arteries. 2. Any regular beat; oscillation; pulsation. 3. [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*, a pottage of meal, pulse, &c.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds. — *v. i.* To beat as the arteries.

PŪL'VER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being pulverized. [Adding to powder.]

PŪL'VER-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of re-pulverizing, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pulverizare*, fr. *pulvis*, powder.] To reduce to fine powder.

PUL'VÉR'U-LENCE, *n.* State of being pulverulent.

PUL'VÉR'U-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *pulverulentus*; *pulvis*, powder.] Consisting of fine powder; powdery; dusty.

PŪM'ICE, *n.* [Lat. *pumex*, *punicis*.] A light porous volcanic substance.

PŪ-M'ICEOUS (-mish'us), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, pumice.

PŪM'ACE, *n.* Same as POMACE.

PŪM'EL, *n.* & *v.* Same as POMMEL.

PŪMP, *n.* [It. *pompa*, prob. fr. *bombare*, to drink.] 1. A machine for raising or transferring water, &c. 2. [Of uncertain etymology.] A low, thin-soled shoe. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To raise with a pump, as water. 2. To examine by artful questions. — *v. i.* To work a pump.

PŪMP-BRAKE, *n.* Handle of a pump.

PŪMP'ION, *n.* [O. Fr. *ponpon*, from Gr. *πέπων*.] The pumpkin.

PŪMP'KIN, *n.* [See *supra*.] A well-known plant and its fruit.

PŪN, *n.* [Cf. *point*.] An expression in which a word is capable of different meanings. — *v. i.* [-NED; -NING.] To use the same word at once in different senses.

PŪNCH, *n.* 1. [Hind. *pantsch*, five, because it was orig. composed of five ingredients.] A drink made of water, sugar, lemon juice, and spirits. 2. [Abbrev. fr. *punchinello*.] The buffoon of a puppet-show. 3. [Abbrev. fr. *punchcon*.] A tool, for stamping, or for perforating holes. 4. A blow or thrust. [Colloq.] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] 1. To perforate with an instrument. 2. To trust against.

PŪNCH'EON (punch'un), *n.* [From Lat. *punctio*, a pricking.] 1. A tool for piercing, stamping, &c.; a punch. 2. A short, upright piece of timber; a stud. 3. A cask containing usually 120 gallons.

PŪN'CTATE, } *a.* [Lat. *punctum*, PŪN'CTA-TED, } point.] 1. Pointed.

2. Having dots scattered over the surface.

PŪN'E-TIL'IO (-till'yo), *n.* [Lat. *punctum*, point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct or ceremony.

PŪN'E-TIL'IOUS (-till'yus), *a.* Exact in the forms of behavior or ceremony.

PŪN'E-TIL'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With great nicety.

PŪN'E'TO, *n.* [It. *puncto*, Lat. *punc-*

tum, point.] 1. Nice point of form or ceremony. 2. The point in fencing.

PŪN'ET'U-AL, *a.* [Lat. *punctum*, a point.] Exact to the time appointed; prompt.

PŪN'ET'U-ĀL'I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being punctual. [manner.]

PŪN'ET'U-AL-LY, *adv.* In a punctual manner.

PŪN'ET'U-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *punctum*, a point.] To separate into sentences, clauses, &c., by points. [punctuating.]

PŪN'ET'U-ĀTION, *n.* Act or art of punctuating.

PŪN'ET'URE (53), *n.* [Lat. *punctura*, fr. *pungere*, to prick.] Act of perforating with a pointed instrument, or the hole so made. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pierce with a small point; to prick. [Brahnin.]

PŪN'DIT, *n.* [Hind. *panlit*.] A learned ruddy made. [Amer.]

PŪN'GEN-CY, *n.* State of being pungent; keenness.

PŪN'GENT, *a.* [Lat. *pungens*, pricking.] 1. Pricking; piercing; — said with reference to taste or smell. 2. Exquisitely painful to the feelings; severe; — said of discourse.

PŪN'IC, *a.* [Lat. *Punicus*, from *Pani*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining to, or like, the Carthaginians; faithless.

PŪN'I-NESS, *n.* Smallness with feebleness.

PŪN'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *punire*, fr. *pœna*, punishment.] To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity.

SYN. — To chastise; castigate; scourge; correct; discipline.

PŪN'ISH-A-BLE, *a.* Liable to, or worthy of, punishment.

PŪN'ISH-MENT, *n.* Pain inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense.

PŪN'I-TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or inflicting, punishment.

PŪN'K, *n.* [Allied to *spunk*.] 1. A fungus, or decayed wood, used as tinder. 2. A prostitute.

PŪN'STER, *n.* One who puns.

PŪNT, *n.* [A.-S.] A flat-bottomed boat, used for various purposes.

PŪNY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [See PUISNE.] Small and feeble.

PŪP, *n.* [Allied to Lat. *pupus*, boy.] 1. A puppy. 2. A young seal. — *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] To bring forth whelps or puppies.

PŪP'Ā, *n.*; *pl.* PŪP'Æ. [Lat. *pupa*, girl, doll.] One of the states in the complete metamorphosis of an insect.

PŪP'IL, *n.* 1. [Lat. *pupilla*, orig. dim. of Lat. *pupa*, a girl.] The small opening in the iris of the eye. 2. [Lat. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, dim. of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.] A scholar of either sex under an instructor. [pupil.]

PŪP'IL-AGE (45), *n.* State of being a pupil.

PŪP'IL-LA-RY, *a.* Relating to a pupil or ward, or to the pupil of the eye.

PŪP'PET, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a doll, from Lat. *pupa*, girl, puppet.] 1. A doll. 2. A similar figure moved by a wire.

PŪP'PET-SHOW, *n.* A mock drama performed with puppets.

PŪP'PY, *n.* [From *pup*.] 1. A young

dog. 2. An insignificant and conceited person.

PŪP'PY-ISM, *n.* Extreme meanness, affectation, or conceit.

PŪR, *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat. — *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat.

PŪR'BLIND, *a.* [From obs. *porblind*.] Near-sighted or dim-sighted.

PŪR'CHAS-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being purchased.

PŪR'CHASE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *pourschasser*, to pursue, to seek eagerly, fr. *pour*, for, and *chasser*, *chacier*, to chase.] 1. To obtain for money or its equivalent; to buy. 2. To procure. — *n.* 1. A buying. 2. A thing bought; property. 3. Any mechanical hold, advantage, or force.

PŪR'CHAS-ER, *n.* One who purchases.

PŪRE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *purus*.] 1. Separate from all extraneous matter or defilement. 2. Free from what contaminates or blemishes. 3. Mere; absolute.

PŪRE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a pure manner; innocently. 2. Merely; absolutely.

PŪRE'NESS, *n.* State of being pure.

PŪR'PLE (pŭ'pl), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *pour-filer*; *pour*, for, and *fil*, a thread.] 1. To embroider. 2. [Arch.] To decorate richly.

PUR-GĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *purgatio*.] Act of cleansing or purifying.

PŪR'GA-TIVE, *a.* Having the power of purging; cathartic. — *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. [purgatory.]

PŪR'GA-TŌRI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to PUR'GA-TORY, *n.* [See *infra*.] A place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified by punishment.

PŪRGE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *purigare*, contr. fr. *purum agere*, to make clean.] 1. To cleanse or purify. 2. To clear from the charge of a crime. — *v. i.* To become pure. — *n.* 1. Act of purging. 2. That which purges; a cathartic.

PŪR'I-FI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of purifying; a cleansing.

PŪ-RIP'IC-A-TORY, *a.* Serving or tending to purify. [which, purifies.]

PŪR'I-FY-ER, *n.* One who, or that which, purifies. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *purificare*; *purus*, pure, and *facere*, to make.] To make pure or clear; to refine. — *v. i.* To become pure.

PŪR'ISM, *n.* Quality of being pure or nice, esp. in the choice of language.

PŪR'IST, *n.* One who is excessively nice in his choice of words.

PŪR'I-TAN, *n.* [From *pure*.] 1. A dissenter from the Church of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. 2. One strict in his religious life. — *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.

PŪR'I-TAN'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining PŪR'I-TAN'IC-AL, } to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice. 2. Over-scrupulous; rigid.

PŪR'I-TAN'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a puritanical manner.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ṽ, long; A, Ę, Ĩ, Ŏ, Ÿ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PŪQUE, FIRM; SŌN.

PŪ'RĪ-TAN-ĪSM, *n.* Notions or practice of Puritans.
PŪ'RĪ-TY, *n.* [Lat. *puritas*, fr. *purus*, pure.] Condition or quality of being pure; as, (a.) Freedom from foreign admixture. (b.) Freedom from foreign idioms.
PŪ'RL, *n.* [Confr. fr. *purfile*, *purfle*.] 1. An embroidered and puckered border. 2. An inversion of stitches in knitting. 3. A gentle murmur, as of a brook. 4. Malt liquor, medicated or spiced. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *borrelen*.] To eddy; also, to make a murmuring sound, as running water does.
PŪ'R'LIEŪ, *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, free, and *lieu*, place, orig. land near a royal forest, free from the forest laws.] Outer portion of any place; environs.
PŪ'R'LĪN, *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] 1. A piece of timber extending from end to end of a roof, across and under the rafters.
PUR-LOIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *purloigner*, to delay, fr. *pour*, for, and *loin*, far off.] To steal; to pilfer.
PUR-LOIN'ER, *n.* One who purloins.
PŪ'R'PLE, *n.* [Lat. *purpura*, Gr. *πορφύρα*, orig. the purple-fish.] 1. A purple color. 2. Imperial government in the Roman empire; — from the purple robe of the emperor. 3. *pl.* Spots of a livid color on the skin. *a.* 1. Of a color composed of red and blue. 2. Imperial; regal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make purple.
PŪ'R'PORT, *n.* [O. Fr., from *pur*, pour, for, and *porter*, to bear.] Design or tendency; meaning. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mean; to signify.
PŪ'R'POSE (pūr'pus), *n.* [O. Fr. *purpos*, *propos*.] See PROPOSE. Object to be accomplished; end or aim to which the view is directed.
 SYN. — Design; end; intention; aim. See DESIGN.
 — *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To determine upon, as some object to be accomplished; to intend; to design.
PŪ'R'POSE-LY, *adv.* Intentionally.
PŪ'RR, *v. i.* See PUR.
PŪ'RSE, *n.* [From Gr. *βύρσα*, hide, skin, leather.] 1. A small bag for money. 2. A treasury. 3. A sum of money offered as a prize or present. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put in a purse. 2. To contract into folds or wrinkles.
PŪ'RSE-PROUD, *a.* Proud of wealth.
PŪ'R'SER, *n.* A commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing, &c., and of the public moneys on shipboard.
PŪ'R'SĪ-NESS, *n.* State of being pury; hence, shortness of breath.
PŪ'R-SŪ'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of pursuing. 2. State of being pursuant; consequence.
PŪ'R-SŪ'ANT, *a.* Done in consequence; hence, conformable; according.
PUR-SŪ'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *poursuivre*, Lat. *prosequi*, to follow.] 1. To follow with a view to overtake. 2. To use measures to obtain. 3. To

be engaged in; to continue. 4. To follow as an example; to imitate.
 SYN. — See FOLLOW.
 — *v. i.* To proceed, esp. in argument or discourse. [A *Gullicism*.]
PUR-SŪ'ER, *n.* One who pursues.
PUR-SŪ'IT', *n.* 1. Act of following with haste. 2. Endeavor to attain to or gain. 3. Course of business.
 SYN. — Chase; search; proceeding; occupation; prosecution.
PŪ'R'SŪ'IVANT, *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*.] See PURSUE. A state messenger.
PŪ'R'SŪ'Y, *a.* [Fr. *poussif*, fr. *pousser*, to push, heave.] 1. Fat, short, and thick. 2. Short-breathed.
PŪ'RŪ'-LENT (lĭo), *a.* [Lat. *purulentus*; pus, *puris*, pus.] Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus.
PUR-VEY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *pourvoir*, Lat. *providere*.] See PROVIDE. 1. To provide, as with provisions. — *v. i.* To provide; to cater.
PUR-VEY'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of providing; procurement. 2. Provisions procured; food.
PUR-VEY'OR, *n.* One who makes provision for the table; a caterer.
PŪ'R'VIEW (vū), *n.* [Norm. Fr. *purview*, N. Fr. *pourvu*, provided, p. p. of *pourvoir*.] See PURVEY. 1. Body of a statute. 2. Limit or scope of a statute. 3. Scope; extent.
PŪS, *n.* [Lat., allied to Gr. *πύος*.] The yellowish-white liquid produced in suppuration.
PUSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *pousser*, Lat. *pulsare*, intens. form of *pellere*, to beat, push.] 1. To drive or impel by pressure. 2. To press or urge forward. — *v. i.* 1. To make a thrust. 2. To make an effort. — *n.* 1. A thrust with the end of a thing. 2. Any pressure, impulse, or force applied.
PŪ'SIL-LA-NŪ'M'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being pusillanimous; weakness of spirit.
PŪ'SIL-LĀN'I-MŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *pusillanimitis*; pusillus, very little, and *animus*, mind.] 1. Destitute of a manly strength and firmness of mind. 2. Evincing want of courage.
 SYN. — Cowardly; dastardly.
PUSS, *n.* [Fr. *pus*, a cat.] 1. A cat; — a fondling appellation. 2. A hare; — so called by sportsmen.
PUSSY, *n.* A puss; — used as a fondling name for a cat.
PŪST'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *pustulare*, *latum*, fr. *pustula*, a pustule. — To form into pustules.
PŪST'GLE, *n.* [Lat. *pustula*.] A pimple containing pus.
PŪST'U-LOŪS, *a.* Having pustules.
PŪT, *v. t.* [PUT; PUTTING.] [Allied to Fr. *putain*, *putain*, to butt, poke, thrust.] 1. To thrust; to push. 2. To place; to lay; to set. 3. To cause to be or exist in a specified relation. 4. To bring to the attention of. 5. To state in language; to express. 6. To incite; to urge.
 SYN. — To place. — To put is generic, viz., to dispose of in any situation; to

place is to put in a specific situation; a plant may be put into a flower-pot and then placed in the greenhouse.
 — *v. i.* 1. To go or move. 2. To steer; to direct. [a clown.]
PŪT, *n.* [Lat. *putus*, a boy.] A rustic;
PŪT-A-TĪVE, *a.* [Lat. *putativus*, fr. *putare*, to suppose.] Supposed; reputed.
PŪT'LOG, *n.* A short timber, on which the planks of a scaffold are laid.
PŪT'OFF, *n.* A shift; an evasion.
PŪ'TRE-FĀ'E'TION, *n.* [See PUTRE-FY.] 1. Act of putrefying. 2. Condition of being putrefied.
PŪ'TRE-FĀ'E'TIVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction.
PŪ'TRE-FŪ, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *putrefacere*; *putrere*, to be rotten, and *facere*, to make.] To make or become putrid; to rot.
PŪ-TRĒS'ČENČE, *n.* State of being putrescent.
PŪ-TRĒS'ČENT, *a.* [Lat. *putrescens*, growing rotten.] Becoming putrid.
PŪ-TRĒS'ČĪ-BLE, *a.* Liable to become putrid.
PŪ'TRID, *a.* [Lat. *putridus*, from *putrere*, to be rotten.] Tending to discolour or decay; rotten.
PŪ-TRĪD'I-TY, *n.* State of being putrid; putrefaction.
PŪ'TTER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To act inefficiently or idly; to trifle.
PŪ'TTY, *n.* [Fr. *potée*.] A cement of whitening and linseed oil. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cement with putty.
PŪ'Z'ZLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. POSE.] To involve in perplexity; to nonplus. — *n.* 1. Something which perplexes. 2. State of being puzzled; perplexity.
PŪE, *n.* See PIE.
PŪG-MĒ'AN (124), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a pygmy; dwarfish.
PŪG'MY, *n.* [Gr. *πυγμαίος*, fr. *πυγμαίε*, the fist.] 1. One of a fabulous race of diminutive beings inhabiting Thrace. 2. A dwarf.
PŪR'A-MĪD, *n.* [Gr. *πυραμῖς*, *πυραμῖδος*, Egypt. *pyrami*.] A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top.
PŪ-RĀM'I-DAL, *a.* 1. Having the form of a pyramid. 2. Relating to the pyramids.
PŪR'A-MĪD'IC, *a.* Having the PŪR'A-MĪD'IC-AL, form of a pyramid; pyramidal.
PŪRE, *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, fr. *πῦρ*, fire.] A funeral pile.
PŪ-RĪ'TĒS, *n.* [Lat., fr. Gr. *πυρίτης*, from *πῦρ*, fire, because iron pyrites gives sparks with steel.] A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel.
PŪ-RĪ'T'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or PŪ-RĪ'T'IC-AL, consisting of, pyrites.
PŪR'O-LĪG'NE-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, πυ-



Pyramids.

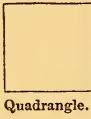
ρός, fire, and Lat. *ligneus*, wooden.] Procured by the distillation of wood, as a kind of acetic acid.
PÝ RÖL/O-ÁY, *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on heat; or the natural history of heat.
PÝR/O-MÁN'CY, *n.* [Gr. *πυρομαντεία*; *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by fire.
PÝ-RÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat.
PÝR/O-TÉCH'NIC, }
PÝR/O-TÉCH'NIC-AL, } to fireworks,
 or the art of forming them.

PÝR/O-TÉCH'NICS, *n. sing.* [Gr. *πῦρ*, *πυρός*, fire, and *τέχνη*, an art.] The art of making fireworks; pyrotechny.
PÝR/O-TÉCH'NIST, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny. [TECHNICS.]
PÝR/O-TÉCH'NY, *n.* Same as PYRO-PÝRRHIC (*pýr'rik*), *n.* 1. (*Pros*) A foot consisting of two short syllables. 2. An ancient military dance.
PÝR/O-NISM (*pir'o-*), *n.* [From *Fyrho*.] Skepticism; universal doubt.
PÝR/RHO-NÝST, *n.* One who doubts of every thing.
PÝTH/A-GÖ'RE-AN, or **PÝ-THÁG/O-RÉ'AN**, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras,

an ancient philosopher. — *a* Pertaining to Pythagoras or his philosophy. [Pythagoras.]
PÝ-THÁG/O-RÝSM, *n.* Doctrines of PÝTH'AN, *n.* [Gr. *Πυθῖος*, belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi.] Pertaining to the Pythoness, or priestess of Apollo, and to certain games celebrated near Delphi.
PÝTH'O-NESS, *n.* [See PYTHIAN.] The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.
PÝX, *n.* [Gr. *πύξις*, a box, esp. of box-wood, from *πύξις*, box-tree or box-wood.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The box in which the host is kept.

Q.

Q (*kū*), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound, which is the same as that of *k*. See *Prin. of Phon.* § 86.
QUÁCK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *quaken*, Icel. *quaka*, to twitter, sigh.] 1. To cry like a duck. 2. To boast. — *n.* 1. Cry of the domestic duck. 2. A boastful pretender to medical skill.
 SYN. — Empiric; mountebank; charlatan.
 — *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks.
QUÁCK'ER-Y, *a.* Practice of a quack.
QUÁCK'ISH, *a.* Like a quack; trickish.
QUÁD'RA-Ē'S'Í-MÁ, *n.* [Lat., from *quadraginta*, forty.] The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.
QUÁD'RA-Ē'S'Í-MAL, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.
QUÁDRÁN-GLÉ (*räng-gl*), *n.* [Lat. *quadrangulum*; *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] 1. A plane figure having four angles. 2. A square court surrounded by buildings.
QUÁD'RÁN'GU-LAR, *a.* Having four angles, and four sides.
QUÁDRANT, *n.* [Lat. *quadrans*, a fourth part, fr. *quatuor*, four.] 1. Quarter of a circle; an arc of 90°. 2. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed.
QUÁD-RÁNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.
QUÁDRAT, *n.* [See *infra*.] A piece of type-metal placed between letters, so as to leave a blank space.
QUÁDRATE, *a.* [Lat. *quadratus*, squared, fr. *quatuor*, four.] 1. Square. 2. Divisible by four. 3. Even; equal; exact. 4. Applicable; correspondent. — *n.* 1. A square. 2. Same as QUARTILE.



QUÁDRÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See QUADRATE, *a.*] To agree; to suit; to correspond. [like, a square.]
QUÁD-RÁT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or QUÁD'RA-TÜRE (53), *n.* [See QUADRATE, *a.*] 1. The finding of a square having the same area as a circle. 2. Position of one heavenly body in respect to another, when distant from it 90°.
QUÁD-RÉN'NI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *quadriennis*; *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in four years.
QUÁD'RÍ-LÁT'ER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *quadrilaterus*; *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having four sides. — *n.* A plane figure having four sides; a quadrangular figure.
QUÁD'RÍ-LÍT'ER-AL, Quadrilateral. *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *littera*, letter.] Consisting of four letters.
QUÁ-DRÍLLÉ' (*kwa-dríl'* or *ka-dríl'*), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *quadrula*, dim. of *quadr*, a square.] 1. A game played by four persons. 2. A kind of dance with four couples in each set.
QUÁDRÍLL-ÍON, *n.* [Lat. *quater*, four times, and *L. Lat. millio*, a million.] According to the English notation, the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.
QUÁD'RÍ-SÝL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.
QUÁD-RÖÖN', *n.* [Fr. *quartern*, fr. Lat. *quatuor*, four.] Offspring of a mulatto and a white person.
QUÁD'RÝ-MÁNE, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.] An animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.
QUÁD'RÝ-PED, *a.* [Lat. *quadrupes*, -pedis, from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, a foot.] Having four feet. — *n.* An animal having four feet.
QUÁD'RÝ-PLE, *a.* [Lat. *quadruplus*,

fr. *quatuor*, four.] Fourfold; four times told. — *a.* Four times the sum or number. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To multiply by four.
QUÁD-RÝ-PLÍ-CÁTE, *n.* Four-fold.
QUÁD-RÝ-PLÍ-CÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *quadruplicare*, -catum, fr. *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to quadruple.
QUÁFF, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *coiffer*, to intoxicate.] To drink down; to drink copiously of.
QUÁG'GY, *a.* [See *infra*.] Trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.
QUÁG'MÍRE, *n.* [O. Eng. *guag*, to quake, quiver, shake, and *miré*.] Soft, wet land, that shakes under the feet.
QUÁÍL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cuellan*, to die. Cf. QUELL.] To become quelled; to shrink; to cower. — *n.* [O. Fr. *quaille*, O. H. Ger. *wahala*.] A bird closely allied to the partridge of Europe.

☞ In the United States the name is used for *ruffed grouse*.

QUÁÍNT, *a.* [O. Fr. *cointe*, cultivated, agreeable; fr. Lat. *cognitus*, acquainted, and partly fr. *comptus*, adorned, elegant.] 1. Subtle; artificially elegant. 2. Showing excess of art. 3. Odd and antique; curious and fanciful.

SYN. — Strange; whimsical; singular.

QUÁÍNT'LY, *adv.* In a quaint manner; oddly.

QUÁÍNT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being quaint; affected art; oddness.

QUÁKE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *ruacian*.] 1. To shake with fear, cold, or emotion. 2. To shake or tremble, either from not being solid, or from violent convulsion.

SYN. — To shake; quiver; shudder. — *a.* A tremulous agitation; a shake; a shudder.

QUÁK'ER, *n.* 1. One who quakes. 2. One of the religious sect of *Friends*.

QUÁK'ER-ISH, *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a Quaker.

Á, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Å, Æ, Ý, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÅSK, ALL, WHÂT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÊRM; PÍQUE, FÍRM; SÓN

QUAK'ER-YISM, *n.* Character, manners, or tenets of the Quakers.
QUAL'I-FI-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable.
QUAL'I-FI-CATION, *n.* 1. Act of qualifying or condition of being qualified. 2. Endowment or acquirement which fits for an office. 3. Restriction; abatement; diminution.
QUAL'I-FIED, *p. a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited.
QUAL'I-FIER, *n.* One who qualifies.
QUAL'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [*Lat. qualificare*: *qualis*, such, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make such as is required; to fit; to supply with legal power. 2. To reduce from a general to a particular form; to limit. 3. To abate; to diminish.—*v. i.* To be or become qualified.
QUAL'I-TY (kwól'i-tý), *n.* [*Lat. qualitas*.] 1. Nature relatively considered. 2. Special or temporary character. 3. Distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute. 4. Superior birth or station.
QUALM (kwám), *n.* [*A.-S. cwealm, cwealm*, death, slaughter, pestilence.] 1. A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain; especially, a sudden fit of sickness at the stomach. 2. A scruple of conscience.
QUALM'ISH (kwám'ish), *a.* Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea.
QUAN'DA-RY, or **QUAN-DÁ'RY** (112), *n.* [Corrupted fr. *Fr. qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity. [*Quantity*.]
QUAN'TI-TÁ-TIVE, *a.* Relating to **QUAN'TI-TY**, *n.* [*Lat. quantitas*, from *quantus*, how great, how much.] 1. Property of being capable of increase and decrease, multiplication, and division; that which answers the question "How much?" In grammar, the relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable. 2. That which can be increased, diminished, or measured. -3. A certain portion; sometimes, a considerable amount.
QUAN'TUM, *n.* [*Lat.*, from *quantus*.] how great, how much.] Quantity.
QUAR-AN-TINE (110), *n.* [*It. quarantina*, forty days, quarantine, fr. *Lat. quadragesima*, forty.] Term during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, inhibition of intercourse to a ship.
QUAR'REL (kwór'el), *n.* 1. [*Lat. querela, querella*, a complaint. An angry contest: a falling out. 2. [See **QUAR-REY**.] A diamond-shaped pane of glass.—*v. i.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 187.] 1. To dispute violently; to wrangle. 2. To find fault.
QUAR'REL-SOME, *a.* Apt to quarrel.
QUAR'RY (kwór'rý), *n.* 1. [*Lat. quadrum*, something square.] An arrow with a square head; a lozenge-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond. 2. [O. Fr. *corée*, from *Lat. cor, heart*.] Game; esp. game hunted

for by hawking. 3. [*Lat. quadraria, quadraria*, a quarry, whence squared (*quadrati*) stones are dug.] A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To dig or take from a quarry.
QUART, *n.* [*Lat. quartus, quarta*, the fourth, fr. *quatuor*, four.] Fourth part of a gallon.
QUAR'TAN, *a.* [*Lat. quartanus; quatuor*, four.] Pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day.—*n.* An ague occurring every fourth day.
QUAR'TER, *n.* [*Lat. quararius*, from *quatuor*, four.] 1. A fourth part of any thing;—*in specific uses*, (*a.*) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 28 or 25 pounds. (*b.*) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts. (*c.*) Part of a shoe from the heel to the vamp. (*d.*) A term of study in a seminary, college, &c.; or prop., a fourth part of the year. (*e.*) A region; a territory; a district; a locality. 2. Proper station; specific place; assigned position; shelter.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To divide into four equal parts. 2. To furnish with shelter or entertainment. 3. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.—*v. i.* To lodge. [lowance.
QUAR'TER-AGE, *n.* A quarterly allowance.
QUAR'TER-DÁY, *n.* A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which rent becomes due.
QUAR'TER-DECK, *n.* That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast.
QUAR'TER-LY, *a.* 1. Consisting of a fourth part. 2. Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.—*n.* A periodical work published four times during a year.—*adv.* By quarters; once in a quarter of a year.
QUAR'TER-MÁSTER, *n.* 1. An officer who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, transportation, &c., for the army, and superintends the supplies. 2. A petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, &c., under the direction of the master.
QUAR'TERN, *n.* [*Lat. quartarius*, a fourth part.] 1. The fourth part of a pint; a gill. 2. The fourth part of a peck. 3. A loaf weighing about four pounds.
QUAR'TER-SÉSSIONS (-sesh'onz), *n. pl.* [*Eng. Law*.] A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly.
QUAR'TER-STAFF, *n.* A stout staff formerly used for defense;—held by one hand in the middle, and the other half way between the middle and end
QUAR-TÉT' } *n.* [*It. quartetto*,
QUAR-TÉTTE'] dim. of *quarta*, fourth.] 1. A musical composition in four parts. 2. The four persons who perform such a piece of music.
QUAR'TILE, *n.* [*Lat. quartus*, fourth.] An aspect of the planets, when they are distant from each other 90°.
QUAR'TO, *n.*; *pl.* **QUAR'TOS**. [*Lat.*, fr. *quartus*, the fourth.] A book of

a squarish form, corresponding to that formerly made by folding a sheet twice.—*a.* Having the form or size of a quarto.
QUARTZ (kwórtz, 108), *n.* [M. & N. II. *Ger. quartz*.] Pure silex.
QUASH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. quassare*, to shake, shatter, intensive form of *quere*, to shake.] 1. To beat down or in pieces. 2. To crush; to subdue. 3. [O. Fr. *quasser*, from *Lat. cassare*, to annul.] To abate, annul, or make void.
QUÁ'SÍ. [*Lat.*] As if; in a manner;—used as a prefix.
QUAS'SÍÁ (kwósh'í-á or kwásh'í-á), *n.* [From *Quassy*, or *Quash*, a negro, who prescribed it.] A bitter wood and bark employed in medicine.
QUA-TÉR'NA-RY, *n.* [*Lat. quaternarius*, consisting of four each, fr. *quatuor*, four.] The number four.—*a.* Consisting of four; by fours.
QUA-TÉR'NI-ON, *n.* [*Lat. quaternio*.] 1. The number four. 2. A set of four parts, objects, or individuals.
QUAT'RÁIN (42), *n.* [Fr., fr. *quatrain*, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.
QUÁ'VEYER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to L. *Ger. quabellen*, to shake. Cf. **QUIVER**.] 1. To tremble; to vibrate. 2. To shake the voice; also, to produce a shake on a musical instrument.—*n.* 1. A shake of the voice, or on an instrument of music. 2. An eighth note. See **EIGHTH**.
QUAY (kè), *n.* [See **KEY**.] A mole or bank toward the sea, or on the side of a river.
QUEACHY, *a.* [From *queach*, a modif. of *quick*.] Trembling under the feet, as boggy ground.
QUEAN, *n.* [*A.-S. cwéne*, woman, harlot, allied to Gr. *ὑπό*, a woman.] A low woman; a wench.
QUEAN'SI-NESS, *n.* Nausea.
QUEA'SY, *a.* [Icel. *queisa*, belly-ache.] 1. Sick at the stomach. 2. Fastidious; squeamish.
QUEEN, *n.* [*A.-S. cwén*, wife, queen. See **QUEAN**.] 1. Consort of a king. 2. A female sovereign of a kingdom.
Queen-dowager, the widow of a king.—*v. i.* To play the queen.
QUEER, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [*N. H. Ger. queer, quer*, cross, oblique, athwart, *A.-S. theocer*. Cf. **THWART**.] Odd; singular; whimsical.
QUEER'LY, *adv.* In an odd manner; singularly; whimsically.
QUEER'NESS, *n.* Oddity; singularity.
QUELL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. cwealian, cweellan*. See **KILL**.] 1. To subdue; to put down. 2. To reduce to peace.
SYN.—To crush; overpower; quiet
QUÉNCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. cweccan*, allied to *cweinan*, to languish.] 1. To extinguish; to put out, as fire. 2. To put an end to, as something ardent or burning.
QUÉNCH'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of being quenched.

QUENCH'LESS, *a.* Incapable of being quenched.

QUER'CI-T-RON, *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, citron-tree.] Bark of the black oak, or dyer's oak.

QUER'I-MŌ'NI-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *querimonia*, a complaint.] Apt to complain.

QUER'IST (89), *n.* [Lat. *querere*, to seek, to inquire.] One who inquires.

QUER'U-LOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *querulus*.] 1. Habitually complaining. 2. Expressing complaint.

QUER'RY (89), *n.* [Lat. *quære*, imperative of *querere*, to seek for.] A question; an inquiry. — *v. i.* To make inquiry. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To inquire into. 2. To doubt of.

QUËST, *n.* [Lat. *quære*, *quæsum*, to seek for.] Act of seeking; search.

QUËST'ION (kwĕst'yun, 66), *n.* [Lat. *quæstio*, from *quære*, to seek for.] 1. Act of asking; interrogation. 2. Discussion; debate. 3. Investigation. 4. That which is asked; a query. 5. A subject of investigation.

Syn. — Interrogatory; inquiry; examination; trial; dispute; doubt.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To ask questions. — *v. t.* 1. To inquire of by asking questions. 2. To doubt of. 3. To treat as not entitled to confidence.

Syn. — To interrogate; inquire. — We inquire for the sake of information; *to inquire* one's 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 with authority.

QUËST'ION-A-BLE (kwĕst'yun-a-bl), *a.* Liable to be called in question.

Syn. — Disputable; controvertible; debatable; doubtful; suspicious.

QUËST'ION-ER (kwĕst'yun-), *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

QUËST'ION-LESS (kwĕst'yun-), *adv.* Doubtless; certainly.

QUËST'OR, *n.* [Lat. *quæstor*, contr. fr. *quæstor*, from *quære*, to seek, ask.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A public treasurer.

QUËRE (kŭ), *n.* [Fr.] See CUE.

QUIB, *n.* [Prob. an abbrev. of *quibble*.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip.

QUIB'BLE (kwib/bl), *n.* [Prob. fr. Lat. *quidlibet*, what you please.] 1. An evasion; a cavil. 2. A pun. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To evade the point in question by artifice or conceit. 2. To pun; to practice punning.

QUIB'BLER, *n.* One who quibbles.

QUICK (kwik), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *cwic*.] 1. Alive; living. 2. Animated; sprightly. 3. Speedy; swift.

Syn. — Expeditious; rapid; brisk; nimble; hasty.

— *adv.* 1. With haste; speedily. 2. Without delay. — *n.* 1. A living animal or plant; especially, the hawthorn or quickset. 2. Living flesh; hence, any sensitive part.

QUICK'EN (kwik'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See QUICK.] 1. To make alive; to vivify. 2. To make lively or active. 3. To make rapid; to accelerate.

Syn. — To revive; incite; hasten.

— *v. i.* 1. To become alive. 2. To move with rapidity.

QUICK'EN-ER, *n.* One who, or that which, quickens.

QUICK'LIME, *n.* Any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid and aqueous matter.

QUICK'LY, *adv.* Speedily; soon.

QUICK'NESS, *n.* 1. Rapidity of motion. 2. Activity. 3. Acuteness of perception. 4. Pungency.

QUICK'SAND, *n.* Sand readily yielding to pressure; especially, loose or moving sand mixed with water.

QUICK'SET, *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge. — *a.* Made of quickset.

QUICK'SIL-VER, *n.* [Eng. *quick* and *silver*; — from its fluidity.] Mercury. See MERCURY.

QUICK'STEP, *n.* A lively, spirited quick-wit'ed. *a.* Having ready wit. [*quid*.]

QUID, *n.* A portion to be chewed; a QUID'DI-TY, *n.* [L. Lat. *quidditas*, fr. Lat. *quid*, what.] 1. Essence of a thing. 2. A trifling nicety.

QUID'DLE (kwid/dl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *quid*, what.] To waste time in trifling employments; to dawdle.

QUID'DLE, } *n.* One who spends time in trifling niceties.

QUID'NŪNCE, *n.* [Lat., What now?] One curious to know all that passes.

QUI-ËSC'Ë, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *quiescere*, fr. *quies*, rest.] To be silent, as a letter.

QUI-ËSC'ENCE, *n.* 1. Rest; repose. 2. Silence, as of a letter.

QUI-ËSC'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *quiescens*.] 1. Being in a state of repose; still. 2. Not ruffled with passion. 3. Not sounded; silent; mute.

QUIËT, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Being in a state of rest. 2. Free from disturbance. 3. Not giving offense or trouble.

Syn. — Still; calm; smooth.

— *n.* [Lat. *quies*, *quietis*.] 1. State of a thing not in motion; repose. 2. Freedom from disturbance; tranquillity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To stop motion in. 2. To calm; to appease.

QUIËT-ËSM, *n.* 1. Peace or tranquillity of mind. 2. System of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God. [*tics*.]

QUIËT-ËST, *n.* One of a set of mystic QUIËT-LY, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner.

QUIËT-NESS, *n.* State of being quiet.

QUIËT-TÛDE (30), *n.* Rest; quiet.

QUIËTUS, *n.* [Lat.] Rest; repose; hence, a final discharge.

QUILL, *n.* [M. II. Ger. *kiel*, allied to Lat. *caulis*, a stalk, a quill.] 1. A large, stronger feather — used for writing-pens, &c. 2. A pen. 3. A spine, as of a porcupine. 4. A piece of reed, on which weavers wind thread. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form with

small ridges like quills. 2. To wind on a quill.

QUILL'ING, *n.* A narrow trimming, in folds, resembling a row of quills.

QUILT, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *culcita*, a bed, cushion.] A cover or garment made by quilting. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between.

QUINCE, *n.* [From *Cydonia*, in Crete.] A small tree, and its acid fruit.

QUIN'CUNX, *n.* [Lat., fr. *quingue*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce.] Arrangement of things, especially of trees, by fives in a square, thus, "x"

QUIN'INE, or QUININE', *n.* [Sp. *quina*, fr. *quina*, or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark.] 1. An alkaloid obtained from cinchona. 2. A salt of quinine, used as a tonic and febrifuge.

QUIN'QUA-GËS'Ī-MA, *a.* [Lat.; *quingagesimus*, the fiftieth.] Fiftieth. [*Quingagesima Sunday*, the Sunday which is about the fiftieth day before Easter.]

QUIN-QUĀ'NG'U-LAR (-kwāng'-), *a.* [Lat. *quinguesgulus*, from *quingue*, five, and *angulus*, angle.] Having five angles.

QUIN-QUËN'NI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *quinguenalis*; fr. *quingue*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years, or lasting five years.

QUIN'QUE-VĀLVE, *a.* [Lat. *quingue*, five, and *valva*, leaf, fold, valve.] Having five valves.

QUIN'SY, *n.* [Contracted fr. *quinnan-cy*.] Inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent, with fever.

QUINT, *n.* [Lat. *quintus*, the fifth.] A sequence of five, as in pique.

QUINT'AL, *n.* [Fr. *quinlar*, a weight of 100 lbs., fr. Lat. *centum*, a hundred.] A hundred weight.

QUIN-TËS'SENCE, *n.* [Lat. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] Pure or concentrated essence.

QUIN-TËS-SËN'TIAL, *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

QUIN-TËT', } *n.* [From Lat. *quintus*, the fifth.] (*Mus.*) A composition for five voices or instruments.

QUINT'ILE, *n.* [Lat. *quintus*, the fifth; *quingue*, five.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

QUIN-TĪL'ION (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *quintus*, the fifth.] According to the English notation, a unit with 50 ciphers annexed; according to the Fr. notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

QUIN-TU-PLE, *a.* [Lat. *quintuplex*; fr. *quintus*, fifth, and *placare*, to fold.] Multiplied by five; fivefold. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make fivefold.

QUIP, *n.* [See QUIB.] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a retort. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] To taunt. — *v. i.* To scoff.

QUIRE, *n.* 1. [See CHOIR.] A choir. 2. [Fr.; O. Fr. *quayre*, *câier*, a book of loose sheets, fr. L. Lat. *quaternum*, sheets of paper packed by turns, fr. Lat. *quaterni*, four each, by fours.]

Twenty-four sheets of paper, each having a single fold.
QUIRK (18), *n.* [Allied to *queer*.] 1. A sudden turn; hence, an artful evasion. 2. A smart retort.
QUIT (kwit), *v. t.* [QUIT or QUITTED; QUITTING.] [L. Lat. *quitaré*, *quittare*, fr. Lat. *quietus*, quiet.] 1. To release from obligation, accusation, or the like; to acquit. 2. To conduct. 3. To discharge as a duty. 4. To depart from; to forsake. — *a.* Released; free; clear; absolved.
 Sometimes used in the form *quits*, colloquially; as, to be *quits* with one, to be even with him.
QUIT'CLAIM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Eng. *quit* and *claim*.] To relinquish a claim to by deed. — *n.* A relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.
QUITE, *adv.* [Fr. *quitté*, discharged, clear. See **QUIT**, *a.*] 1. Completely; entirely. 2. To a great degree; considerably.
QUITRENT, *n.* A rent reserved in grants of land, by payment of which a tenant is quit from all other service.
QUITTAÑCE, *n.* 1. Discharge from a debt; acquittance. 2. Recompense; repayment.
QUIVER, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuivre*, *cuivre*, fr. O. H. Ger. *kochhar*, *kohhar*.] A case for arrows. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. **QUAVER**; also, O. D. *quicker*,

quicker.] To shake with slight and tremulous motion.
QUIVIVE (kē vīv). [Fr., fr. *qui*, who, and *vive*, lives.] The challenge of a French sentinel. To what party do you belong? corresponding to, Who goes there?
QUIX-ÓT'IC, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance.
QUIZ, *n.* [A word of no meaning, once chalked on the walls of Dublin in pursuance of a wager.] 1. A riddle; an enigma. 2. One who quizzes others.
3. An odd fellow. — *v. t.* [-ZED; -ZING.] 1. To puzzle; to make sport of; by deceiving. 2. To peer at.
QUIZ'ZIC-AL, *a.* Comical. [Colloq.]
QUÓD'LI-BET, *n.* [Lat., what you please.] A subtily.
QUOIF (kwóif), *n.* [See **COIF**.] A cap or hood; a coif.
QUOIN (kwoin or koin), *n.* [See **COIN**.] 1. Any external angle; especially the external angle of a building. 2. A small wedge, used for various purposes.
QUOIT (kwóit), *n.* [D. *koot*, O. D. *kote*, die, knuckle-bone.] A circular ring or flat stone, to be pitched at a mark. — *v. i.* To play at quoits.
QUÓNDAM, *a.* [Lat.] Having been formerly; former.
QUÓRUM (89), [Lat., *gen. pl.* of *qui*, "of whom."] Such a number of

the members of any body as is competent to transact business.
QUÓ'TÁ, *n.* [Lat. *quota*, fr. *quotos*, which or what in number, how many.] A proportional part or share.
QUÓT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted.
QUO-TÁ'TION, *n.* [Fr. *quote*.] 1. Act of quoting. 2. A passage quoted. 3 (Com.) Specification of the price of commodities.
QUÓTE (kwót), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Fr. *quoter*, fr. Lat. *quotos*. See *supra*.] 1. To cite, as a passage from some author. 2. To name the price of.
 SYN.—To cite.—To cite was originally to call into court as a witness, &c.; and hence the word denotes something very specific and exact in adducing evidence. *Quote* is used in a more loose and general way, often expressing an appeal to some one as an authority, without repeating his exact words.
QUOTH (kwóth or kwóth), *v. i.* [A.-S. *cwæðian*, imp. *cwæðh*.] Said; spoke; — used in the first and third persons in the past tenses.
QUO-TID'I-AN, *a.* [Lat. *quotidianus*; fr. *quotos*, how many, and *dies*, day.] Occurring daily. — *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every day.
QUÓT'IENT (kwó'shent), *n.* [Lat. *quoties*, how often.] The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

R (ar), the eighteenth letter of the alphabet, is a liquid or semi-vowel. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 87-89.
RÁB'BET, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Fr. *raboter*, to plane, *rabot*, a plane.] 1. To cut, as the edge of a board, that it may form a joint with another board, similarly cut, by lapping. 2. To lap and unite the edges of, as boards, &c. — *n.* [See *supra*.] A cut made upon the edge of a board, to fit it to another board.
RÁB'BI (ráb'bí or ráb'bí), *n.*; *pl.* **RÁB'BIS**, or **RÁB'BIES**. [Heb. *rabí*, my master.] Master; lord; sir; — a title of a Jewish doctor of the law.
RÁB'BIN, *n.* Same as **RÁBBI**.
RAB-BÍN'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
RAB-BÍN'IC-AL, } the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, &c.
RÁB'BIN-ÍST, *n.* A Jew who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.
RÁB'BIT, *n.* [O. D. *robbe*, *robbeken*.] A small burrowing animal, resembling the hare.
RÁB'BLE, *n.* [O. Fr. *rapaille*, fr. *râper*, to grate, to wear out.] A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob.
RÁB'ID, *a.* [Lat. *rabidus*, fr. *rabies*, rage.] Furious; raging; mad.
RÁB'ID-NESS, *n.* State of being rabid.
RÁ'EÁ, *a.* [Heb.] Worthless; loose

in life and manners; — a term of contempt.
RAC-EÓON', *n.* [Fr. *raton*, a little rat, a raccoon.] A small carnivorous North American animal, allied to the bear.
RÁÇE, *n.* 1. [From O. H. Ger. *reiza*, line.] Descendants of a common ancestor. 2. Peculiar or characteristic flavor; smack. 3. Characteristic quality or disposition. 4. A root. 5. [A.-S. *ræs*, Icel. *rása*, to run.] Rapid course or motion. 6. A running in competition. 7. A strong current of water, or the passage for such a current. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To run swiftly; to contend in running. — *v. t.* To cause to run rapidly.
RÁÇE-HÓRSE, *n.* A horse kept for running in contest.
RÁÇ'E-MÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *racematio*.] A cluster or bunch.
RA-ÇÉME, *n.* [Lat. *racemus*, a bunch of berries, a cluster of grapes.] A flower-cluster, as in the currant.
RÁÇ'E-MÍ'FER-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *racemus*, raceme, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing racemes.



Raccoon.

RÁÇER, *n.* One who races.
RA-CHIT'IC (-kít'ik), *a.* [Gr. *ῥαχίτις*, the spine.] Pertaining to rachitis; rickets.
RA-CHÍ'TIS, *n.* [Gr. *ῥαχίτις* (*sc-vócos*), fr. *ῥάχις*, spine.] Inflammation and curvature of the spine; the rickets.
RÁÇI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being racy.
RÁCK, *n.* [Ger. *reck*; *recken*, to stretch, A.-S. *ræcan*, *ræcan*, to reach.] 1. An instrument for stretching or extending any thing; esp. one used for torture. 2. A frame-work for various purposes. 3. Pace of a horse in which the two legs on each side are moved together. 4. A straight-toothed bar, to work in the teeth of a wheel or pinion. 5. [Cf. A.-S. *ræc*, rain. Cf. **REEK**.] Thin, flying, broken clouds. — *v. t.* 1. To stretch or strain; especially to stretch on the rack. 2. To torment; to torture. 3. To draw off from the lees, as wine, &c. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To travel with a quick amble; to steam; to rise, or fly, as vapor or broken clouds.
RÁCK'ET, *n.* [It. *racchetta*, for *reticetta*, fr. Lat. *rete*, a net.] 1. A sort of hoop, across which a net-work is stretched. 2. A snow-shoe. [Canada.] 3. A clattering noise; din. [fating.]
RÁCK'ING, *a.* Tormenting; excruciating.

ÐR, ÐO, WOLF, TŌO, TŌOK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ę, soŕ; e, ē, hard; AŞ; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

RACK-RENT, n. An annual rent raised to the utmost.

RACY, a. [-ER; -EST.] [From *racc*.] 1. Tasting of the soil; hence, fresh; rich. 2. Exciting to the mental taste by a strong, distinctive character.

SYN.—Spicy. — *Racy* refers primarily to that strong and peculiar flavor which certain wines derive from the soil; and hence, we call a style or production *racy* when it "smacks of the soil," or has an uncommon degree of freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. *Spicy*, when applied to style, has reference to that pungency which belongs to the aromatics of the East.

RÄD'DLE, v. t. [From *reed*.] To interweave; to twist together. — *n.* 1. A long stick used in hedging. 2. A hedge formed by interweaving.

RÄD'DIAL, a. [From Lat. *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke.] Pertaining to a radius, or to the fore-arm.

**RÄD'DI-ANCE, {n. Quality of being
RÄD'DI-AN-CY, } radiant; vivid bright-
ness.**

SYN.—Luster; brilliancy; splendor.

RÄD'DI-ANT, a. [Lat. *radians*, emitting rays or beams.] Emitting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendor. [splendor.]

RÄD'DI-ANT-LY, adv. With glittering
RÄD'DI-ATE, n. An animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body. — *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a center.

RÄD'DI-ATE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *radiare*, -atum, fr. *radius*, ray.] 1. To issue in direct lines, as heat or light. 2. To emit rays; to be radiant. — *v. t.* To emit or send out in direct lines, as heat.

RÄD'DI-ATION, n. Emission and diffusion of rays, as of light.

RÄD'DI-ATOR, n. That which radiates or emits rays, as of heat.

RÄD'DI-CAL, a. [Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] 1. Pertaining to, or proceeding directly from, the root. 2. Pertaining to the root or origin; thoroughgoing; extreme.

SYN.—Entire. — A *radical* cure, reform, &c., is one which goes to the root of the thing in question; *entire* would imply that it extended to every part of the system referred to.

— *n.* 1. A primitive word; a root. 2. One who advocates extreme measures in reformation. 3. A chemical element that may be transferred from one combination to another in exchange for one or more atoms of hydrogen or its representatives.

RÄD'DI-CAL-ISM, n. Doctrine or principle of radicals.

RÄD'DI-CAL-LY, adv. At the origin or root; fundamentally.

RÄD'DI-CÄTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *radicare*, -catus; *radix*, root.] To root. [root deeply.]

RÄD'DI-CÄTION, n. Process of taking
RÄD'DI-CLE (räd'di-kl), n. [Lat. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, root.] Rudimentary stem of a plant.

RÄD'DISH, n. [Lat. *radix*, *radicis*, a

root, esp. a radish.] A cultivated plant, the root of which is eaten raw.

RÄD'DI-S, n.; Lat. pl. RÄD'DI-S. [Lat. Sec

RADIAL, l. A right line from the center of a circle to the periphery. 2. Exterior bone of the fore-arm.
**RÄD'DIX, n.; pl. RÄD'DI-
I-CËS.** [Lat., root.]



1. A primitive word, from which spring other words; a root. 2. Fundamental number; any system.

RÄP'FLE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *rafler*, to carry, or sweep away. See RAPE.] To engage in a raffle. — *n.* A kind of lottery, in which several persons deposit a part of the value of something, and it is determined by chance which of them shall become sole possessor.

RÄFT, n. [Icel. *raflr*, a rafter, spar.] A collection of boards, planks, &c., fastened together, to serve as a support on the water. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To carry on or in a raft.

RÄFT'ER, n. [A.-S. *rafter*. See RAFT.] A roof-lumber of a building.

RÄG, n. [Gael. *rag*, a rag, wrinkle, allied to Gr. *πάκος*, A.-S. *hracod*, raked, ragged.] 1. A piece of cloth torn off. 2. *pl.* Mean or tattered attire. 3. A coarse kind of rock, somewhat cellular.

RÄG'A-MÜFFIN, n. [Eng. *rag*, and Prov. Ger. *muffen*, to smell musty or rank.] A patry fellow.

RÄGE, n. [Lat. *rabies*.] 1. Violent anger accompanied with furious words or action. 2. Extreme violence. 3. Subject of eager desire.

SYN.—See ANGER.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be furious with anger. 2. To be violent and tumultuous. 3. To prevail without restraint.

RÄG'GED (öö), a. [From *rag*.] 1. Being in tatters. 2. Broken with rough edges; jagged. 3. Wearing tattered clothes. [ragged.]

RÄG'GED-NESS, n. State of being
RÄG'GLAN, n. A loose overcoat with large sleeves; — so called from Lord *Razlan*. [for deals in rags.]

RÄG'MAN (150), n. A man who collects
RA-GÖUT' (ra-gö'ut'), n. [Fr. *ragöüt*, from *ragöüter*, to restore one's appetite.] Fragments of meat, mixed, stewed, and highly seasoned.

RÄG'-WHEEL, n. A wheel with projecting pins on the rim, which fit into the links of a chain.

RÄID, n. [A.-S. *raid*, a riding, from *ridan*, to ride.] A hostile or predatory incursion, esp. of mounted men.

RAIL, n. [O. H. Ger. *rigil*, *rigel*, bar, bolt.] 1. A piece of timber, iron, or other substance, extending from one support to another. 2. A bar of iron, on which the wheels of railway carriages roll. 3. [Fr. *raile*: allied to Eng. *rattle*.] A certain bird. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose with rails. — *v. i.* [Fr. *railler*, to bluster, scold.

Cf. RALLY.] To use insolent and reproachful language.

RAIL'ER, n. One who rails.
RAIL'ING, n. 1. A series of rails; a fence. 2. Materials for rails.

RÄIL'LER-V (räil'ler-ÿ), n. [Fr. *raillerie*, from *railler*. See RAIL, *v. t.*] Good-humored pleasantry; banter.
**RAIL'RÖAD, {n. A road or way on
RAIL'WAY, } which iron rails are
laid for wheels to run on.**

RÄI'M'ENT, n. [Abbrev. from *arrayment*.] Clothing in general; garments.

RÄIN, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [See RAIN, *n.*] To fall in drops from the clouds, as water. — *v. t.* To pour or shower down. — *n.* [A.-S. *regen*, *rén*, Goth. *riqn*, Icel. *regn*, allied to Icel. *rak*, humor.] Water falling in drops from the clouds.

RÄIN'BÖW, n. A many-colored arch, formed by refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

RÄIN'-GÄUGE, n. An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls in a given time.

RÄIN'Y, a. Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

RÄISE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *räsian*, fr. *risan*, to rise.] 1. To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; — used also in various derived senses. 2. To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture. 3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to. 4. To make light and spongy, as bread.

RÄI'S'IN (räi-z'n), n. [From Lat. *racemus*. See RACEME.] A dried grape.

RÄIS'ING, n. Act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.

RÄISÖNNÉ (räi'zö-nä'), a. [Fr.] Arranged analytically or systematically.

RÄ'JAH, or RÄ'JAH, n. [Hind. *rájá*, from Skr. *ráj*, to shine, rule.] A native prince or king. [India.]

RAKE, n. 1. [A.-S. *race*, from Icel. *raka*, to scrape.] An instrument for collecting hay or other light things. 2. [Cf. Ger. *racker*, a cur, villain, rascal.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man. 3. [Cf. A.-S. *racan*, to reach.] Inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To smooth, gather, &c., with a rake. 2. To scour; to ransack. 3. To enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of.

RÄK'ING, n. 1. Act of using a rake. 2. Quantity of hay, &c., collected by using a rake once.

RÄK'ISH, a. 1. Lewd; debauched. 2. Having a great backward inclination of the masts.

RÄL'LY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. [Fr. *raillier*.] To collect and reduce to order, as troops; to reunite. 2. [See RAIL.] To attack with railleury. — *v. i.* 1. To assemble; to unite. 2. To recuperate. 3. To use pleasantry. — *n.* 1. Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. 2. Ex-

ercise of satirical merriment. 3. A regaining of lost strength.

RÂM, n. [A.-S.] 1. Male of the sheep and allied animals. 2. An engine of war, used for battering; a vessel, armed with a heavy beak. 3. A machine for raising water. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] 1. To strike against, like a ram; to drive with violence. 2. To fill by pounding or driving.

RÂM'A-DÂN' (110), *n.* [Ar., prop. the hot month.] The ninth Mohammedan month, or a great fast, kept through the month.

RÂM'BLE (râm'bl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Ger. *rameln*, to tumble, romp; or Lat. *re-ambulare*, Eng. as if *ramble*, or it may be a dim. of *roam*.] To go from place to place, without any object in view.

SYN. — To rove; roam; range; stroll. — *n.* A going from place to place without any determinate object.

RÂM'BLER, n. One who rambles.

RÂM'PI-CÁ'TION, n. [See RAMIFY.] 1. Process of branching. 2. A small division; a subordinate branch.

RÂM'PI-FY, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *ramus*, a branch, and *facere*, to make.] To divide into branches or parts. — *v. i.* 1. To shoot into branches. 2. To be divided or subdivided. [trans or drives.]

RÂM'MER, n. One who, or that which, rambles.

RÂM'MISH, a. Ram-like; rank; strong-scented.

RA-MÓSE' (125), *a.* [Lat. *ramosus*; RA'MOÛS, *s.* *ramus*, a branch.] Branched, as a stem or root.

RÂM'P, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, O. Fr. to climb.] 1. To climb, as a plant. 2. To spring; to bound; to frolic; to romp. — *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound.

RÂM'PÁGE, n. A state of excitement or passion. [Prov. Eng.]

RÂM'PÁN-GY, n. Quality or state of being rampant.

RÂM'PÁNT, a. [Fr. *rampant*, p. pr. of *ramper*, to creep, to be servile.] 1. Springing or climbing unchecked; exuberant. 2. Overleaping restraint. 3. (*Her.*) Standing upright on his hind legs.

RÂM'PÁRT, n. [Fr. *rempart*, fr. *remparer*, to fortify.] That which fortifies and defends from assault.

SYN. — Bulwark. — The *rampart* of a fortress is the entire wall which surrounds it; a *bulwark* is more properly something which projects (as a bastion) for the defense of the main work. Hence we speak of a distinguished individual as the *bulwark*, not the *rampart* of the state.

RÂM'RÓD, n. The rod used in ramming down the charge in a fire-arm.

RÂN, imp. of Run.

RÁNCH, n. Same as RANCHO.

RÁN-CHÉ'RO (rán-chá'ro), *n.* [Sp.] A herdsmen; a peasant employed on a rancho. [Mexico.]

RÁN'CHO, n. [Sp.] A large farming establishment; especially an establishment for rearing cattle and horses. [Mexico and California.]

RÁN'CID, a. [Lat. *rancidus*.] Having a rank smell; sour; musty.

RÁN'CID'Í-TY, n. Quality of being RÁN'CID-NESS, *s.* rancid.

RÁN'COR (ránk'ur), *n.* [Lat. *rancor*, rancidity, rancor.] The deepest malignity; inveterate hatred.

SYN. — Enmity. — *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.

RÁN'COR-OÛS (ránk'ur-ús), *a.* Full of rancor; evincing rancor.

RÁN'DÓM, n. [A.-S. *randan*, force, violence; fr. Icel. *rönd*, margin, extremity.] 1. A roving motion; hazard. 2. Range; reach. — *a.* Done, without settled aim.

RÁN'GE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *range*, from *rang*, a row.] 1. To dispose in the proper order or in systematic order. 2. To rove or pass over. 3. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near. — *v. i.* 1. To wander without restraint or direction. 2. To be placed in order; to admit of arrangement. 3. To be in a line with. — *n.* 1. A row of things in a line. 2. An order; a class. 3. A cooking apparatus. 4. A wandering or roving. 5. Compass or extent; scope. 6. Horizontal distance to which a projectile is carried. 7. That which may be traversed or ranged over. [ges.]

RÁN'GER (rán'jer), *n.* One who ranges.

RÁN'K, n. [O. H. Ger. *hring*, a circle, a circular row.] 1. A row or line. 2. A line of soldiers; — opposed to *file*. 3. Degree; grade. 4. An order; a division. 5. High degree; high social position. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To place in a line. 2. To class. 3. To take precedence of; to outrank. — *v. i.* 1. To be ranged or placed. 2. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *ranc*. Cf. RANCID.] 1. Luxuriant in growth. 2. Raised to a high degree. 3. Very rich and fertile. 4. Rancid; sour; musty. 5. Strong to the taste.

RÁN'K'LE (ránk'l), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *rank*, *a.*] 1. To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed. 2. To become more violent.

RÁN'K'LY, adv. With vigorous growth.

RÁN'NESS, n. State of being rank.

RÁN'SACK, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Goth. *vazzn*, house, and *sákia*, to seek.] 1. To search thoroughly. 2. To pillage completely.

RÁN'SÓM, n. [Fr. *ransom*, from Lat. *redemptio*. See REDEMPTION.] 1. Release from bondage. 2. Price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or goods. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit, by paying an equivalent.

RÁN'SÓM-ER, n. One who ransoms.

RÁN'T, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [South Ger. *rant*, noise, noisy mirth.] To rave in

violent, extravagant language. — *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation.

RÁN'T'ER, n. A noisy talker; a boisterous preacher.

RÁP, v. i. or t. [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *hrepian*, *hreprian*, to touch, II. Ger. *raffen*, to snatch up.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [See *supra*.] 1. To snatch away. 2. To affect with ecstasy or rapture. — *n.* A quick, smart blow.

RA-PÁ'CIOÛS, a. [Lat. *rapax*, *rapacis*, from *rapere*, to snatch away.] 1. Given to plunder. 2. Subsisting on prey. [manner.]

RA-PÁ'CIOÛS-LY, adv. In a rapacious manner.

RA-PÁ'CIOÛS-NESS, n. Quality of being rapacious.

RA-PÁ'CI'Í-TY, n. 1. Rapaciousness; ravenousness. 2. Exorbitant greediness of gain.

RÁPE, n. 1. [L. Ger. & D. *rapen*, to snatch away. See RAP.] Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will. 2. [Gr. *rápas*, *rápvs*.] A plant belonging to the cabbage tribe.

RÁP'ID, a. [Lat. *rapidus*, from *rapere*, to snatch away.] 1. Very swift or quick. 2. Advancing with speed. — *n.* A sudden descent of a stream without actual waterfall; — usually in the pl. [being rapid.]

RA-PID'Í-TY, n. Quality or state of RÁP'ID-LY, *adv.* With great speed.

RÁP'ID-NESS, n. Swiftness; speed.

RÁP'Í-ER, n. [Fr. *raprière*, fr. L. Ger. *rapen*, *rappen*, to snatch away, to fight.] A light sword with a very narrow blade.

RÁP'INE, n. [Lat. *rapina*, fr. *rapere*, to seize and carry off.] Act of plundering; spoliation; pillage.

RÁP'PA-REE', n. [See RÁP'Í-ER.] A wild Irish plunderer; — so called from his half-pike.

RAP-PEE', n. [Fr. *rapé*, fr. *rapere*, to grate.] A kind of snuff.

RÁP'PER, n. One who raps; *specifically*, the knocker of a door.

RÁPT, imp. of Rap.

RÁPT'ÛRE (rápt'Ûr, 53), *n.* [Lat. *rapere*, *raptum*, to carry off by force.] State of being carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; extreme joy or pleasure.

RÁPT'ÛR-OÛS, a. Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing.

RÁRE (4), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *rarus*, thin, rare.] 1. Not thick or dense; thin. 2. Thinly scattered; dispersed. 3. Seldom met with; unusual. 4. Unusually excellent.

SYN. — Scarce; 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.

5. [A.-S. *hrære*, Eng. *raw*.] Nearly raw; imperfectly cooked.

RÁRE-SHÓW, n. [Contr. fr. *rarity-show*.] A show carried about in a box by a showman.

RÁRE-FÁCT'ION, n. [See RÁREFY.] Act of expanding bodies, by separating the parts.

RÄRE-FĪA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rarefied.

RÄRE-Fÿ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *rarefacere*; *rarus*, rare, and *facere*, to make.] To make rare, thin, or less dense. — *v. i.* To become thin and porous.

RÄRE'LY, *adv.* 1. Seldom; not often. 2. Finely; nicely.

RÄRE'NESS, *n.* State of being rare.

RÄRE'RIPE, *a.* [From *rare* and *ripe*, or from *rath-ripe*.] Ripe before the usual season.

RÄR'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *raritas*.] 1. State of being rare; tenuity. 2. Uncommonness. 3. A rare or uncommon thing.

RÄS'CAL (6), *n.* [A.-S. *rascal*, a lean, worthless deer.] A mean fellow; a scoundrel; a rogue.

RÄS-CÄLL'ION (ras-käl'yun), *n.* [From *rascal*.] A low, mean wretch.

RÄS-CÄL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being rascally; mean trickishness or dishonesty.

RÄS'CAL-LY, *a.* Meanly trickish or dishonest.

RÄSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *rasare*, to scrape often, freq. form of *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, shave.] 1. To graze. [Rare.] 2. To erase. 3. To level with the ground, to raze.

RÄSH, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [O. H. Ger. *rasc*, Icel. *röskr*.] 1. Hasty; quick. 2. Hasty in council or action. 3. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste.

SYN.— Foolhardy; adventurous.— A man is *adventurous* who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold. A man is *rash* who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost. A man is *foolhardy* who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

— *n.* [From an hypoth. Lat. *rasicare*, from *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, scratch.] An eruption or efflorescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

RÄSH'ER, *n.* A thin slice of bacon.

RÄSH'LY, *adv.* In a rash manner.

RÄSH'NESS, *n.* Over-haste in resolving on, or in undertaking, a measure.

RÄSP (3), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From O. H. Ger. *raspön*, to scrape together.] 1. To rub or file with a rasp. 2. To grate harshly upon.— *n.* A species of coarse file.

RÄSP'A-TO-RY, *n.* A surgeon's rasp.

RÄSP'BER-RY (räz'ber-rÿ), *n.* [From *rasp*, so named from the roughness of the fruit.] The fruit of a species of bramble; also, the shrub itself.

RÄS'ÛRE (räzh'yÿr), *n.* [Lat. *rasura*, fr. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, to shave.] A scraping, or erasing; obliteration.

RÄT, *n.* [A.-S. *ræt*.] 1. A small well-known animal. 2. One who deserts his party or associates.

To smell a rat, to be suspicious.

— *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. 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.

RÄT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being

rated. 2. Liable or subjected to taxation.

RÄT'A-Fÿ'Ä (-fÿ'ä), *n.* [Malay. *arak*, arrack, and *tÿfia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A sweet spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries, apricots, peaches, &c.

RÄ-TÄN', *n.* See RATTAN.

RÄTCH, *n.* A ratchet. See RATCHET.

RÄTCH'ET, *n.* [Fr. *rochet*, it. *rochetto*, a spindle, fr. *rocca*, a distaff, Eng. *rock*.] A bar turning at one end 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; detent; pawl.

RÄTCH'ET-WHEEL, *n.* A circular wheel, having angular teeth, by which it may be moved forward, as by a lever and catch.

RÄTE, *n.* [Lat. *rata* (sc. *pars*), fr. *ratus*, reckoned.] 1. Fixed allowance. 2. Degree; standard; proportion. 3. A tax assessed by authority. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set a certain estimate on. 2. To settle the relative scale or rank of. 3. [Eng. *rate*, *v. t.*, to estimate. Cf. Sw. *rata*, to blame, despise.] To chide with vehemence; to scold. — *v. i.* 1. To have rank. 2. To make an estimate.

RÄTH, *a.* [A.-S. *hräth*, *hräð*, quick, hasty. Cf. READY.] Early. — *adv.* Early; betimes.

RÄTH'ER, *adv.* [A.-S. *radhër*, compar. of *radhe*, *rädhe*, quickly.] 1. More readily or willingly. 2. On the contrary. 3. Somewhat; moderately. 4. More properly.

RÄT'I-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of ratifying; state of being ratified.

RÄT'I-Fÿ'ER, *n.* One who ratifies.

RÄT'I-Fÿ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *ratus*, fixed by calculation, firm, and *facere*, to make.] To approve and sanction; to make valid.

RÄT'I-O (rä'shÿ-o or rä'sho), *n.* [Lat., fr. *veri*, *ratus*, to reckon, judge.] Relation of quantity or magnitude to another of the same kind.

SYN.— Proportion; rate; degree.

RÄT'I-ÖC'I-NÄTE (räsh'ÿ-), *v. i.* [Lat. *ratiocinari*, *-natus*, fr. *ratio*, reason.] To reason deductively; to offer reason.

RÄT'I-ÖC'I-NÄ'TION (räsh'ÿ-), *n.* Act or process of reasoning.

RÄT'ION (rä'shun), *n.* [From Lat. *ratio*, a reckoning, calculation.] A fixed allowance of provisions.

RÄT'ION-AL (räsh'un-äl), *a.* 1. Relating to the reason. 2. Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning. 3. Agreeable to reason; not absurd.

SYN.— Reasonable.— *Rational* has reference to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to *irrational*; as, a *rational* being, a *rational* state of mind, *rational* views, &c. In these cases the speculative reason is more particularly referred to. *Reasonable* has reference to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and denotes governed or directed by reason; as, *reasonable* desires, plans, &c.; a *reasonable* charge.

RÄT'ION-Ä'LE (räsh'un-ä'le), *n.*

[From Lat. *rationalis*, rational.] An explanation of the principles of some action, phenomenon, &c., or the principles themselves.

RÄT'ION-ÄL'ÏSM (räsh'un-), *n.* A system of opinions deduced from reason alone; an excessive reliance on reason.

RÄT'ION-ÄL'ÏST (räsh'un-), *n.* One who relies on his reason as the solo authority in matters of religion.

RÄT'ION-ÄL'ÏST'IC (räsh'un-), *a.* Belonging to, or in accordance with, rationalism.

RÄT'ION-ÄL'I-TY (räsh'un-), *n.* Quality of being rational; reasonableness.

RÄT'ION-ÄL-LY (räsh'un-), *adv.* In a rational manner; reasonably.

RÄT'LINE, *n.* A small line making the step of shrouds for ascending to the mast-heads.

RÄ-TOON', *n.* [Sp. *retoño*, *retoñar*, to sprout again, as a plant which has been cut, fr. Lat. *re*, again, and *tumidus*, swelling.] A sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut.

RÄTS'BÄNE, *n.* Poison for rats.

RÄT-TÄN', *n.* [Javanese *rottang*.] The stem of a plant growing in India, used for wicker-work, walking-sticks, and the like.

RÄT-TEEN', *n.* [Fr. *ratine*, *ratiner*, to friz, to nap cloth.] A thick woolen stuff folded or twilled.

RÄT'TLE (rä'ttl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Ger. *ratteln*, *räteln*.] To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated; to clatter. — *v. t.* To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds. — *n.* 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds. 2. Clamorous chiding. 3. An instrument with which a clattering sound is made.

RÄT'TLE-HÉAD'ED, *a.* Noisy; giddy.

RÄT'TLE-SNAKE, *n.* A poisonous snake having a rattle at the end of the tail.

RÄU'CLY-TY, *n.* [Lat. *raucitas*.] Hoarseness.

RÄU'COÛS, *a.* [Lat. *raucus*, for *ravicus*, fr. *ravus*, gray-yellow, hoarse.] Hoarse; Rattle-snake. harsh.

RÄV'ÄGE, *n.* [Fr. *ravage*, as if fr. a Lat. *rapagium*, from *rapere*, to carry off by force.] Violent ruin or destruction.

SYN.— Devastation; desolation; plunder; spoil; waste; ruin.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lay waste by force.

RÄV'A-GÉR, *n.* One who lays waste.

RÄVE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *rabere*, to rave, rage.] 1. To be delicious. 2. To rush like a madman.

RÄV'EL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] [O. D. *ravelen*.] 1. To take apart; to unsew or unknit. 2. To disentangle. 3. To entangle; to make intricate. — *v. i.* To be untwisted or disentangled.



RÄVE'LIN (räv'lin), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *re*, again, against, and *vallum*, a rampart, wall.] (*Fort.*) A detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.



Ravelin.

BB, ravelin; **A**, redoubt; **CC**, ditch; **E**, passage from fortress to ravelin.

RÄ'VEN (rä-vn), *n.* [**A**-S. *hráfen*, *hrefn*, allied to Skr. *kárvaca*.] A bird of a black color, allied to the crow. — *v. t. or i.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] [See *infra*, *n.*] 1. To obtain by violence. 2. To devour with great eagerness. — *n.* [Written also *ravín*, fr. *rapine*.] 1. Rapine; rapacity. 2. Prey; food obtained by violence.

RÄ'VEN-ING (räv'n-ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

RÄ'VEN-OÜS (räv'n-us), *a.* [From *raven*, prey, rapine.] 1. Hungry even to rage. 2. Eager for prey or gratification.

SYN. — Voracious; rapacious; greedy. **RÄ'VEN-OÜS-LY** (räv'n-ly), *adv.* In a ravenous manner.

RÄ-VENE' (rä-vén', 126), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *rapere*, to snatch away.] A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a stream; a gorge.

RÄVISH, *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] [Fr. *ravir*, Lat. *rapere*, to snatch or tear away.] 1. To seize and carry away by violence. 2. To carry away with joy or delight. 3. To commit rape on.

RÄVISH-ER, *n.* One who ravishes. **RÄVISH-MENT**, *n.* [See *RAVISH*.] Act of ravishing, or state of being ravished; rapture; rape.

RAW, *a.* [-**ER**; -**EST**.] [**A**-S. *hræaw*.] 1. Not cooked. 2. Unprepared for use; unfinished; hence, unpracticed; untried. 3. Untouched by art; unwrought. 4. Deprived of skin; galled. 5. Piercingly damp or cold. — *n.* A sore or galled place. [the bones.]

RAWBONED, *a.* Having little flesh on.

RAWHIDE, *n.* A riding-whip, of untanned leather twisted. [experience.]

RAWLY, *adv.* Unskillfully; without **RAWNESS**, *n.* State of being raw.

RAY, *n.* [Lat. *radius*, a beam or ray.] 1. One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common center. 2. A radiating part of a flower or plant. 3. One of the radiating bony spines of the fins of fishes. 4. [Lat. *raia*.] A genus of fishes including the skate, thornback, and torpedo. — *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To send forth, or shoot out.

RÄY'LESS, *a.* Destitute of light; dark. **RÄZE**, *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] [See *RÄSE*.] 1. To raise; to efface; to obliterate. 2. To lay level with the ground.

RA-ZEE', *n.* [From Fr. *raser*, to raze, to cut down ships.] An armed ship having her upper deck cut down. —

v. t. [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; to remove, to prune or abridge.

RÄZ'OR, *n.* [Lat. *rasorium*. See *RAZE*.] An instrument to remove the beard.

RÄZ'ÜRE (räzh'ür), *n.* [See *RASURE*.] Act of erasing; erasure.

RÄCH, *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] [**A**-S. *raccan*, *raccan*, to extend, stretch out, and *recian*, *reccan*, to extend.] 1. To extend, to stretch. 2. To pass to another; to hand over. 3. To obtain by stretching forth the hand.

4. To extend an action, effort, or influence to. 5. To stretch out as far as. 6. To get as far as. 7. To attain to; to gain. — *v. i.* 1. To stretch out the hand. 2. To be extended, &c., so as to touch, attain to, or be equal with something. — *n.* 1. Act of stretching; extension: power of reaching. 2. Extent of force or capacity. 3. Stretch; expanse; hence, influence; result. 4. An extended portion of land or water. 5. An artifice to obtain an advantage.

RÄ-ÄCT', *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To do over again. — *v. i.* 1. To resist by an opposite force. 2. To exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect.

RÄ-ÄCT'ION, *n.* 1. Any action in resisting other action or power. 2. Mutual action of chemical agents upon each other. 3. Depression or exhaustion consequent on over exertion. 4. Backward tendency from revolution or progress.

RÄ-ÄCT'ION-A-RY, *a.* For, or implying, reaction.

RÄ-ÄCT'IVE, *a.* Having power, or tending, to react.

RÄAD, *v. t.* [**READ**; **READING**.] [**A**-S. *rädan*, to read, declare.] 1. To go over, as words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self inaudibly; to peruse. 2. To know fully; to comprehend. 3. To learn by observation. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of reading. 2. To learn by reading. — *a.* Versed in books; learned.

RÄAD'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being read; worth reading.

RÄAD'ER, *n.* 1. One who reads. 2. A book containing exercises in reading. **RÄAD'ER-SHIP**, *n.* Office of reading prayers in a church.

RÄAD'I-LY, *adv.* 1. Quickly; promptly. 2. Cheerfully. [being ready.]

RÄAD'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of

SYN. — Facility; promptitude; knack; skill; dexterity. See *FACILITY*.

RÄADING, *n.* 1. Act of one who reads; perusal. 2. Study of books. 3. The way in which any thing reads.

RÄADING-RÖÖM, *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

RÄ-AD-JÜST', *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To put in order again.

RÄ-AD-MIS'SION (-mish'un), *n.* Act of admitting again, or state of being admitted again.

RÄ-AD-MIT', *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To admit again. [mittance.]

RÄ-AD-MIT'TANCE, *n.* A second ad-

READY, *a.* [-**ER**; -**EST**, 142.] [**A**-S. *räd*, *ræde*, *hrad*. Cf. *RATH*.] 1. Prepared; not behindhand or backward. 2. Prepared in mind or disposition. 3. Quick in action of any kind. 4. Not occasioning delay. 5. On the point; about.

SYN. — See *PROMPT*.

— *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to need no delay.

RE-AF-FIRM', *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To affirm a second time.

RE-Ä'GENT, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance used to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

REÄ'L, *a.* [L. Lat. *realis*, fr. Lat. *res*, a thing.] 1. Actually being or existing. 2. Not artificial or counterfeit. 3. Pertaining to things permanent or immovable, as lands and tenements.

SYN. — Actual. — *Real* represents a thing to be a substantive existence; as, a *real*, not imaginary occurrence. *Actual* refers to it as acted or performed; and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing *real*, we often say, "it *actually* exists," "it has *actually* been done."

REÄ'L-ISM, *n.* Tenets of the realists.

REÄ'L-IST, *n.* One who maintains that *generals*, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences.

REÄ'L-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the realists.

RE-ÄL'I-TY, *n.* 1. State or quality of being real; fact. 2. That which is real; an actual existence.

SYN. — Truth; fact; verity; certainty.

REÄ'L-IZ'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being realized.

REÄ'L-I-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of realizing, or state of being realized.

REÄ'L-IZE, *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] 1. To make real. 2. To cause to seem real. 3. To convert into real property. 4. To gain; to get.

SYN. — To accomplish; effect; complete; consummate.

— *v. i.* To receive property, especially in money. [actually.]

REÄ'L-LY, *adv.* With or in reality;

REALM, *n.* [O. Fr. *realme*, *realme*, fr. Lat. *regalis*, royal.] 1. A royal jurisdiction; kingdom. 2. Province; region; department.

REAM, *n.* [From Gr. *ἀριθμός*, a number, quantity.] A package of paper, consisting of twenty quires. — *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] [Ger. *räumen*, to clear away, fr. *raum*, room.] To enlarge or dress out, as a hole.

RE-ÄN'I-MÄTE, *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To infuse new life, vigor, or spirit into.

RE-ÄN-NEX', *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To annex again.

REÄP, *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] [**A**-S. *räpan*, to seize, reap.] 1. To cut with a sickle, as grain. 2. To gather; to receive as a reward, or result. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of reaping. 2. To receive the fruit of labor.

REÄPER, *n.* 1. One who reaps. 2. A machine for cutting grain.

RE-ÄP-PÄAR', *v. t.* [-**ED**; -**ING**.] To appear a second time.

RĒ-ĀP-PĒAR'ANĀE, *n.* A second appearance.

RĒ-ĀP-POINT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To appoint again. [Appointment.]

RĒ-ĀP-POINTMENT, *n.* A second REAR, *n.* [Lat. *retro*, behind, backward.] Back or hindmost part; part of an army or fleet which comes last. — *a.* Hindmost. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A. S. *ræran*, to raise, rear, allied to *rāsian*, to raise.] To bring up or to raise to maturity, as young. — *v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse.

RĒAR-ĀD'MI-RAL, *n.* An officer next in rank after the vice-admiral.

RĒAR-GUARD (72), *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

RĒAR-RANK, *n.* Hindmost rank of a body of troops.

RĒAR-WARD, *n.* 1. The rear-guard. 2. Hind or latter part; end.

RĒ-ĀS-ĀEND', *v. i.* To mount again.

RĒA'ṢON (rē'zn), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, Lat. *ratio*, fr. *rerī*, *ratus*, to reckon, think.] 1. A thought or consideration, as bearing on a determination or an opinion. 2. Faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the inferior animals. 3. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; propriety; justice; order. 4. Laws by which the universe is supposed to be constructed and governed. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To exercise the rational faculty. 2. To debate. **SYN.** — To discuss; argue; examine. — *v. t. i.* To examine by arguments. 2. To persuade by reasoning.

RĒA'ṢON-A-BLE (rē'zn-a-ā), *a.* 1. Having the faculty of reason. 2. Governed by, or agreeable to, reason. 3. Within due limits. 4. Considerable. **SYN.** — See RATIONAL.

RĒA'ṢON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Agreeableness to reason; moderation.

RĒA'ṢON-A-BLY, *adv.* In consistency with reason; moderately.

RĒA'ṢON-ER, *n.* One who reasons.

RĒA'ṢON-ING, *n.* Act or process of deriving conclusions from premises.

RĒ-ĀS-SĒM'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To assemble or collect again.

RĒ-ĀS-SĒRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To assert again.

RĒ-ĀS-SĒRT'ION, *n.* A second assertion of the same thing.

RĒ-ĀS-SĒGN' ('sīn'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To assign or transfer back.

RĒ-ĀS-SĒR'ANCE ('sūr'āns), *n.* Assurance or confirmation repeated.

RĒ-ĀS-SĒRE' ('sē-shē'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To assure anew; to free from fear. [baptize a second time.]

RĒBAP-TĪZE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To REBATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *rebattre*; *re*, again, against, and *battre*, to beat.] 1. To blunt. 2. To make a discount from for prompt payment. 3. To rebate. [See RABBIT.] — *n.* A rabbit.

RĒBATEMENT, *n.* 1. Diminution. 2. Deduction of interest, or any sum, &c., on account of prompt payment.

RĒB'EC, *n.* [From Ar. *rabāb*, a musical instrument of a round form.] A kind of violin formerly used.

RĒB'EL, *n.* [See REBEL, *v. i.*] One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance. **SYN.** — Insurgent — *insurgent* marks an early, and *rebel* a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them. — *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.

RĒ-BĒL', *v. i.* [-LED; -LING.] [Lat. *rebellare*, to make war again.] To revolt; to take up arms against the government.

RĒ-BĒL'ION, *n.* [Lat. *rebellio*. See *supra*.] Act of rebelling; open resistance to lawful authority. **SYN.** — See INSURRECTION.

RĒ-BĒL'IOUS (-yus), *a.* Engaged in, or marked by, rebellion.

RĒ-BĒL'IOUS-LY (-yus-), *adv.* In a rebellious manner.

RĒ-BOUND', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To spring back; to start back; to be reverberated. — *v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate. — *n.* Act of flying back on collision with another body.

RĒ-BUFF', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *re* and *buff*.] To beat back; to check; to repel violently. — *n. i.* A beating back; sudden resistance. 2. Sudden check.

RĒ-BULD' ('bīld'), *v. t.* [-BUILT; -ING.] To build or construct anew.

RĒ-BŪK'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of rebuke.

RĒ-BŪKE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *rebouquer*, to enfeeble, diminish, *bouquer*, to grumble, partly fr. *bouque*, mouth, and partly fr. *icel*, *bucks*, to subdue.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof. **SYN.** — See ADMONISH. — *n.* A direct and pointed reproof; reprimand; punishment.

RĒ-BŪK'ER, *n.* One who rebukes.

RĒBUS, *n.*; *pl.* REBUS-ES. [From Lat. *rebus*, by things.] Enigmatical representation of words by figures.

RĒ-BŪT', *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [See BUTT.] 1. To repel by force. 2. To oppose by argument.

RĒ-BŪT'TER, *n.* Answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surjoinder.

RĒ-CĀL'CI-TRANT, *a.* Showing repugnance or opposition.

RĒ-CĀL'CI-TRĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *recalcitrare*, -*tratum*; *re* and *calcitrare*, to kick.] To kick against any thing; hence, to express repugnance.

RĒ-CĀL'CI-TRĀ'TION, *n.* A kicking back; repugnance.

RĒ-CALL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To call back; to summon to return. 2. To revoke; to annul. 3. To call to mind; to recollect. — *n.* A calling back; revocation.

RĒ-CĀNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *recantare*; *re*, again, back, and *cantare*, to sing, sound.] To contradict, as a former declaration; to take back. **SYN.** — To renounce. — To renounce is to abandon an opinion or doctrine; to

recant is formally and distinctly to disavow it as a serious error. It of course implies that we adopt the opposing truth. — *v. i.* To revoke a declaration.

RĒ-CĀNT'A'TION, *n.* Act of recanting; retraction.

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *recapitulare*, -*latum*, and *capitulum*, a small head, a section.] To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of.

SYN. — To reiterate; repeat; rehearse.

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀ'TION, *n.* Summary.

RĒ-CA-PĪT'U-LĀ-TORY (50), *a.* Containing recapitulation. [prisal.]

RĒ-CĀPT'URE (53), *n.* 1. Act of retaking. 2. A prize retaken. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To retake; especially, to retake a prize which had been previously taken.

RĒ-CĀST', *v. t.* [-CAST; -CASTING.] 1. To throw again. 2. To throw into a new form or shape. 3. To compute a second time.

RĒ-ĀEDE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *recedere*; *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to go.] To move back; to retreat. — *v. t.* To cede back; to yield to a former possessor.

RĒ-ĀEPT' ('seet'), *n.* [Lat. *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive.] 1. Act of receiving; reception. 2. Power of receiving; capacity. 3. Place of receiving. 4. A receipt. 5. A written acknowledgment of payment. 6. That which is received. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give a receipt for. — *v. i.* To give a receipt. [received.]

RĒ-ĀEIV'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being RE-ĀEIVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *recevoir*, Lat. *recipere*, from *re*, again, and *capere*, to take, seize.] 1. To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, or paid, &c. 2. To gain the knowledge of. 3. To give admittance to, in an official capacity. 4. To hold; to contain. **SYN.** — To accept. — To receive describes simply the act of taking; to accept, the taking cordially or for the purpose for which a thing is offered. A lady may receive the proposal of a suitor without accepting his suit.

RĒ-ĀEIV'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, receives in any manner.

RĒ-ĀEIV'EN-CE, *n.* Quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

RĒ-ĀEIV'EN-SION, *n.* [Lat. *recensio*, from *re*, again, and *censere*, to value.] 1. Critical review; examination; enumeration. 2. A text established by critical revision.

RĒ-ĀEIV'EN-T, *a.* [Lat. *recentis*.] 1. Of late origin or occurrence. 2. (Geol.) Of a date subsequent to the creation of man.

RĒ-ĀEIV'EN-T-LY, *adv.* Newly; lately.

RĒ-ĀEIV'EN-T-NESS, *n.* Lateness of origin or occurrence.

RĒ-ĀEIV'EN-TACLE (113), *n.* [Lat. *receptaculum*; *re*, again, back, and *capere*, to receive.] 1. A receiver, or holder; a reservoir. 2. Apex of the flower-stalk from which the organs of the flower grow.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĒQUĒ, FĒRM; SŌN,

REĀEP-TĀĀU-LAR (110), *a.* Relating to the receptacle, or growing on it.
 REĀĒPTI-BĒL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being receptive; capacity of receiving.
 REĀĒPTĪON, *n.* [Lat. *receptio*, from *recipere*, *receptum*.] 1. Act of receiving. 2. State of being received. 3. Manner of receiving for entertainment; hence, an occasion of receiving guests. 4. Admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.

REĀĒPTĪVE, *a.* Able or inclined to take in, hold, or contain.

REĀĒSS, *n.* [Lat. *recessus*. See REĀĒDE.] 1. A withdrawing or retiring. 2. State of being withdrawn; seclusion. 3. Suspension of business; intermission. 4. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall.

REĀĒSSĪON (-sĒsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recessio*. See REĀĒDE.] Act of receding or withdrawing. [in return.]

REĀĀHĀĒGE, *v. t.* To charge anew or REĀĀHĀĒTER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To charter again; * to grant another charter to.

REĀĀĒHĒ (rĒh-shĀr'shĀ'), *a.* [Fr.] Sought out with care; hence, of studied elegance. [and time.]

REĀĀĒĒSE, *v. t.* To choose a sec-

REĀĀĒPE, *n.*; *pl.* REĀĀĒPEĒ. [Lat. imper. of *recipere*, to receive.] A prescription for making some combination. [of being recipient.]

REĀĀĒENĀY, *n.* State or quality

REĀĀĒENT, *v. t.* [Lat. *recipiens*, *entis*, receiving.] Receiving. — *n.* A receiver.

REĀĀĒCAL, *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus*.]

1. Recurring in vicissitude. 2. Done by each to the other. 3. Mutually interchangeable.

SYN. — Mutual. — The distinctive idea of *mutual* is, that the parties unite by interchange in the same act; as, a *mutual* covenant, *mutual* affection, &c. The distinctive idea 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. The ebbing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action is *reciprocal*, but not *mutual*.

— *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal. 2. The quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

REĀĀRO-CAL-LY, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably.

REĀĀRO-CĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reciprocate*, *-atum*. See REĀĀROCAL.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. — *v. t.* To give and return mutually.

REĀĀRO-CĀTION, *n.* Act of reciprocating; interchange of acts.

REĀĀPROĀITY, *n.* 1. Mutual action and reaction. 2. Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights.

REĀĀSION (-sĒzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *recisio*, from *recidere*, to cut off.] Act of cutting off.

REĀĀTĀL, *n.* 1. Repetition of the words of another, or of a writing. 2. Narration. 3. That which is recited; a story.

SYN. — Account; rehearsal; recita-

tion; description; detail; narrative. See ACCOUNT.

REĀĀTĀTION, *n.* Act of reciting; rehearsal.

REĀĀTĀTĪVE, *n.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation.

REĀĀTE, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *recitare*, from *re*, again, and *citare*, to call, to cite.] 1. To repeat, as something already prepared or committed to memory. 2. To tell over; to go over in particulars.

REĀĀ, *v. i.* [A.-S. *rĕcan*, to care for.] To take heed; to care.

REĀĀLESS, *a.* Rashly or indifferently negligent.

REĀĀLESS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being reckless; heedlessness.

REĀĀON (rĒk'un), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *reccan*, *reccian*.] 1. To make or render account of. 2. To count as in number, rank, or series. — *v. i.*

1. To go through with a calculation. 2. To make up accounts. 3. To think; to suppose. [Prov. and vulgar.] See GUESS and CALCULATE.

REĀĀON-ER, *n.* One who reckons.

REĀĀON-ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who reckons; calculation; — *in specific uses*, adjustment of claims and accounts; hence, exaction of penalty incurred. 2. Charges made by a host. 3. Esteem; estimation. 4. A calculation of the ship's position from observations recorded in the log-book.

REĀĀIM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reclamare*; *re*, again, back, and *clamare*, to call.] 1. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state. 2. To reduce to a desired state. 3. To demand as a right the return of.

SYN. — To reform; to recover; to restore; amend; correct.

REĀĀIM'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being reclaimed.

REĀĀIM'ANT, *n.* One who makes reclamation.

REĀĀMĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *reclamatio*.] 1. Recovery. 2. Demand of something to be restored.

REĀĀNĀTE, *a.* Reclined, or bent downward, as a leaf.

REĀĀNĀTION, *n.* Act of leaning.

REĀĀNE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reclinare*; *re*, again, back, and *clinare*, to lean, incline.] To lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise. — *v. i.* To rest or repose. [again.]

REĀĀŒSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To close

REĀĀUSE, *a.* [Lat. *reclusus*, fr. *recludere*, to uncloset, open, but with a signification directly opposite.] Sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary. — *n.* One who lives in seclusion; a religious devotee.

REĀĀUSE-LY, *adv.* In retirement.

REĀĀUSE/NESS, } *n.* Retirement; se-

REĀĀUSĪON, } clusion from society. [from society.]

REĀĀUSĪVE, *a.* Affording retirement

REĀĀUSĪTION (-nĒsh'un), *n.* Act of recognizing, or state of being rec-

ognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal.

REĀĀŒŒZ-ABLE, or REĀĀŒŒNIZ-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being recognized.

REĀĀŒŒNIZĀNĒE (re-kŒg'nĒ-zans or re-kŒn'Ē-zans), *n.* [See *infra*, and cf. COGNIZANCE.] 1. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal. 2. (Law.) An obligation of record, with compulsion to do some particular act.

Œ Among lawyers, the *g* in this and the related words (except *recognize*) is usually silent.

REĀĀŒŒZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *recognoscere*; *re*, again, and *cognoscere*, to know.] 1. To know again; to recall knowledge of. 2. To avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows.

SYN. — See ACKNOWLEDGE.

REĀĀŒŒZEE' (-kŒg'- or -kŒn'-), *n.* One to whom a recognition is made.

REĀĀŒŒZŒR' (or -kŒn'-), *n.* One who enters into a recognition.

REĀĀŒL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *re*, again, back, and *culus*, the posterior.] 1. To start, roll, bound, or fall back. 2. To draw back as from any thing repugnant or alarming; to shrink. — *n.* 1. A starting or falling back. 2. Reaction of fire-arms when discharged. [anew.]

REĀĀŒN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To coin

REĀĀŒLECT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *re*, and *collect*.] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind.

REĀĀŒLECT, *v. t.* To collect again.

REĀĀŒLECTĪON, *n.* 1. Act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory. 2. Power of recalling ideas to the mind, or period within which things can be recollected; remembrance. 3. That which is recollecting; reminiscence.

SYN. — Remembrance. — *Recollection* differs from *remembrance*, as it is the consequence of volition, or an effort of the mind to recall ideas; whereas *remembrance* implies no such volition. See MEMORY.

REĀĀŒNĒCE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To begin anew.

REĀĀŒMĒND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To commend to the favorable notice of another. 2. To make acceptable. 3. To advise, as an action, measure, or the like.

REĀĀŒMĒND'ABLE, *a.* Worthy of recommendation or praise.

REĀĀŒMĒNDĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of recommending. 2. That which commends to favor.

REĀĀŒMĒNDĀTŒRY (Œ), *a.* Serving to recommend. [commit again.]

REĀĀŒMĒT, *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To

REĀĀŒMĒTMENT, } *n.* A renewed

REĀĀŒMĒTĀL, } commitment.

REĀĀŒPĒNSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *recompensare*; *re*, again, and *compensare*, to compensate.] 1. To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, &c. 2. To pay for. — *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered.

RÉC'ON-ÇIL/A-BLE (110), *a.* Capable of being reconciled.
RÉC'ON-ÇILE' (110), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reconciliare*; *re*, again, back, and *conciliare*, to bring together.] 1. To conciliate anew. 2. To bring to acquiescence. 3. To make consistent or congruous. 4. To adjust; to settle.
RÉC'ON-ÇILEMENT (110), *n.* Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled. [ciles.]
RÉC'ON-ÇIL'ER, *n.* One who reconciles.
RÉC'ON-ÇIL/I-ÀTION, *n.* Act of reconciling, or state of being reconciled; restoration to harmony.
RÉC'ON-ÇIL/I-A-TO-RY (50), *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.
RÉC'ON-DITE, or **RE-CÓN'DITE**, *a.* [Lat. *reconditus*, *p. p.* of *recondere*, to lay up, to conceal, from *re*, again, and *condere*, to bring together.] 1. Hidden from the view or intellect. 2. Dealing in things abstruse.
RE-CÓN'NAIS-SANCE, } *n.* [Fr.]
RE-CÓN'NOIS-SANCE, } Examination of a tract of country, either in warlike movements or for carrying on public works.
RÉC'ON-NOI'TER, } *v. t.* [Fr. *recon-*
RÉC'ON-NOI'TRE, } *noître*, *recon-*
noître. See **RECOGNIZE**.] To examine by the eye; to survey with a view to military or engineering operations.
RÉ-CÓN'QUER (-kõnk'er), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To recover by conquest.
RÉ-CÓN-SID'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To consider again; to review.
RÉ-CÓN-SID'ER-ÀTION, *n.* Act of reconsidering, or state of being reconsidered.
RÉ-CÓN-STRÛCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To construct again.
RÉ-CÓN-STRÛCTION, *n.* Act of constructing again.
RÉ-CÓN-VEY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convey back or to the former place.
RÉ-CÓN-VEY'ANÇE, *n.* Act of reconveying.
RE-CÓRD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *recordari*, to remember; *re*, again, back, and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, printing, or the like.
RÉC'ORD, *n.* A register; an authentic copy or account, entered in a book for preservation.
RE-CÓRD'ER, *n.* 1. One who records. 2. Chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs. [corder.]
RE-CÓRD'ER-SHIP, *n.* Office of a recorder.
RE-CÓUNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *recompter*, to relate again or over again. See **COUNT**, *v.*] To relate in detail; to narrate the particulars of.
RE-CÓURSE, *n.* [Lat. *recursum*, *recurrere*, to run back.] 1. Return. 2. Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, or need, &c.; resort.
RE-CÓV'ER (-kûv'er), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *recovier*. Lat. *recuperare*; *re*, back, and *capere*, to take.] 1. To get or obtain again. 2. To repair the loss or injury of. 3. To bring back to life or health. 4. (*Law.*) To

gain as a compensation. — *v. i.* 1. To regain health after sickness. 2. (*Law.*) To succeed in a lawsuit.
RE-CÓV'ER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being recovered or restored.
RE-CÓV'ER-Y (-kûv'er-), *n.* 1. Act of recovering. 2. Restoration from sickness, misfortune, or the like. 3. The obtaining of a right to something by a judgment of court.
SYN. — Restoration. — *Recover* is active, *restoration* is passive. I must myself be instrumental in the recovery of my property that is stolen; not so in *restoration*, for which I am wholly indebted to the act of another.
RÉC'RE-AN-ÇY, *n.* Quality of being recreant.
RÉC'RE-ANT, *a.* [Norm. & O. Fr. *recreant*, cowardly, fr. Lat. *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to be of opinion; hence, orig. to disavow one's opinion.] 1. Cowardly; craven. 2. Apostate; false. — *n.* A mean-spirited cowardly wretch.
RÉC'RE-ÀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *recreare*, -atum; *re*, again, and *creare*, to create.] To give fresh life to; to revive; especially to refresh from weariness. [anew.]
RÉC'RE-ÀTE', *v. t.* To create or form
RÉC'RE-ÀTION, *n.* Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil.
RÉC'RE-ÀTION, *n.* A forming anew.
RÉC'RE-ÀTIVE, *a.* Tending to recreate or refresh; diverting.
RÉC'RE-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *recrementum*; *re*, again, and *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross.
RÉC'RE-MÉN'T'AL, *a.* Consisting of separated superfluous matter; drossy.
RE-CRÍM'I-NÀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *re*, again, and *criminari*, to accuse of a crime.] To return one accusation with another.
RE-CRÍM'I-NÀTION, *n.* Return of one accusation with another.
RE-CRÍM'I-NÀTIVE, } *a.* Retorting
RE-CRÍM'I-NA-TO-RY, } accusation; recriminatory.
RE-CRÛIT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *recruter*, fr. *recroître*, *p. p.* *recrû*, to grow again.] 1. To repair by fresh supplies. 2. To renew in strength or health; to re-invigorate. — *v. i.* To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; esp. to gain new supplies of men for military or other service. — *n.* 1. Supply of any thing wasted. 2. A newly-enlisted soldier.
RE-CRÛIT'MENT, *n.* Act or business of recruiting.
RÉC'T'AN-GLÉ, *n.* [Lat. *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.] A right-angled parallelogram.
RET-ÀN'GU-LAR, *a.* Right-angled.
RÉC'T'I-FI-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being rectified.
RÉC'T'I-FI-CÀTION, *n.* 1. Act or operation of rectifying. 2. Process of

refining any substance by repeated distillation. [which, rectifies.]
RÉC'T'I-FY, *n.* One who, or that
RÉC'T'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [L. Lat. *rectificare*, fr. Lat. *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To make straight or right. 2. To refine by repeated distillation or sublimation.
SYN. — See **AMEND**.
RÉC'TI-LIN'E-AL, } *a.* [Lat. *rectus*,
RÉC'TI-LIN'E-AR, } right, and *linca*,
line.] Consisting of a right line, or of right lines.
RÉC'TI-TÛDO (80), *n.* [Lat. *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, straight.] Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness.
SYN. — Justice; integrity.
RÉC'TOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to rule.] 1. (*Episcopal Church.*) A clergyman who has the charge of a parish. 2. Head of a public school, or of a convent.
RÉC'TOR-ATE (45), *n.* Office or station of a rector.
RE-CÓ'RRI-AL (89), *a.* Pertaining to government, or to a rector. [rector.]
RÉC'TOR-SHIP, *n.* Office or rank of a rector.
RÉC'TO-RY, *n.* 1. A parish church, parsonage, or living, with all its rights, tithes, &c. 2. A rector's mansion.
RÉC'TUM, *n.* [Lat. (*sc. intestinum*), fr. *rectus*, straight, as it was formerly thought to be so.] Terminal part of the large intestines.
RE-CÛM'BENCE, *n.* State of being recumbent; repose; rest.
RE-CÛM'BEN-ÇY, *n.* Recumbence.
RE-CÛM'BENT, *a.* [Lat. *recumbens*, *p. pr.* of *recumbere*, fr. *re*, back, and *cumbere*, to lie down.] 1. Learing; reclining. 2. Inactive.
RE-CÛP'ER-ATE, *v. i.* [Lat. *recuperare*, -atum. See **RECOVER**.] To recover health.
RE-CÛP'ER-A-TIVE, } *a.* Tending to
RE-CÛP'ER-A-TO-RY, } or pertaining to, recovery.
RE-CÛR', *v. i.* [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *recurrere*; *re*, again, back, and *currere*, to run.] 1. To return again or repeatedly. 2. To occur at a stated interval. 3. To have recourse.
RE-CÛR'RENÇE, } *n.* Act of recur-
RE-CÛR-RÉN-ÇY, } ring; return.
RE-CÛR'RENT, *a.* Recurring.
RE-CÛR'VÀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *recurvare*, -atum, from *re*, again, back, and *curvare*, to bend.] To bend or curve back. [outward.]
RE-CÛR'VATE, *a.* Bent backward or
RE-CÛR-VÀTION, *n.* A bending or flexure backward.
RE-CÛRVE', *v. t.* To bend back.
RE-CÛR'VI-TY, *n.* Recurvation.
RE-CÛR'VOÛS, *a.* [Lat. *recurvus*; *re*, again, back, and *curvus*, bent, curved.] Bent backward.
RE-CÛ'SANT, *a.* [Lat. *recusans*, refusing.] (*Eng. Hist.*) Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king, or to conform to the established rites of the church. — *n.* 1. One who refuses to acknowledge the suprem-

acy of the king in matters of religion. 2. A non-conformist.

RED, *a.* [-DER; -DEST.] [A.-S. *read*, *red*.] Of the color of blood, or of a tint resembling blood.—*n.* Color of blood, or a tint resembling this.

RED-DIC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *redigere*, *re-ductum*; *re*, again, back, and *agere*, to put in motion.] 1. The act of digesting, as literary or scientific materials. 2. A digest.

RED-DĀN, *n.* [Fr., for O. Fr. *redn*, a double notching, from Lat. *re*, again, back, and *dens*, a tooth.]



Redans.

(*Fort.*) A work having two faces, that form a salient angle toward the enemy.

RED-BRĒAST, *n.* A bird; the robin.

RED'DEN, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become red; to blush.

RED'DISH, *a.* Moderately red.

RED'DISH-NESS, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

RED-DŪTION (-dish'un), *n.* [Lat. *red-ditio*; *reddere*, to give back.] Resignation; surrender.

RED-DEEM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *redimere*; *re*, again, back, and *emere*, to buy.] 1. To purchase back; to repurchase. 2. To ransom from bondage, by paying an equivalent. 3. To deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties. 4. To fulfill, as a promise. [ing redeemed.]

RED-DEEM'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being redeemed. *n.* One who redeems; esp. the Savior, JESUS CHRIST.

RED-DE-LĪV'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deliver back or again.

RED-DE-LĪV'ER-Y, *n.* A second delivery or liberation.

RED-DĒMPTION (84), *n.* [Lat. *redemptio*. See REDEEM.] Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; *specifically*, (*a.*) Liberation of an estate from a mortgage. (*b.*) (*Com.*) Repurchase of notes, or other evidences of debt. (*c.*) Deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and its penalties. [deems himself.]

RED-DĒMPTION-ER, *n.* One who redeems. *a.* Serving or tending to redeem.

RED-DĒM-TO-RY, (*a.*) tending to redeem.

RED-GŪM, *n.* An eruption of red pimples in early infancy.

RED-HŌT, *n.* Red with heat.

RED-DĪN'TE-GRĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *redintegrare*, -*gratum*; *re*, again, and *integrare*, to make whole.] To make whole again; to renew.

RED-DĪN'TE-GRĀTION, *n.* Restoration to a whole or sound state.

RED-LĒAD, *n.* A preparation of lead of a fine red color.

RED'NESS, *n.* Quality of being red.

RED-O-LĒNCE, (*n.*) Quality of being red. *a.* Redolent; sweetness of scent.

RED-O-LĒNT, *a.* [Lat. *redolens*.] Diffusing fragrance; odorous.

RE-DOUB'TE (-dūb'l), *v. t.* [-ED;

-ING.] To double again or repeatedly; to multiply.—*v. i.* To become repeatedly increased.

RE-DOUBT' (re-dout'), *n.* [L. Lat. *re-ductus*, lit. a retreat, fr. Lat. *reducere*, to lead or draw back.] (*Fort.*) An inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles.

RE-DOUBT'A-BLE (-dout'), *a.* [Lat. *re*, again, and *ubitare*, to doubt.] Formidable; hence, valiant.

RE-DOUND', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *redundare*; *re*, again, back, and *undare*, to rise in waves.] 1. To roll back as a wave. 2. To come back as a consequence. 3. To be in excess.

RED'ŌW-Ā, *n.* A slow and graceful kind of dance.

RE-DRĒSS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set right, as a wrong; to remedy. 2. To make amends to.—*n.* Deliverance fr. wrong, injury, or oppression.

RE-DRĒSS'IVE, *a.* Giving redress.

RED'SHŌRT, *a.* Brittle when hot.

RED'TŌP, *n.* A kind of grass.

RED-DŪCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reducere*; *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To bring to a state or condition specified; to convert. 2. To bring to an inferior state, as to size, rank, value, &c. 3. To bring into subjection. 4. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, &c.

RE-DŪC'ER, *n.* One who reduces.

RE-DŪC'I-BLE, *a.* Capable of being reduced.

RE-DŪC'ION, *n.* [Lat. *reductio*. See REDUCE.] 1. Act of reducing, or state of being reduced; conversion to a given state; conquest. 2. The changing of numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value. [of reducing.]

RE-DŪC'TIVE, *a.* Having the power

RE-DŪN'DANCE, (*n.*) 1. Superfluity;

RE-DŪN'DAN-CY, (*n.*) superabundance.

2. Any thing superfluous.

RE-DŪN'DANT, *a.* [Lat. *redundans*. See REDOUND.] 1. Exceeding what is natural or necessary. 2. Using more words than are necessary.

RE-DŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* To redouble.

RE-DŪ'PLI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of doubling, or state of being doubled.

RE-ĒCHO, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To echo back; to reverberate again.

REED, *n.* [A.-S. *hrēd*, *reod*.] 1. One of a family of plants, with hollow, jointed stems. 2. A rustic musical pipe. 3. An arrow. 4. A thin piece of metal, the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, &c. 5. (*Waving*.) A frame through which the warp-threads pass.

REED'EN (reed'n), *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.

REEDY, *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds. 2. Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thick.

REEF, *n.* 1. [*D. reef*; *rif*; A.-S. *reaf*, a garment, clothing.] A portion of a sail which is rolled up to contract the sail. 2. [*Ice. rif*, prob. allied to *rib*.] A chain of rocks at or near the surface of water.—*v. t.* [-ED;

-ING.] To contract, as a sail, by rolling or folding.

REEK, *n.* [A.-S. *recc*, *recc*.] Vapor; steam; smoke.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To emit vapor; to steam; to smoke.

REEKY, *a.* Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky.

REEL, *n.* [A.-S. *hrēd*, *reol*. Cf. ROLL.] 1. A frame on which yarn, thread, &c., are wound. 2. A lively whirling dance.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To wind upon a reel.—*v. i.* To vacillate in walking; to stagger.

RE-É-LĒCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To elect again.

RE-É-LĒCTION, *n.* Election a second time, or repeated election.

RE-ÉL'I-GI-BLE, *a.* Capable of being re-elected.

RE-ÉM-BĀRK', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To embark again.

REEMING, *n.* [*Cf.* REAM, *v. t.*] The opening of the seams of vessels, for calking.

RE-ÉN-ĀCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To enact again. [of a law.]

RE-ÉN-ĀCT'MENT, *n.* The renewal

RE-ÉN-FŌRCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support.—*n.* Part of a gun near the breech.

RE-ÉN-FŌRCE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of re-enforcing. 2. That which re-enforces; additional force.

RE-ÉN-GĀGE', *v. i.* To engage again or anew.

RE-ÉN-LĪST', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To enlist again.

RE-ĒN'TER, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To enter again or anew. [again.]

RE-ĒN'TRANCE, *n.* Act of entering

RE-ÉS-TĀBLĪSH, *v. t.* To establish anew; to fix or confirm again.

RE-ÉS-TĀBLĪSH-MENT, *n.* Act of establishing again; renewed confirmation.

REEVE, *v. t.* [ROVE; REEVING. Cf. REEF, *n.*] To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, &c.

RE-ÉX-ĀMĪ-NĀTION, *n.* A repeated examination.

RE-ÉX-ĀM'INE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To examine anew.

RE-ÉX-PŌRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To export again.

RE-FĀSHION (-fāsh'un), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fashion a second time.

RE-FĒCTION, *n.* [Lat. *refectio*, from *reficere*, -*fectum*, fr. *re*, again, and *facere*, to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a lunch.

RE-FĒC'TIVE, *a.* That which refreshes; refreshment. [ment.]

RE-FĒC'TO-RY, *n.* A room for refreshment.

RE-FĒR' (14), *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *referre*; *re*, again, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. To carry or send back. 2. To pass over to another authority for decision. 3. To assign to as a class, cause, motive, or reason.—*v. i.* 1. To have recourse. 2. To have relation. 3. To direct attention.

RE-FĒR-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being referred; ascribable.

REF'ER-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing, esp. a matter in dispute, is referred.

SYN. — See JUDGE.

REF'ER-ENCE, *n.* 1. Act of referring, or state of being referred. 2. Respect; heed. 3. Allusion; intimation. 4. One of whom inquiries can be made in regard to another. 5. A passage referred to.

RE-FER'RIBLE *a.* Admitting of being referred; referable.

RE-FINE', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To free from impurities; to make or become pure.

SYN. — To purify; clarify; defecate.

RE-FIN'E-D-LY, *adv.* In a refined manner.

RE-FIN'EMENT, *n.* 1. Act of refining, or state of being refined. 2. High culture; elegance. 3. An over-nicety; an affected subtlety.

RE-FIN'ER, *n.* One who refines.

RE-FIN'ER-Y, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, &c.

RE-FIT', *v. t. or i.* [-TED; -ING.] To fit or prepare again; to repair.

RE-FLÉCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reflectere, reflexum*; *re*, again, back, and *flectere*, to bend.] 1. To cause to return after striking upon any surface. 2. To give back an image of. — *v. i.* 1. To throw back light or heat, &c. 2. To rebound as from a surface. 3. To attend earnestly to what passes within the mind. 4. To cast reproach.

RE-FLÉC'TION, *n.* [Written also *reflexion*.] [Lat. *reflexio*. See REFLECT.] 1. Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected. 2. Capacity for judging rationally, esp. in view of a moral rule or standard. 3. That which is produced by reflection; especially thoughts suggested by truth. 4. Censure; reproach cast.

RE-FLÉCT'IVE, *a.* 1. Throwing back images. 2. Capable of exercising thought.

RE-FLÉCT'OR, *n.* 1. One who reflects. 2. A polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, &c.

RE-FLEX, *a.* [See REFLECT.] 1. Directed back; retroactive. 2. Produced in reaction, resistance, or return. 3. (*Bot.*) Bent back; reflected. 4. (*Physiol.*) Produced by stimulus without the necessary intervention of consciousness.

RE-FLEX-I-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being reflexible. [reflected.]

RE-FLEX'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being

RE-FLEX'IVE, *a.* Bending or turned backward; reflective.

REF'LU-ENCE, { *a.* [From *refluent*.]

REF'LU-EN-CY, } A flowing back.

REF'LU-ENT, *a.* [Lat. *refluens*, flowing back.] Flowing back; ebbing.

REF'LUX (126), *n.* A flowing back, as of a fluid; ebb.

RE-FORM', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reformare*; *re*, again, and *formare*, to form.] 1. To form or shape anew. 2. To restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good.

SYN. — See AMEND.

— *v. i.* To return to a good state; to be amended. — *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved.

SYN. — Reformation; amendment; correction. See REFORMATION.

RÉ-FÔRM', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form anew or a second time.

RÉ-FOR-MÁ'TION, *n.* Act of reforming, or state of being reformed; change from worse to better.

SYN. — Reform. — Reformation is a more thorough and comprehensive change than *reform*. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting.

RÉ-FOR-MÁ'TION, *n.* Act of forming anew. [reformatory.]

RE-FORM'A-TIVE, *a.* Forming again;

RE-FORM-A-TO-RY (50), *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

RE-FORM'ER, *n.* One who effects a reformation.

RE-FORM'IST, *n.* One who is of the reformed religion.

RE-FRÁCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *refringere, refractum*; *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break.] To cause to deviate from a direct course, as light.

RE-FRÁC'TION, *n.* 1. Act of refracting, or state of being refracted. 2. Change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like.

RE-FRÁCT'IVE, *a.* Serving or having power to refract.

RE-FRÁCT'O-RI-NESS, *n.* 1. Perverse or sullen obstinacy. 2. Difficulty of fusion; — said of metals.

RE-FRÁCT'O-RY, *a.* [Lat. *refractorius*. See REFRACT.] 1. Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience. 2. Difficult of fusion, as metals.

RÉ-FRA-GA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *refragari*, to oppose, to resist.] Capable of being refuted.

RE-FRÁIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. *refrangere*; Lat. *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break.] To keep from action or within prescribed bounds.

SYN. — To forbear; abstain. — *n.* The burden of a song.

RE-FRÁN'GI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* Disposition of rays of light to be refracted.

RE-FRÁN'GI-BLE, *a.* [See REFRACT.] Capable of being refracted, as light.

RE-FRÉSH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to.

RE-FRÉSH'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed. 2. That which refreshes; esp. food.

RE-FRIG'ER-ANT, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat. — *n.* That which abates heat.

RE-FRÍG'ER-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *refrigerare, -atum*, fr. *re*, again, and *frigus, frigoris*, coolness.] To cool; to refresh.

RE-FRÍG'ER-ÁTION, *n.* Act of cooling; state of being cooled.

RE-FRÍG'ER-A-TIVE, *a.* Cooling; allaying heat; refrigerant. — *n.* A cooling medicine.

RE-FRÍG'ER-ÁTOR, *n.* 1. A box for keeping articles cool by means of ice.

2. An apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still, &c.

REF'UGE, *n.* [Lat. *refugium*, fr. *refugere*, to flee back.] Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

RÉFU-GÉE', *n.* One who flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

RE-FÚT'/GEN-CE, { *n.* Brilliancy; radi-

RE-FÚT'/GEN-CY, } ance; splendor.

RE-FÚT'/GENT, *a.* [Lat. *refulgens*.] Casting a bright light; radiant; splendid.

RE-FÚND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *refundere*; *re*, again, back, and *fundere*, to pour.] To repay to restore.

RE-FÚS'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting refusal.

RE-FÚS'AL, *n.* 1. Act of refusing. 2. Right of taking in preference to others.

RE-FUSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Corrupted partly from Lat. *refutare*, to drive back, to repel, partly from *recusare*, to decline.] 1. To deny, as a request, demand, &c. 2. To decline to accept; to reject — *v. i.* To decline to accept something offered.

RÉF'ÛSE, *a.* Rejected; hence, worthless. — *n.* That which is rejected as useless.

RE-FÛS'ER, *n.* One who refuses.

RE-FÚT'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of being refuted.

RÉFU-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of refuting, or state of being refuted; disproof.

RE-FÚT'A-TO-RY, *a.* Tending to refute or disprove.

RE-FÛTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *refutare*; *re*, again, back, and *O. Lat. futare*, to argue.] To prove to be false or erroneous.

SYN. — See CONFUTE.

RÉ-GÁIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To recover, as what has escaped or been lost.

RÉ'GAL, *a.* [Lat. *regalis*; *rex, regis*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

RE-GÁLE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Either from Lat. *regalis*, royal, or fr. Sp. *gala*, pleasing address, choicest part of a thing.] To entertain in a princely or sumptuous manner; hence, to gratify; to refresh. — *n.* A princely entertainment. [treatment.]

RE-GÁLE'MENT, *n.* Refreshment; entertainment. [treatment.]

RE-GÁLI-Á, *n. pl.* [L. Lat., fr. Lat. *regalis*, regal.] 1. Symbols or paraphernalia of royalty. 2. Insignia of an office or order.

RE-GÁL'I-TY, *n.* [L. Lat. *regalitas*; Lat. *regalis*, regal.] Royalty; sovereignty. [manner.]

RE'GAL-LY, *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

RE-GÁRD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *regarder*, fr. *re* and *garder*, to guard.]

1. To observe; to notice or remark particularly. 2. To treat as of peculiar importance. 3. To hold and treat. — *n.* 1. Look; aspect. 2. Interested attention of the mind. 3. Respect; relation. [backward.]

RE-GÁRD'ANT, *a.* Looking behind or

RE-GÁRD'ER, *n.* One who regards.

RE-GÁRD'FUL, *a.* Taking notice; observing with care.

RE-GÁRD'LESS, *a.* Not looking or attending.

SYN.—Heedless; negligent; careless.

RE-GÁRD'LESS-LY, *adv.* Heedlessly.

RE-GÁT'TÁ, *n.*; *pl.* RE-GÁT'TÁŠ.

[*It. regatta, rigatta, fr. riga, a line, row.*] A rowing match of boats.

RE-GEN'CY, *n.* 1. Office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent. 2. Body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

[regenerated.]

RE-GEN'ER-A-CY, *n.* State of being

RE-GEN'ER-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[*Lat. regenerare, -atum;* *re, again, and generare, to beget.*] 1. To generate or produce anew. 2. To cause to be spiritually born anew.—*a.* Changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

RE-GEN'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* State of being regenerated.

RE-GEN'ER-ÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated. 2. Entrance upon a new spiritual life.

RE-GEN'ER-A-TÍVE, *a.* Of, or belonging to, regeneration.

RE'GENT, *a.* [*Lat. regens.*] 1. Ruling; governing. 2. Exercising vicarious authority.—*n.* 1. One who rules. 2. One who governs a kingdom in the place of the sovereign. 3. One of a governing board.

RE'GENT-SHIP, *n.* Power or office of a regent; regency.

RE'GÍ-CÍDE, *n.* [*Lat. rex, regis, a king, and cedere, to kill.*] 1. One who murders a king. 2. The killing of a king.

REGÍME (rĕzhem'), *n.* [*Fr. Mode or style of rule; administration.*]

REGÍ-MEN, *n.* [*Lat. fr. regere, to guide, rule.*] 1. Orderly government. 2. Systematic use of food and drink, and the necessities of life. 3. (*Gram.*) (*a.*) A relation of syntax between two words; government. (*b.*) The words governed.

REGÍ-MENT, *n.* [*Lat. regimentum; regere, to guide, rule.*] A body of men, commanded by a colonel, usually consisting of ten companies.

REGÍ-MENT'AL, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

REGÍ-MENT'ALS, *n. pl.* Uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

REGÍON (rĕjŭn), *n.* [*Lat. regio, a direction, a boundary-line, region.*] 1. A territory of indefinite extent; district. 2. Neighborhood; vicinity.

REGÍSTRER, *n.* [*L. Lat. registrum, fr. Lat. re, back, and gerere, to carry.*] 1. A written account or entry. 2. The one who keeps such an account. 3. That which registers, records, or regulates;—applied to various mechanical contrivances. 4. Correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet. 5. Compass, or a portion of the compass, of a voice or instrument.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To record; to enroll; to enter in a list.—*v. i.* To correspond in relative position, as the pages of a printed sheet.

REGÍSTRAR, *n.* A keeper of public records.

REGÍSTRÁTION, *n.* Act of inserting

REGÍSTRY, *n.* 1. Act of recording in a register. 2. Place where a register is kept.

REG'LET, *n.* [*Fr. règlet, dim of règle, a rule.*] 1. A kind of flat, narrow molding. 2. A thin strip of wood used instead of a lead in printing.

REG'NANT, *a.* [*Lat. regnans.*] 1. Reigning. 2. Predominant; prevalent.

RE-GRÁTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Fr. regratter, to scrape again, to drive a huckster's trade.*] 1. To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone. 2. To forestall.

REG'RESS, *n.* [*Lat. regressus, fr. re, back, and gradi, to step, to go.*] 1. Return. 2. Power or liberty of returning.

RE-GRÉS'SION (-grĕsh'un), *n.* Act of re-GRÉS'SIVE, *a.* Passing back.

RE-GRÉTT', *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [*Fr. regretter, Lat. re, again, back, and querituri, to complain vehemently.*] 1. To be sorry for. 2. To look back at with sorrowful longing.—*n.* 1. Pain of mind at something causing unhappiness. 2. Pain of conscience.

SYN.—Repentance; remorse.—We do not apply the word *regret* to that sorrow for the past which involves a sense of guilt; this belongs to *remorse* or *repentance*. We *regret* the loss or absence of friends, &c., but the word is now more commonly applied to the pain we feel for lost opportunities, or for early follies, for carelessness, &c.

RE-GRÉTFUL, *a.* Full of regret.

RE-GRÉTTÁ-BLE, *a.* Admitting of, or deserving, regret.

REG'U-LAR, *a.* [*Lat. regularis; regula, a rule.*] 1. Conformed to rule. 2. Governed by rule; uniform in course or practice. 3. Permanent, as the troops of a standing army.

SYN.—See NORMAL.

—*n.* 1. A full member of any religious order. 2. A soldier belonging to a standing army.

REG'U-LÁR'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being regular; method; uniformity.

REG'U-LÁR-LY, *adv.* In due order.

REG'U-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Lat. regulare, -atum, fr. regula, a rule.*] 1. To adjust by rule. 2. To put in good order.

REG'U-LÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of regulating, or state of being regulated. 2. A prescribed rule or order.

REG'U-LÁTOR, *n.* 1. One who regulates. 2. A contrivance to produce uniformity of motion.

REG'U-LŪS, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* REG'U-LŪSES; *Lat. pl.* REG'U-LŪI. [*Lat., a petty king, prince.*] The pure metal, which in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom.

RE-GŪR'GÍ-TÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*L. Lat. regurgitare, -atum;* *Lat. re, again, back, and gurgere, a gulf.*] To throw or pour back in great quantity.—*v. i.* To be poured back.

RE-GŪR'GÍ-TÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of

flowing back by the orifice of entrance. 2. Act of swallowing again.

RE'HA-BÍL'I-TÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

To restore to a former right, rank, or privilege.

RE'HA-BÍL'I-TÁTION, *n.* Restoration to former rights.

RE'HEÁR', *v. t.* [-HEARD; -HEARING.] To hear or try a second time.

RE'HEÁRS'AL (14), *n.* 1. Act of rehearsing, or state of being rehearsed. 2. Recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it.

RE'HEÁRSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Prob. fr. prefix re and hear say.*] 1. To repeat, as what has been already said. 2. To narrate; to relate. 3. To recite beforehand in private.

RE'IGLE (rĕjgl), *n.* [*O. Fr., a rule, a line.* See RULE.] A channel for guiding any thing.

REIGN (rān), *n.* [*Lat. regnum, from regere, to rule.*] 1. Royal authority; supreme power. 2. The time a sovereign's rule lasts.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To possess sovereign power or authority. 2. To prevail. 3. To have uncontrolled dominion.

RE'ÍM-BŪRSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To pay back. 2. To pay back to; to indemnify.

RE'ÍM-BŪRSEMENT, *n.* Repayment.

REIN (rān), *n.* [*L. Lat. retina, Lat. retinaculum, fr. retinere, to hold back.*] Strap of a bridle, to restrain and govern a horse, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To govern by a bridle. 2. To restrain.

REIN'DEER (rān'dĕr), *n.* [*A.-S. hrān-deōr.*] A ruminant mammal of the deer kind.

REINS, *n. pl.* [*Lat. ren, pl. renes.*] 1. The kidneys.

2. Lower part of the back, over the kidneys. 3. The affections and passions.

RE'ÍN-STÁLL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To install again.

RE'ÍN-STÁTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place again in possession, or in a former state.

RE'ÍN-SŪR'ANCE (-shŭr'), *n.* Insurance a second time or again.

RE'ÍN-SŪRE' (rĕin-shŭr'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To insure, as property, in favor of one who has previously insured it. [*invest anw.*]

RE'ÍN-VĒST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To RE'ÍN-VĒST'MENT, *n.* A second or repeated investment. [*vigor inw.*]

RE'ÍN-VÍG'OR-ÁTE, *v. t.* To revive

RE'ÍS-EFFĒNDI (rĕf'ĕf-ĕn'dĕ), *n.* [*Ar. reis, head, chief.* See EFFĒNDI.] A Turkish minister for foreign affairs.

RE'ÍS'SŪE (-jsh'shŭ), *v. t.* To issue a second time.—*n.* A second or repeated issue.

RE-ÍT'ER-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To say or do repeatedly.

SYN.—To repeat.—To repeat is to



Reindeer.

- utter or express a second time. To *reiterate* is to repeat again and again; as, he was not satisfied with *repeating* his declaration, but went on to *reiterate* it in various forms.
- RE-ITER-ĀTION**, *n.* Continued repetition.
- RE-JĒCT'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *rejicere, rejectum*; *re*, back, and *jacere*, to throw.] 1. To throw away. 2. To refuse to receive, or to grant.
- RE-JĒCTION**, *n.* Act of rejecting; refusal to accept or grant.
- RE-JOICE'**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *rejoisse*, Fr. *réjoir*, fr. *re* and *joir*, to enjoy.] To feel joy in a high degree. — *v. t.* To make joyful.
- RE-JOIN'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To join again; to unite after separation. — *v. i.* To answer to a reply.
- RE-JOINDER**, *n.* 1. An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer. 2. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.
- RE-JŪVE-NĀTE**, *v. t.* [Lat. *re*, again, and *juvenis*, young.] To render young again. [ing of youth.]
- RE-JŪVE-NĒS'CENCE**, *n.* A renewal.
- RE-KINDLE** (-kin/dl), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To kindle again; to set on fire anew. [again.]
- RE-LĀND'**, *v.* [-ED; -ING.] To land.
- RE-LĀPSE'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *relabi, relapsus*; *re*, again, back, and *labi*, to fall, slip.] 1. To slide back. 2. To return to a former state or practice; — generally in a bad sense. — *n.* A sliding back into a former bad state.
- RE-LĀTE'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *referre, relatum*; *re*, again, back, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. To recount; to narrate; to tell over. 2. To ally by connection or kindred. — *v. i.* To pertain; to refer.
- RE-LĀTER**, *n.* One who relates.
- RE-LĀTION**, *n.* 1. Act of relating; also, that which is related. 2. State of being related or of referring. 3. Connection by consanguinity or affinity, or a person so connected.
- SYN.**—Recital; narration; account; tale; description; kindred; affinity; kinsman.
- RE-LĀTION-AL**, *a.* Having or indicating relation. [related.]
- RE-LĀTION-SHIP**, *n.* State of being related.
- RELĀ-TĪVE**, *a.* 1. Having relation; respecting. 2. Arising from relation to something else; not absolute. 3. Expressing relation. — *n.* One who, or that which, relates to something else; esp. one connected by blood.
- RELĀ-TĪVE-LY**, *adv.* In relation or respect to something else.
- RE-LĀX'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *relaxare*; *re*, again, back, and *lazare*, to loose.] 1. To make less close, firm, rigid, or tense. 2. To make less severe or rigorous. 3. To relieve from constipation. — *v. i.* 1. To become loosened or feeble. 2. To abate in severity.
- RE-LĀX-ĀTION**, *n.* 1. Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed. 2. Remission from attention and effort.
- RE-LĀX-A-TĪVE**, *a.* Having the quality of relaxing.
- RE-LĀY'**, *n.* [Fr. *relais*, laxation, discontinuance, from Lat. *relaxare*, to relax.] A supply of horses, arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time. [second time.]
- RE-LĀY'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lay
- RE-LĒAS'-ABLE**, *a.* Capable of being released.
- RE-LĒASE'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **RELAY**, *n.*] 1. To set free from restraint; to give liberty to. 2. To let go, as a legal claim. — *n.* 1. Act of freeing, or state of being freed. 2. Discharge from obligation or responsibility. 3. A quitclaim.
- RE-LĒASE-MENT**, *n.* Act of releasing.
- RE-LĒAS-ER**, *n.* One who releases.
- RĒL'E-GĀTE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *relegare, -gatum*; *re*, again, back, and *legare*, to send with a commission] To remove; to consign; to remand; to banish.
- RĒL'E-GĀTION**, *n.* Removal; consignment; banishment.
- RE-LĒNT'**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *valentir*, fr. Lat. *lentus*, pliant.] To become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.
- RE-LĒNT-LESS**, *a.* Insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.
- RĒ'LES-SEE'**, *n.* One to whom a release is executed.
- RĒ'LES-SŌR'**, *n.* The person who executes a release.
- RĒL'E-VAN-ĈE**, *n.* State of being relevant.
- RĒL'E-VAN-ĈY**, *n.* relevant.
- SYN.**—Pertinence; applicableness; fitness; propriety; appositeness.
- RĒL'E-VANT**, *a.* [Fr. *relevant*, raising again, relieving.] Properly applying to the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.
- RE-LVĀ-BĪL'I-TY**, *n.* State or quality of being reliable.
- RE-LVĀ-BLE**, *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; trustworthy. [Recent but legitimate.]
- RE-LVĀ-BLE-NESS**, *n.* State or quality of being reliable.
- RE-LVĀNĈE**, *n.* 1. Act of relying, or condition of being reliant. 2. Ground of trust.
- RĒL'IC**, *n.* [Lat. *reliquix*, pl. fr. *relinquere*, to leave behind.] 1. That which remains. 2. Body, or some part of the body, of deceased saints. 3. Any memorial.
- RĒL'ICT**, *n.* [Lat. *relicta*, f. of *relictus*, left behind.] A widow.
- RE-LIĒF'**, *n.* 1. Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; removal of any evil. 2. Release from a post, or from duty. 3. That which relieves. 4. Prominence of a figure above the ground or plane. [relieved.]
- RE-LIĒV'-ABLE**, *a.* Capable of being relieved.
- RE-LIĒVE'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *relevare*, to lift up, to relieve.] 1. To cause to rise, or to seem to rise; to set off by contrast. 2. To render less burdensome or afflicting. 3. To free from any trial or evil. 4. To release
- from a post or station by substitution of others.
- RE-LĪG'ION** (-lij'un), *n.* [Lat. *religio*, either from *religere*, to collect again, *religens*, pious, or from *religare*, to bind anew, to bind fast.] 1. Recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience. 2. Any system of faith and worship.
- RE-LĪG'ION-ĪSM** (-lij'un-), *n.* Practice of, or adherence to, religion.
- RE-LĪG'ION-ĪST** (-lij'un-), *n.* One bigotedly devoted to a religion.
- RE-LĪG'IOŪS** (-lij'us), *a.* 1. Relating to religion. 2. Possessing, or agreeing with, religion. 3. Scrupulously faithful or exact.
- SYN.**—Pious; godly; holy; devout.
- RE-LĪG'IOŪS-LY** (-lij'us-), *adv.* In a religious manner.
- RE-LĪN'QUISH** (-liŋk'wish), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *relinquere*; *re*, again, back, and *linquere*, to leave.] 1. To withdraw from; to leave behind. 2. To renounce a claim to.
- RE-LĪN'QUISH-MENT**, *n.* Act of quitting or of renouncing a claim.
- RĒL'I-QUA-RY**, *n.* [L. Lat. *reliquarium*. See **RELIC**.] A small chest, box, or casket for relics.
- REL-IQUE'** (-eek'), *n.* A relic.
- RĒL'ISH**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *relécher*, to taste anew, fr. *re*, again, and *lécher*, Eng. *lick*.] 1. To like the taste of; hence, to enjoy. 2. To give a pleasing flavor to. — *v. i.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure. — *n.* 1. A pleasing taste. 2. Inclination or taste for. 3. The smallest perceptible quantity. 4. Something taken with food to render it more palatable. [relished.]
- RĒL'ISH-ABLE**, *a.* Worthy of being relished.
- RE-LŪCT'**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reluctari*; *re*, again, against, and *luctari*, to struggle.] To make resistance.
- RE-LŪE'TANĈE**, *n.* State or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind.
- RE-LŪE'TANT**, *a.* [Lat. *reluctans*.] 1. Striving against. 2. Granted with reluctance. [See **AVERSE**.]
- RE-LŪE'TANT-LY**, *adv.* Unwillingly.
- RE-LŪME'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *relininare*.] To rekindle; to light again.
- RE-LŪV'**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Prefix *re* and *lie*.] To rest with confidence, as the mind.
- RE-MĀIN'**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *remanere*; *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay.] 1. To stay behind; to be left. 2. To continue in a fixed place, or an unchanged form, &c. — *n.* 1. Relic; remainder — chiefly in the plural. 2. A corpse; — only in the plural. 3. Literary works of one who is dead.
- RE-MĀIN'DER**, *n.* Any thing left, after separating and removing a part.
- SYN.**—Balance.—We may speak of "the balance of an account;" but to use this word for remainder, as "the balance of the week," is a gross vulgarism.
- RE-MĀND'**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *remandare*; *re*, again, back, and

mandare, to commit.] To recommit, or send back.

RE-MÁRK'Á, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *remarker*; *re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark.] 1. To take notice of. 2. To express in words or writing; to call attention to. — *n.* 1. Act of remarking. 2. A casual observation.

SYN. — To observe; notice. — *To observe* is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind. *To remark* is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. *To notice* implies still less continuity of attention.

— *v. i.* To say or observe. [tice.]

RE-MÁRK'Á-BLE, a. Worthy of no-RE-MÁRK'Á-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being remarkable.

RE-MÁRK'Á-BLY, adv. In a remarkable manner. [remedied.]

RE-MÉ'DI-A-BLE, a. Capable of being RE-MÉ'DI-AL, *a.* Affording a remedy.

RE-MÉ'DI-LESS, or RÉM'E-DI-LESS (113), a. 1. Incapable of being restored, changed, or prevented. 2. Ineffectual; powerless.

RÉM'E-DY, n. [Lat. *remedium*; *re*, again, and *mederi*, to cure.] 1. That which cures a disease. 2. That which counteracts an evil. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To apply a remedy to.

RE-MÉ'MBER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *rememorare*; *re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to remembrance.] 1. To bring to mind again; to recall. 2. To keep in mind; to preserve in the memory.

RE-MÉ'MBRANCE, n. 1. Act of remembering. 2. State of being remembered; memory. 3. A memorial; a memento. 4. Time within which a fact can be remembered.

RE-MÉ'MBRAN-CER, n. One who, or that which, serves to bring to, or keep in, mind.

RE-MÍND'V, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance of. [which, reminds.]

RE-MÍND'ER, n. One who, or that

RÉM'I-NIS'ÇENCE, n. 1. Power of recalling to mind. 2. That which is remembered or recalled to mind.

RÉM'I-NIS'ÇENT, a. [Lat. *reminiscens*, recollecting.] Capable of calling, or inclined to call, to mind.

RE-MÍSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *remittere*, *remissum*, to send back.] To release a claim to.

RE-MÍSS', a. [Lat. *remissus*, p. p. of *remittere*, to send back.] 1. Not careful or prompt in duty or business. 2. Lacking earnestness; languid. [remitted.]

RE-MÍSSI-BLE, a. Capable of being RE-MÍSSION (-mish/un), *n.* [Lat. *remissio*. See REMIT.] 1. Act of remitting. 2. Relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation. 3. A temporary subsidence of the violence of a disease or of pain.

RE-MÍSS'NESS, n. State of being remiss; want of ardor or vigor.

RE-MÍT'Á, v. t. [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *remittere*, to send back.] 1. To give up; to surrender. 2. To relax in intensity. 3. To forgive. 4. To trans-

mit to a distance, as money. — *v. i.* To abate in force or in violence.

RE-MÍT'MENT, } n. 1. Act of remit-RE-MÍT'TAL, } ting. 2. State of being remitted.

RE-MÍT'TANCE, n. 1. Act of transmitting money, &c., to a distant place. 2. Sum or thing remitted.

RE-MÍT'TENT, a. Having remissions from time to time.

RÉM'NANT, n. [O. Fr. *remanant*, *remanant*, remaining. See REMAIN.] 1. What remains after a part is removed, performed, &c. 2. A slight trace; a fragment.

RÉ-MÓD'EL, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 137.] To model anew.

RE-MÓN'STRANCE, n. 1. Expostulation. 2. Earnest advice or reproof.

RE-MÓN'STRANT, a. Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory. — *n.* One who remonstrates.

RE-MÓN'STRÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Low Lat. *remonstrare*, -stratum, fr. Lat. *re*, again, back, and *monstrare*, to show.] To present strong reasons in opposition.

SYN. — To expostulate. — *We expostulate* when we unite argument and entreaty to dissuade some one from the course he has chosen. When *we remonstrate*, we go further, and *show* or *set forth*, in the strongest terms, the danger or the guilt of his pursuing it.

RE-MÓN'STRÁ-TOR, n. One who remonstrates.

RE-MÓRSE', n. [Lat. *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment.] Keen or gnawing pain excited by a sense of guilt.

SYN. — See COMPUNCTION; REGRET.

RE-MÓRSE'FUL, a. 1. Full of remorse. 2. Compassionate. [cruel.]

RE-MÓRSE'LESS, a. Without remorse;

RE-MÓTE', a. [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *remotus*, removed.] 1. Distant in time or place. 2. Not agreeing, according, or being related; — in figurative uses.

RE-MÓTE'LY, adv. At a distance in space, time, consanguinity, &c.

RE-MÓTE'NESS, n. State of being remote; distance.

RÉ-MOUNT', v. t. or i. [-ED; -ING.] To mount again.

RE-MQV'Á-BÍL'I-TY, n. Capacity of being removable. [ing removed.]

RE-MQV'Á-BLE, a. Admitting of being RE-MQV'ÁL, *n.* 1. Act of removing. 2. State of being removed; change of place.

RE-MQVE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *removere*; *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move.] 1. To cause to change place. 2. To cause to cease to be; hence, to banish. — *v. i.* To change place in any manner. — *n.* 1. Act of removing. 2. State of being removed. 3. That which is removed. 4. Space through which any thing is removed; interval. 5. A step in any scale of gradation.

RE-MQV'ER, n. One who removes.

RE-MÜ'NER-A-BLE, a. Capable of being, or proper to be, remunerated.

RE-MÜ'NER-ÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *remunerare*, -ratum; *re*, again, back, and *munerare*, to give.] To pay an equivalent to for any service or sacrifice.

RE-MÜ'NER-Á'TION, n. 1. Act of remunerating. 2. That which is given to remunerate.

RE-MÜ'NER-A-TÍVE, a. Intended or fitted to remunerate.

RE-MÜ'NER-A-TO-RY, a. Affording recompense.

RÉN'NAL, a. [Lat. *renalis*; *renes*, kidneys.] Pertaining to the kidneys.

RÉN'ARD, n. [O. II. Ger. *Reinhart*, i. e., strong in counsel, the name of the fox in a German epic.] A fox; — so called in fables, &c.

RE-NÁS'ÇENCE, n. State of being produced again.

RE-NÁS'ÇENT, a. [Lat. *renascens*, p. pr. of *renasci*, to be born again.] Springing into being again.

REN-CÓNT'RE, } n. [Fr. *rencontre*, REN-CÓUNT'ER, } Eng. *re*, and *encounter*.] 1. A meeting of two. 2. A sudden contest without premeditation.

REN-CÓUNT'ER, v. i. To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to skirmish.

RÉND, v. t. [RENT; RENDING.] [A. S. *rendan*.] 1. To tear asunder. 2. To part or tear off forcibly.

RÉN'DER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *rendere*, fr. Lat. *reddere*, with *n* inserted.] 1. To return; to restore. 2. To inflict as a retribution. 3. To give on demand. 4. To furnish; to contribute. 5. To make up; to deliver. 6. To cause to be, or to become. 7. To translate; to interpret. 8. To boil down and clarify.

RÉN'DEZ-VÓUS (rén'de-vóo), n. [Fr. *rendez vous* render yourselves, repair to a place.] A place for meeting, esp. a place for troops or ships to assemble at. — *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To assemble at a particular place.

REN-DÍ'TION (-dish/un), n. 1. Act of rendering or returning; surrender, as of fugitives from justice. 2. Translation.

RÉN'E-GÁDE, } n. [L. Lat. *renega-*RÉN'E-GÁ'DO, } *tus*, fr. *renegare*, to deny.] One faithless to principle or party; especially, an apostate from a religious faith.

RE-NEW' (-nū'), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make over as good as new. 2. To begin again. 3. To repeat. 4. To furnish again. 5. To make new spiritually. [renewed.]

RE-NEW'Á-BLE, a. Capable of being RE-NEW'ÁL, *n.* 1. Act of renewing; act of forming anew. 2. That which is renewed.

RE-NEW'ED-LY (-nū'-l), adv. Again; once more. [renews.]

RE-NEW'ER (re-nū'er), n. One who RÉN'I-FÓRM, *a.* [Lat. *renas*, kidneys, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a kidney.

RE-NÍ'TENCE, } n. Resistance; re-RE-NÍ'TEN'ÇY, } luctance.

RE-NÍ'TENT, a. [Lat. *renitens*, striv-

ing against, resisting.] Resisting pressure or the effect of it.

RĒN'NET, *n.* [A.-S. *gerinnan*, to curdle, fr. *rinnan*, *remnan*, to run.] Inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or a preparation of it, for coagulating milk.

RE-NOUNCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *renunciare*; *re*, again, back, and *nunciare*, to announce.] To reject, as a title or claim, or a connection or possession; to give up. [claiming.]

RE-NOUNCE'MENT, *n.* Act of disrenouncing.

RĒN'O-VĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *renovare*, -*catum*; *re*, again, back, and *novare*, to make new.] To make over again; to make as good as new.

RĒN'O-VĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of renovating. 2. State of being renovated.

RE-NOWN', *n.* [From *re*, again, and Lat. *nomen*, name.] Fame; celebrity.

RE-NOWNED', *a.* Having great celebrity.

SYN.— See FAMOUS.

RE-NOWN'ED-LY, *adv.* Famously.

RĒNT, *imp. & p. p.* of RĒND. — *n.* 1. [From *rent*.] An opening made by rending. 2. A schism; a separation. 3. [From Lat. *reddita*, things given back, paid. See RENDER.] A periodical profit, issuing out of lands and tenements in return for the use. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lease. 2. To take and hold by lease. — *v. i.* To be leased or let for rent. [rented.]

RĒNT'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of being rented.

RĒNT'AL, *n.* A schedule or account of rents; a rent-roll.

RĒN'TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *re*, again, back, and *intrahere*, to draw into or along.] To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible.

RĒNT-RÖLL, *n.* A list of rents.

RE-NUN'CI-ĀTION (-*sh*-), *n.* [Lat. *renunciatio*.] Act of renouncing.

SYN.— Disowment; disavowal; rejection; denial; relinquishment.

RĒ-ŌR'GAN-I-ZĀTION, *n.* Act of organizing anew.

RĒ-ŌR'GAN-I-ZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To organize anew.

RĒP, *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *rib*.] A staff with a surface appearing as if made of small cords.

RĒ-PĀCK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pack a second time.

RE-PĀIR' (4), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reparare*; *re*, again, back, and *parare*, to prepare.] 1. To restore to a sound or good state. 2. To make amends for; to indemnify for. — *v. i.* [Lat. *repariare*, to return to one's country, to go home again.] To go; to betake one's self. — *n.* Restoration to a sound or good state. [repaired.]

RE-PĀIR'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being repaired.

RE-PĀIR'ER, *n.* One who repairs.

RĒP'A-R-A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *reparabilis*.] Capable of being repaired.

RĒP'A-RĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of repairing. 2. State of being repaired. 3. Indemnification for loss or damage.

RE-PĀR'A-TIVE, *a.* Tending to repair; restoring to a sound state.

RĒP'AR-TEE', *n.* [Fr. *repartie*; *repartir*, to reply, to divide.] A smart, ready, and witty reply.

SYN.— See RETORT.

RĒ-PĀSS', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To pass again; to pass back.

RE-PĀST', *v. t.* [L. Lat. *repastus*, from Lat. *repascere*, to feed again.] 1. Act of taking food. 2. That which is taken as food.

RE-PĀY', *v. t.* [-PAID; -PAYING.] 1. To pay back. 2. To make return for.

RE-PĀY'A-BLE, *a.* That is to be repaid or refunded.

RE-PĀY'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of paying back. 2. Money or other thing repaid.

RE-PEAL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *re* and *appellare*.] To recall, as a deed, will, or statute; to abrogate.

SYN.— To abolish; revoke; rescind; recall; annul; abrogate; cancel. — We revoke what has been declared or established; properly speaking, a law is repealed only by a Legislature which has power to do so. An edict or power of attorney is *revoked*, statutes are *repealed*. We speak of the *revocation* of the Edict of Nantes, and of the agitation which was so long carried on for the *repeal* of the Irish Union.

— *n.* Revocation; abrogation.

RE-PEAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being repealed. [seeks a repeal.]

RE-PEĀLER, *n.* One who repeals or repeats.

RE-PEĀT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *repetere*; *re*, again, and *petere*, to attack.] 1. To do, try, make, or utter again. 2. To do or say what, one has already done or said. [See REITERATE.] — *n.* 1. Act of repeating. 2. That which is repeated. 3. That which is to be repeated. 4. (*Mus.*) A series of dots before and after a passage to be repeated. [again.]

RE-PEĀT'ED-LY, *adv.* Again and again.

RE-PEĀT'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; especially, a watch that strikes the hours.

RE-PEĀL', *v. t.* [-LED; -LING.] [Lat. *repellere*, fr. *re*, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] 1. To drive back. 2. To encounter with effectual resistance.

RE-PEĀLENT, *a.* Able or tending to repel. — *n.* That which repels or scatters. [as a plant.]

RE-PĒNT, *a.* [Lat. *repens*.] Creeping.

RE-PĒNT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *repentitere*, from Lat. *re*, again, and *penitere*, to make repent.] 1. To feel sorrow for something done or omitted. 2. To change the mind or course of conduct on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred. — *v. t.* To remember with sorrow.

RE-PĒNT'ANCE, *n.* Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; esp., contrition for sin. See CONTRITION.

RE-PĒNT'ANT, *a.* Sorry for sin.

RE-PĒO'PLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish again with inhabitants.

RĒP'ER-CŪS'SION (-*kūsh'un*), *n.* [Lat. *percutio*, fr. *re*, again, back, and *percutere*, to strike through and through.] Act of driving back; re-verbération.

RĒP'ER-CŪS'SIVE, *a.* 1. Causing to reverbérate. 2. Reverberating.

RĒP'ER-TO-RY, *n.* [Lat. *repertorium*, from *reperire*, to find again.] 1. A place in which things are so disposed that they can be easily found. 2. A treasury; a magazine.

RĒP'E-TĒND', *n.* [Lat. *repetendus*, fr. *repetere*, to repeat.] That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually.

RĒP'E-TĪTION (-*tīsh'un*), *n.* Act of repeating; esp., recital from memory.

RĒP'E-TĪTĪŌŪS (-*tīsh'us*), *a.* Containing repetition.

RE-PINE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To indulge in envy or complaint.

RE-PIN'ER, *n.* One who repines.

RE-PLĀCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To restore to a former place or condition. 2. To supply or substitute an equivalent for.

RE-PLĀCE'MENT, *n.* Act of replacing.

RĒ-PLĀNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To plant again.

RE-PLĒN'ISH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *re*, again, and *plenus*, full.] To fill up again; hence, to fill completely.

RE-PLĒN'ISH-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of replenishing, or state of being replenished. 2. That which replenishes.

RE-PLĒTE', *a.* [Lat. *repletus*, filled again, filled up.] Completely filled.

RE-PLĒTION, *n.* Superabundant fullness, esp. of blood; plethora.

RE-PLĒTĪVE, *a.* Replenishing.

RE-PLĒV'IN, *n.* [L. Lat. *replevina*.] A personal action or a writ to recover goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained.

RE-PLĒV'Y, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [L. Lat. *replevire*.] See PLEDGE.] To get back, by a writ, goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving a certain security.

RĒP'LI-CĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *replicatio*.] 1. An answer; a reply. 2. Reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea.

RE-PLĪ', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *replicare*, to fold back, to make a reply.] 1. To make a return to in words or writing. 2. To answer a defendant's plea. — *v. t.* To return for an answer. — *n.* That which is said or written in answer to another.

SYN.— Rejoinder; answer.—A reply is a distinct response to a formal question or attack; a rejoinder is a reply to a reply in a protracted discussion.

RE-PŌRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reportare*, to bear or bring back.] 1. To give an account or statement of. 2. To make minutes of, as a speech. — *v. i.* 1. To make a statement that is expected or desired. 2. To betake one's self as to a superior officer. — *n.* That which is reported; as, (*a.*) Story; relation; sketch; account. (*b.*) Rumor; repute. (*c.*) Sound; noise. (*d.*) An official statement of facts. (*e.*) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision.

RE-PŌRT'ER, *n.* One who reports;

esp. law proceedings and decisions, or legislative debates. [resting.]

RE-POS'AL, *n.* Act of reposing or resting.

RE-POSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *Lat. re, again, and pauseare, to pause; reponere, positum, to replace.*] 1. To cause to be calm or quiet. 2. To place in confidence. — *v. i.* 1. To lie; to rest. 2. To rest in confidence. — *n.* 1. A lying at rest; sleep. 2. Tranquillity. 3. (*Fine Arts.*) Harmony which affords rest for the eye.

RE-POS'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See REPOSE.] To lay up, as for preservation.

RE-POS'IT-TO-RY, *n.* [Lat. *repositorium.* See REPOSE.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safe-keeping.

RE'POS-SÉS'S' (-pos-sés' or -poz-zés's'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To possess again.

RE'POS-SÉS'S'ION (-pos-sés'h'un or -poz-zés'h'un), *n.* Act or state of possessing again.

REP'RE-HÉN'D', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reprehendere; re, again, back, and prehendere, to lay hold of.*] To chide; to reprove.

REP'RE-HÉN'SI-BLE, *a.* Worthy of blame; censurable.

REP'RE-HÉN'SI-BLY, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner.

REP'RE-HÉN'S'ION, *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.

REP'RE-HÉN'S'IVE, } a. Containing
REP'RE-HÉN'S'IO-RY, } reproof.

REP'RE-SÉN'T', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *representare; re, again, and presentare, to present.*] 1. To exhibit the counterpart of. 2. To delineate; to reproduce. 3. To personate. 4. To supply the place of. 5. To bring before the mind. 6. To serve as a sign of.

REP'RE-SÉN-TÁ'T'ION, *n.* 1. Act of representing. 2. That which represents; as, (*a.*) A picture or any facsimile. (*b.*) A dramatic performance. (*c.*) A description or statement. (*d.*) A body of representatives.

REP'RE-SÉN-TÁ-TÍVE, *a.* 1. Fitted or qualified to represent. 2. Bearing the authority of another. — *n.* 1. One who, or that which, represents another. 2. An agent, deputy, or substitute. 3. A member of the lower house, in a State legislature, or in Congress. [*Amer.*]

RE-PRESS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reprimere, repressum.*] To press back or down; to crush.

RE-PRES'S'ION (-présh'un), *n.* 1. Act of repressing. 2. That which represses.

RE-PRES'S'IVE, *a.* Tending to repress.

RE-PRÍEVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reprobare, to reject; condemn.*] To delay the punishment of. — *n.* 1. Temporary suspension of punishment. 2. Interval of ease or relief.

REP'RÍ-MÁND (110), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] See *infra.* 1. To chide for a fault. 2. To reprove publicly and officially. [See *ADMONISH.*] — *n.* [Lat. *reprimendus, reprimenda,* to be checked

or suppressed.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprobation.

RE-PRÍNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To print a second or any new edition of.

REP'RÍNT', *n.* A second or a new impression or edition; specifically, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

RE-PRÍ'S'AL, *n.* [L. *Lat. reprehensio, fr. Lat. re, again, back, and prehendere, to lay hold of.*] 1. Act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. 2. That which is retaken from an enemy.

RE-PROACH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *reprocher. Cf. APPROACH.*] To censure with severity; to charge with a fault in severe language.

SYN. — To upbraid; blame; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

— *n.* 1. Censure with contempt or derision. 2. An object of censure.

RE-PROACH'A-BLE, *a.* Deserving reproach.

RE-PROACH'FUL, *a.* 1. Expressing reproach. 2. Occasioning or deserving reproach.

RE-PROACH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a reproachful manner.

REP'RÓ-BÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reprobare, -atum. Cf. REPRIEVE.*] To disapprove with detestation.

REP'RÓ-BATE, *a.* Abandoned to vice or punishment; morally abandoned. — *n.* One morally lost.

REP'RÓ-BÁ'T'ION, *n.* Act of reprobating, or state of being reprobated.

REP'RO-DUCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To produce again. 2. To generate, as offspring.

REP'RO-DUCE'T'ION, *n.* 1. Act of reproducing. 2. Thing reproduced.

REP'RO-DUCE'TÍVE, *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, reproduction.

RE-PROOF', *n.* [Fr. *reprover.*] Expression of blame or censure.

RE-PROV'A-BLE, *a.* Worthy of reproof.

RE-PROV'AL, *n.* Reproof. [proof.]

RE-PROV'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *reprover.* See REPRIEVE.] To censure to the face; to accuse as guilty.

SYN. — To rebuke; reprimand. — *Reprover, rebuke, and reprimand* signify the expression of disapprobation. To *reprove* implies greater calmness and self-possession. To *rebuke* implies a more excited and personal feeling.

RE-PROV'ER, *n.* One who reproves.

REP'RÍ-TÍLE, *a.* [Lat. *reptilis; repere, to creep.*] 1. Creeping. 2. Groveling; low. — *n.* 1. An animal that crawls on its belly, or by means of small, short legs. 2. A groveling or very mean person.

REP'RÍ-TÍ-AN, *a.* Belonging to reptiles.

RE-PÚ-B'LIC, *n.* [Lat. *respublica; res, a thing, and publicus, public.*] A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth.

RE-PÚ-B'LIC-AN, *a.* Relating to, or consonant with the principles of, a republic. — *n.* One who prefers a republic.

RE-PÚ-B'LIC-AN-ÍSM, *n.* 1. A republican system of government. 2. At-

tachment to a republican form of government.

RE-PÚ-B'LIC-AN-ÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert to republican principles.

RE-PÚ-B'LI-CÁ'T'ION, *n.* A second publication, or a new publication of something before published, especially in another country; a reprint.

RE-PÚ-B'LI-SH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To publish anew; — specifically applied to the publication in one country of a work first published in another.

RE-PÚ'DI-A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of repudiation.

RE-PÚ'DI-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *repudiare, -atum; re, again, and pudere, 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.

RE-PÚ'DI-Á'T'ION, *n.* Act of repudiating, or state of being repudiated.

RE-PÚ'DI-ÁTOR, *n.* One who repudiates.

RE-PÚ-G'NANCE, } *n.* Opposition or
RE-PÚ-G'NAN-CY, } contrariety, as of mind, passions, principles, &c. See AVERSION.

RE-PÚ-G'NANT, *a.* [Lat. *repugnans, fr. re, again, against, and pugnare, to fight.*] Opposite; contrary; hostile; highly distasteful.

RE-PÚ-G'NANT-LY, *adv.* In a repugnant manner.

RE-PÚLSE', *n.* [Lat. *repulsa, fr. repellere, to repel.*] 1. Condition of being repelled. 2. Act of repelling. 3. Refusal; denial. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To repel; to beat back.

RE-PÚL'S'ION, *n.* Act of repulsing, or state of being repulsed.

RE-PÚL'S'IVE, *a.* 1. Inclined, serving, or able, to repel. 2. Cold; forbidding. } [buy again.]

RE-PÚR'CHASE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To REPUR-TA-BLE, *a.* Worthy of repute.

REPUR-TA-BLY, *adv.* In a reputable manner.

REPUR-TÁ'T'ION, *n.* 1. Estimation in which one is held. 2. Public esteem; good name.

RE-PÚTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reputare, to think over.*] 1. To account; to hold; to reckon. 2. To attribute. — *n.* 1. Character attributed; estimate. 2. Good character.

RE-QUÉST', *n.* [L. *Lat. requesta, for requisita, from Lat. requirere, to seek again, to ask for.*] 1. Earnest desire or demand; hence, solicitation. 2. That which is requested. 3. A state of being desired. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To ask for earnestly; to express desire for. See DESIRE.

RE-QUÍ-EM, *n.* [First word of a prayer beginning "Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine." Give eternal rest to them, O Lord.] A hymn or mass for the dead, for the rest of his soul.

RE-QUÍ-S'ION, *a.* Capable of being required.

RE-QUÍRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *requirere; re, again, back, and quaer-*

ere, to seek.] 1. To insist upon having. 2. To make necessary.

RE-QUIRE/MENT, *n.* 1. Demand; requisition. 2. An essential condition.

RE-QUI-SITE (rēk'wī-zīt), *a.* [Lat. *requisitus*, *p. p.* of *requirere*, to require.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances. — *n.* That which is necessary.

RE-QUI-SITION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of requiring. 2. Application made as of right; demand. 3. A quota of supplies or necessities.

RE-QUIT'AL, *n.* Return for any office, good or bad.

RE-QUITE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *re* and *quit*.] To repay; to return an equivalent in good or evil for evil.

REREWARD, *n.* The rearward.

RE-SAIL', *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To sail back.

RE-SALE', *n.* A second sale.

RE-SCIND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *rescindere*; *re*, again, back, and *scindere*, to cut.] 1. To cut off; to abrogate. 2. To vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority.

RE-SCIS'SION (-sīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *rescisio*.] See *supra*.] Act of rescinding.

RE-SCIS'SGO-RY, *a.* Having power to cut off or to abrogate.

RE-SCRIPT, *n.* [Lat. *scriptum*, *fr. re*, again, back, and *scribere*, to write.] Answer of an emperor, when consulted on some difficult question; hence, an edict or decree.

RE-SCUE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *re*, again, back, and *excutere*, to shake or drive out.] To free from confinement, violence danger, or evil. — *n.* Deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger.

RE-SEARCH' (114), *n.* Diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To search with continued care. 2. To search again.

RE-SEAT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To seat or set again.

RE-SEIZE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To seize again or a second time.

RE-SEIZ'URE, *n.* A second seizure; act of seizing again.

RE-SELL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To sell a second time or again.

RE-SEM'BLANCE (-zēm'-), *n.* 1. State of resembling. 2. That which resembles or is similar.

RE-SEM'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Fr. ressembler*, from *re* and *sembler*, to seem, to resemble.] 1. To be like to; to be alike. 2. To compare.

RE-SENT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *re*, again, and *sentire*, to feel.] To take ill; to be in some degree provoked at.

RE-SENT'FUL, *n.* Inclined to resent.

RE-SENT'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of resenting. 2. Displeasure; indignation; irritation.

RESER'VATION, *n.* [Lat. *reservatio*.] See *RESERVE*.] 1. Act of reserving. 2. Something withheld. 3. A tract

of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools. [Amer.]

RE-SERVA-TO-RY, *n.* A place in which things are kept.

RE-SERVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reservare*; *re*, again, and *servare*, to keep.] To keep in store for future or other use. — *n.* 1. Act of reserving. 2. That which is reserved. 3. Restraint of freedom in words or actions. 4. Land set apart for a particular purpose. 5. A body of troops for an exigency. [free or frank.]

RE-SERVE'D', *p. a.* Restrained; not RE-SERVE'D-LY, *adv.* With reserve.

RES'ER-VOIR (rēz'er-vwōr'), *n.* [See *RESERVE*.] A place where water is collected and kept for use.

RE-SET', *v. t.* [-SET; -SETTING.] 1. To set over again, as a page of printed matter. 2. To furnish with a new setting or border.

RE-SET'TLE-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of settling again. 2. A second settlement in the ministry.

RE-SIDE', *v. t.* [Lat. *residere*; *re*, again, back, and *sedere*, to sit.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a length of time. 2. To have a seat or fixed position.

RES'IDENCE, *n.* 1. Act of residing. 2. The place where one resides.

RES'ID-ENT, *a.* Having an abode in a place for a continued length of time; residing. — *n.* 1. One who resides in a place for some time. 2. A public minister at a foreign court.

RES'ID-ENTIA-RY (-dēn'shā-), *a.* Having residence. — *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

RE-SID'U-AL, *a.* Remaining after a part is taken.

RE-SID'U-A-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the residue.

Residuary legatee, one to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

RES'ID-ŪE, *n.* [Lat. *residuum*, *fr. residuus*, that is left behind.] 1. What remains after a part is taken. 2. Balance of a debt or account.

RE-SID'U-ŪM, *n.* [Lat.] What is left after separation or purification.

RE-SIGN' (-zīn'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *resignare*; *re*, again, back, and *signare*, to sign.] 1. To return by a formal act; to yield; to give up. 2. To withdraw, as a claim.

Syn. — To *relinquish*. — To *resign* is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To *relinquish* 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.

RES'IG-NATION, *n.* 1. Act of resigning. 2. State of being resigned or submissive. See *PATIENCE*.

RE-SIGNED' (-zīnd'), *p. a.* Submissive; not disposed to murmur.

RE-SIL'ENCE, } *n.* A springing
RE-SIL'EN-ÇY, } back, or rebounding.

RE-SIL'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *resiliens*, leaping or springing back.] Inclined to leap back; rebounding.

RES'T-LY'TION (rēz't-līsh'un), *n.* Act of springing back.

RES'TIN, *n.* [Lat. *resina*.] An inflammable solid, of vegetable origin.

RES'TIN-IF'ER-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *resina*, resin, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding resin.

RES'TIN-OUS, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin; pertaining to resin.

RE-SIST', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *resistere*; *re*, again, and *sistere*, to stand.] 1. To act in opposition to. 2. To counteract as a force by inertia or reaction.

Syn. — To withstand; oppose.

RE-SIST'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of resisting. 2. Quality of not yielding to force.

RE-SIST'ANT, *n.* One who, or that which, resists.

RE-SIST'IBIL'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being resistible. [resisted.]

RE-SIST'IBLE, *a.* Capable of being resisted; irresistible.

RES'O-LU-BLE, *a.* Admitting of being resolved or melted.

RES'O-LŪTE (30), *a.* [See *RESOLVE*.] *Lat. resolutus* has a different meaning.] Constant in pursuing a purpose. *Syn.* — Determined; steady; firm; bold.

RES'O-LŪTE-LY, *adv.* In a resolute manner; firmly; steadily.

RES'O-LŪTE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being resolute.

RES'O-LŪTION, *n.* 1. Act, operation, or process of resolving. 2. State of being resolved, made clear, or determined. 3. That which is resolved; especially, the decision of court, or the vote of an assembly. [resolved.]

RE-SOLVA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being RE-SOLVED', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *resolvere*, *resolutum*; *re*, again, and *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve.] 1. To separate the component parts of; sometimes, to melt. 2. To dissolve and reduce to a different form. 3. To make clear or certain. 4. To cause to perceive. 5. To constitute by resolution or vote.

Syn. — To solve; analyze; explain; unravel; disentangle.

— *v. i.* 1. To be separated into its component parts, or distinct principles. 2. To melt. 3. To form a resolution. — *n.* 1. Act of resolving. 2. That which has been resolved on; conclusion; determination; legislative act or declaration. [purpose.]

RE-SOLV'ED-NESS, *n.* Fixedness of RE-SOLV'ENT, *n.* That which has the power of resolving.

RE-SOLVER, *n.* One who resolves.

RES'O-NANCE, *n.* State of being resonant.

RES'O-NANT, *a.* [Lat. *resonans*, resounding.] Able to return sound; echoing back.

RE-SORB'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *resorbens*, *fr. re*, again, and *sorbere*, to suck in.] Swallowing up.

RE-SORT' (re-zōrt'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Fr. ressortir*, to go or come out again.] 1. To go; to repair. 2. To

have recourse. — *n.* 1. A betaking one's self. 2. A place to which one betakes himself habitually; a haunt.

RE-SOUND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *resonare*; *re*, again, back, and *sonare*, to sound.] 1. To sound again, or repeatedly. 2. To praise or celebrate. — *v. i.* 1. To sound loudly. 2. To be filled with sound. 3. To echo or reverberate.

RE-SOUND', *v. t.* To sound again.

RE-SOURCE' (114), *n.* [Fr. *ressource*. See **SOURCE**.] 1. That from which any thing springs forth; hence, that to which one resorts, or on which he depends. 2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds.

RE-SPÉCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *respective*, intens. form of *respicere*, to look back, to respect.] 1. To notice with special attention; to regard as worthy of particular notice. 2. To relate to. — *n.* 1. Act of respecting. 2. *pl.* Expression of respect. 3. That which pertains to any person or thing. 4. Relation; reference.

In *respect to*, or *in respect of*, in comparison with; in reference to.

RE-SPÉCT'A-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being respectable.

RE-SPÉCT'A-BLE, *a.* 1. Worthy of respect. 2. Moderate in degree of excellence or in number.

RE-SPÉCT'A-BLY, *adv.* In a respectable manner.

RE-SPÉCT'ER, *n.* One who respects.

RE-SPÉCT'FUL, *a.* Marked or characterized by respect. [ful manner.]

RE-SPÉCT'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a respectful manner.

RE-SPÉCT'ING, *p. pr.*, but called a *prep.* Having regard or relation to.

RE-SPÉCT'IVE, *a.* 1. Careful; wary. 2. Having reference to; relative. 3. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each.

RE-SPÉCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each. [breathed.]

RE-SPÍR'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being respired.

RÉS'PI-RÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *respiratio*.] Act of breathing. [piration.]

RE-SPÍR'A-TÓ-RY, *a.* Serving for respiration.

RE-SPÍRE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *respirare*; *re*, again, and *spirare*, to breathe.] 1. To take breath again; hence, to take rest. 2. To breathe. — *v. t.* To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire.

RÉS'PÍTE, *n.* [Lat. *respectus*, respect, delay.] 1. A postponement or delay. 2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To grant a respite to.

RE-SPÉN'DENCE, *n.* Vivid bright-ness.

RE-SPÉN'DEN-CY, *n.* Niss; splendor.

RE-SPÉN'DENT, *a.* [Lat. *resplendens*, -*dentis*.] Shining with brilliant luster; very bright. [brightness.]

RE-SPÉN'DENT-LY, *adv.* With great brightness.

RE-SPÓND', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *respondere*; *re*, again, back, and *spondere*, to promise.] 1. To answer; to reply. 2. To correspond; to suit. 3. To make payment.

RE-SPÓND'ENT, *a.* Disposed to respond; answering. — *n.* One who responds; especially, one who answers in certain suits.

RE-SPÓNSE', *n.* 1. Act of responding. 2. An answer or reply.

RE-SPÓN'SI-BÍL'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being responsible. 2. That for which any one is responsible. 3. Ability to answer in payment.

RE-SPÓN'SI-BLE, *a.* 1. Liable to be called on to answer. 2. Able to respond.

SYN. — Accountable; answerable.

RE-SPÓN'SÍVE, *a.* 1. Able, ready, or inclined to respond. 2. Correspondent. [making answer.]

RE-SPÓN'SO-RY, *a.* Containing or resting on motion of labor. 2. Freedom from all disturbance. 3. That on which any thing rests. 4. A place where one may rest. 5. (*Mrs.*) A pause, or a mark of such a pause. 6. [Lat. *restare*, to stay back, to remain.] That which is left; remainder. 7. Those not included.

SYN. — Repose. — *Rest* is ceasing from labor or exertion; *repose* is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor. We may *rest* in a standing posture; we usually *repose* in a reclining one.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cease from action or motion. 2. To be free from whatever disturbs. 3. To lie; to repose. 4. To be supported by. 5. To sleep. 6. To die. 7. To trust; to rely. — *v. t.* 1. To place at rest. 2. To place, as on a support.

RESTAURANT (rés'tó-rǎnt' or rés'tó-rant'), *n.* [Fr. See **RESTORE**.] An eating-house.

RESTAURATEUR (rés'tór'á'túr'), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house.

RESTÍFF, *a.* Same as **RESTIVE**.

RESTÍ-TÚ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *restitutio*.] 1. Act of restoring any thing to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury. 2. The equivalent given.

RESTÍVE, *a.* [From Lat. *restare*, to stay back, resist.] 1. Unwilling to go, or only running back; stubborn. 2. Impatient; uneasy. [restive.]

RESTÍVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being restive.

REST'LESS, *a.* Never resting; unquiet; uneasy. [manner.]

REST'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a restless manner.

REST'LESS-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being restless.

RÉS'TÓ-RÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *restauratio*. See **RESTORE**.] 1. Act of restoring. 2. State of being restored. 3. That which is restored.

SYN. — See **RECOVERY**.

RÉS'TÓ-RÁ'TION-ÍST, *n.* One who believes in a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God.

RE-STÓR'A-TÍVE, *a.* Having power to renew strength. — *n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength.

RÉS'TÓ-RÁTOR, *n.* A restaurateur.

RE-STÓRE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *restaurare*.] 1. To bring back from

a state of ruin or decay, and the like. 2. To give in place of, or as satisfaction for.

RE-STÓR'ER, *n.* One restores.

RE-STRAÍN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *restreindre*, Lat. *restringere*; *re*, again, back, and *stringere*, to draw or bind together.] 1. To hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing. 2. To hinder from unlimited enjoyment.

SYN. — To check; repress; restrict.

RE-STRAÍN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being restrained.

RE-STRAÍNER, *a.* One who restrains.

RE-STRAÍNT, *n.* 1. Act of restraining; hindrance of the will, or of any action. 2. That which restrains.

SYN. — See **COMPULSION**.

RE-STRÍCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *restringere*, *restringo*.] See **RE-STRAIN**.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine.

RE-STRÍCT'ION, *n.* 1. Confinement within bounds. 2. That which restricts.

RE-STRÍCT'IVE, *a.* Having the power or tendency to restrict.

RE-STRÍCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a restrictive manner.

RE-SÚLT', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *resultare*, to spring back.] 1. To come out, or have an issue. 2. To proceed or spring, as a consequence, from facts or arguments, &c. — *n.* 1. End to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation.

SYN. — See **CONSEQUENCE**.

RE-SÚLT'ANT, *n.* A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces. — *a.* Resulting. [resumed.]

RE-SÚM'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being resumed.

RÉSÚMÉ (rés'zú'má'), *n.* [Fr.] See **INFRA**.] A brief recapitulation.

RE-SÚME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *resumere*, *resumptum*; *re*, again, back, and *sumere*, to take.] 1. To take back. 2. To enter upon or take up again. [ing.]

RE-SÚMP'TION (84), *n.* Act of resuming.

RE-SÚMP'TÍVE, *a.* Resuming.

RE-SÚP'INATE, *a.* [Lat. *resupinatus*, bent or turned back.] Turned upside down; inverted.

RÉS'UR-RÉC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *resurrectio*, fr. *resurgere*, to rise again.] 1. A rising again. 2. The rising again from the dead. 3. The future state.

RÉS'UR-RÉC'TION-ÍST, *n.* One who steals bodies from the grave, especially for dissection.

RÉS'UR-VEY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To survey anew.

RE-SÚS'CÍ-TÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *resuscitare*, -*tatum*; *re*, again, and *suscitare*, to raise.] To revivify; to recover from apparent death.

RE-SÚS'CÍ-TÁ'TION, *n.* Act of reviving from a state of apparent death.

RE-SÚS'CÍ-TÁ'TÍVE, *a.* Reviving.

RE-TÁIL' (114), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *retailer*, fr. *re*, again, and *tailier*, to cut.] 1. To dispose of in small parcels. 2. To sell in small portions.

RE'TAIL (114), *n.* Sale of commodities in small quantities.

RE-TAIL'ER, or RE'TAIL-ER, *n.* One who sells goods at retail.

RE-TAIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retinere, retentum*; *re*, again, back, and *tenere*, to hold, keep.] 1. To continue to hold; to keep in possession. 2. To employ by a fee paid.

RE-TAIN'ER, *n.* 1. One who retains. 2. A dependent. 3. A fee paid to engage a counselor.

RE-TAKE', *v. t.* [-TOOK; -TAKEN; -TAKING.] 1. To take again. 2. To recapture.

RE-TÁL'ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retaliare, -atum*; *re*, again, back, and *talio*, retaliation.] To return the like for; esp. to return evil for evil. — *v. i.* To return like for like. [ing.]

RE-TÁL'Á-TION, *n.* Act of retaliation. RE-TÁL'Á-TÍVE, } *a.* Tending to, }
RE-TÁL'Á-TO-RY, } or involving, }
retaliation.

RE-TÁRD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retardare, re*, again, back, and *tardare*, to delay.] 1. To prevent from progress. 2. To put off; to render more late.

RE'TAR-DÁTION, *n.* 1. Act of retarding. 2. That which retards.

RÉTCH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hræcan*; *hræca*, cough, throat.] To make an effort to vomit.

RE-TÉN'TION, *n.* [Lat. *retentio*.] 1. Act of retaining; state of being retained; custody. 2. Power of retaining.

RE-TÉN'TÍVE, *a.* Having the power to retain. [cent.]

RÉT'Í-CÉNCÉ, *n.* State of being reticent. RE-T'Í-CÉNT, *a.* [Lat. *reticens, retiens*, keeping silence.] Inclined to keep silent; taciturn. [small net or bag.]

RÉT'Í-CLE, *n.* [See RETICULE.] A RET'Í-CU-LAR, *a.* Having the form of a net, or of net-work.

RE-TÍ-CU-LATE, } *a.* 1. Resembling }
RE-TÍ-CU-LÁTED, } net-work; netted. }
2. Having distinct veins, fibers, or lines crossing like net-work.

RE-TÍ-CU-LÁTION, *n.* 1. State of being reticulated. 2. That which is reticulated; net-work.

RÉT'Í-CŪLE (30), *n.* [Lat. *reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag.

RÉT'Í-FÓRM, *a.* [Lat. *rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Like a net in texture.

RÉT'Í-NÁ, *n.* [L. Lat. fr. Lat. *rete*, a net.] The net-like tissue of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

RÉT'Í-NŪE, *n.* [Fr., fr. *reténir*, to retain, engage.] A body of retainers.

RE-TÍRE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *retirer*; *re*, again, back, and *tirer*, to draw.] 1. To draw back or away. 2. To retreat from action or danger. 3. To withdraw from a public station. — *v. t.* 1. To pay up and withdraw from circulation. 2. To cause to retire, esp. from active service. [ner.]

RE-TÍRED'LY, *adv.* In a retired man-

RE-TÍRE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of retiring. 2. State of being retired or withdrawn. 3. Place to which one retires.

RE-TÍR'ING, *p. a.* Reserved; not fore-

RE-TÓRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retorquere, retortum*; *re*, again, back, and *torquere*, to turn, twist.] 1. To throw back. 2. To return, as an argument or accusation, &c. — *v. i.* To return an argument or charge. — *n.* 1. A quick and witty response. 2. A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat.

SYN. — Repartee. — A *retort* is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the censures or derision he had thrown out. A *repartee* is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive observation of another.

RE-TÓRT'ER, *n.* One who retorts.

RÉ-TOUCH', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To improve by new touches.

RE-TRÁCK', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To track back, as a line. 2. To conduct back in the same path or course.

RE-TRÁCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retractare*, from *retrahere*, to draw back.] To recall, as a declaration; to disavow; to recant. — *v. i.* To take back what has been said.

RE-TRÁCT'Í-BLE, } *a.* Capable of be- }
RE-TRÁCT'Í-LE, } ing drawn back.

RE-TRÁCT'ION, *n.* Act of withdrawing something advanced, claim d, or done; recantation. [retract.]

RE-TRÁCT'ÍVE, *a.* Able or ready to

RE-TREAT', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw.] 1. Act of retiring, esp. for safety. 2. Place to which one retires. 3. A retiring from an enemy. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To withdraw; to retire.

RE-TRÉNC'H (66), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *retrencher*; *re*, again, and *tréncher*, to cut.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 2. To lessen; to abridge.

RE-TRÉNC'HMENT, *n.* 1. Removal of what is superfluous. 2. Act of lessening or abridging.

RÉT'RI-BŪTION, *n.* [Lat. *retribuere, -utum*; *re*, again, back, and *tribuere*, to bestow, pay.] 1. Act of repaying. 2. State of being paid back. 3. Return suitable to the merits of, as an action.

RE-TRÍB'U-TÍVE, } *a.* Involving, or }
RE-TRÍB'U-TO-RY, } pertaining to, }
retribution. [ing retrieved.]

RE-TRÍEV'Á-BLE, *a.* Capable of be-

RE-TRÍEV'ÁL, *n.* Act of retrieving.

RE-TRÍEV'É', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *retrouver*, to find again, to recover.] 1. To restore from loss or injury. 2. To remedy the evil consequences of.

RÉ'TRO-ÁCT', or RÉ'TRO-ÁCT', *v. i.* [Lat. *retro*, backward, back, and Eng. *act*.] To act backward or in return.

RÉ'TRO-ÁCT'ION, or RÉ'TRO-ÁCT'ION, *n.* 1. Action returned. 2. Operation on something preceding.

RÉ'TRO-ÁCT'ÍVE, or RÉ'TRO-ÁCT'ÍVE, *a.* Fitted or designed to retro-act; affecting what is past.

RÉ'TRO-ÇÉDE, or RÉ'TRO-ÇÉDE, *v.*

i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retrocedere* fr. *retro*, backward, back, and *cedere* to go.] To cede or grant back.

RÉ'TRO-ÇÉS'SION, or RÉ'TRO-ÇÉS'SION (-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of retroceding. 2. State of being retroceded or granted back.

RÉ'TRO-GRA-DÁTION, or RÉ'TRO-GRA-DÁTION, *n.* Act of retrograding or moving backward. — *a.* Going backward; contrary.

RÉ'TRO-GRÁDE, or RÉ'TRO-GRÁDE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retrogradare, retrogradi*, fr. *retro*, back, and *gradi*, to step, go.] To go backward.

RÉ'TRO-GRES'SION, or RÉ'TRO-GRES'SION, *n.* [Lat. *retrogressus*.] Act of going backward.

RÉ'TRO-GRES'SÍVE, or RÉ'TRO-GRES'SÍVE, *a.* Going backward.

RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT', or RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT', *n.* [From Lat. *retrospicere, -spectum*, to look back.] View or contemplation of something past.

RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT'ION, or RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT'ION, *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT'ÍVE, or RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT'ÍVE, *a.* 1. Looking back. 2. Having reference to what is past.

RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT'ÍVE-LY, or RÉ'TRO-SPÉCT'ÍVE-LY, *adv.* By way of retrospect.

RÉ'TRO-VÉRT', or RÉ'TRO-VÉRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *retro*, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn back.

RE-TŪRN', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *retourner*; *re*, again, back, and *tourner*, to turn.] 1. To go or come again to the same place or condition. 2. To answer. — *v. t.* 1. To bring, carry, or send back. 2. To repay. 3. To report officially.

SYN. — To restore. — We *return* a thing when we turn it back to its appropriate place; we *restore* a thing when we put it back to its former state and condition. A man *returns* what he borrowed, and *restores* what he stole.

— *n.* 1. Act of returning. 2. That which is returned; as (*a.*) A payment; a remittance. (*b.*) An answer. (*c.*) A formal account or report. (*d.*) The profit on labor, or an investment, &c.

RE-TŪRN'Á-BLE, *a.* 1. Capable of being returned. 2. Legally required to be returned.

RE-ŪN'ION, *n.* 1. A renewed union. 2. An assembling of familiar friends.

RÉ'U-NÍTE', *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To unite again.

RE-VÉAL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revellare*; *re*, again, back, and *vellare*, to veil.] To make known after having been concealed.

SYN. — To divulge. — To *reveal* is literally to *lift the veil*, and thus make known what was previously concealed; to *divulge* is to scatter abroad among the people, or make publicly known.

RE-VEIL'LE (re-vál'ye), *n.* [Fr. *réveiler*, fr. *réveiller*, to awake.] (*Mil.*) The beat of drum about break of day.

RÉVEL', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 1,7.] [O. Fr. *reveler*, to revolt,

to rebel. See REBEL.] To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse. — *n.* A riotous feast.

RÉVE-LA'TION, n. 1. Act of revealing. 2. That which is revealed. 3. Last book of the New Testament.

RÉVEL-ER, n. One who reveals or reveals.

RÉVEL-ER, n. carouses.

RÉVEL-RY, n. Noisy festivity.

RE-VÉNĒGE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *revenger*, fr. *re*, again, and *vengier*, to vindicate.] To inflict punishment in vindication of, or in a spiteful or malignant spirit. [See AVENGE.] — *n.* 1. Act of revenging. 2. Disposition to revenge.

RE-VÉNĒGEFUL, a. Full of revenge; given to revenge; wreaking revenge; vindictive.

RE-VÉNĒGER, n. One who revenges.

RÉVE-NŪE, n. [O. Fr., from *revenir*, to return, to proceed.] Income, especially the annual produce of taxes, customs, &c., which a state collects for public use.

RE-VER-BER-ANT, a. Resounding.

RE-VER-BER-ATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *reverberare*, -atum; *re*, again, back, and *verberare*, to lash, whip.] 1. To send back, as sound; to echo. 2. To reflect, as light or heat. 3. To repel from side to side. — *v. i.* 1. To resound. 2. To be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound.

RE-VER-BER-ĀTION, n. Act of reverberating.

RE-VER-BER-A-TORY, a. Producing, or acting by, reverberation; returning, or driving back.

RE-VERĒRE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revereri*; *re*, again, and *vereri*, to fear.] To regard with fear mingled with respect and affection.

RÉVER-ENĒE, n. 1. Fear mingled with respect and esteem; awe; veneration. 2. Act or token of veneration. 3. A title applied to priests. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To regard with reverence.

RÉVER-END, a. [Lat. *reverendus*. See REVERE.] Worthy of reverence; — a title given to clergymen.

RÉVER-ENT, a. [Lat. *reverens*.] 1. Expressing reverence. 2. Disposed to revere; submissive.

RÉVER-ĒNTIAL, a. Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence.

RÉVER-ĒNTIAL-LY, adv. With reverence.

RÉVER-ENT-LY, adv. [In a reverent manner.]

RÉVER-Ē, n. [Fr. *réverie*, fr. *réver*, to dream, to rave.] An irregular train of thoughts, occurring in meditation.

RE-VER-SAL, n. [From *reverse*.] A change or overthrowing.

RE-VERSE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revertere*, *reversum*; *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To cause to return or depart. 2. To change totally. 3. To turn end for end, or upside down; to invert. 4. To overthrow; to subvert. 5. To undo or annul for error; to repeal. — *n.* 1. That which is directly op-

posite to something else. 2. Complete change, esp. from better to worse. — *a.* Having a contrary or opposite direction.

RE-VERSE'LY, adv. On the other hand. [reversed.]

RE-VERS'Y-BLE, a. Capable of being reversed.

RE-VER'SION, n. [Lat. *reversio*.] 1. The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after the grant is determined; residue of an estate left after the determination of another estate carved out of it. 2. A right to future possession or enjoyment; succession.

RE-VER'SION-A-RY, a. Pertaining to, or involving, a reversion.

RE-VER'SION-ER, n. One who has a reversion.

RE-VĒRT' (14), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revertens*; *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To turn back; to reverse. 2. To drive back; to reverberate. — *v. i.* 1. To return; to fall back. 2. To return to the proprietor. [reverted.]

RE-VĒRT'Y-BLE, a. Capable of being reversed.

RE-VER-TIVE, a. Tending to revert; changing.

RE-VER-Y, n. See REVERIE.

RE-VĒST', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revestire*; *re*, again, and *vestire*, to clothe.] 1. To clothe again. 2. To vest again with possession or office. — *v. i.* To take effect again, as a title.

RE-VIEW' (-vū'), n. [Fr. *revue*, fr. *revoir*, Lat. *revidere*, to see again.] 1. A second or repeated view. 2. A critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; critique. 3. An examination of troops under arms. 4. A periodical devoted to literary criticism. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To go over and examine critically or deliberately.

RE-VIEWER (re-vū'er), n. One who reviews; a critic who publishes his opinion of books, &c.

RE-VILE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To assail with opprobrious language.

RE-VIL'ER, n. One who reviles.

RE-VIS'AL, n. Act of revising, or re-examining for correction.

RE-VISE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revidere*, *revisum*, to see again.] 1. To look at again; to re-examine. 2. To review, alter, and amend. — *n.* A proof-sheet taken after correction.

RE-VIS'ER, n. One who revises.

RE-VIS'ION (-vīzh'un), n. 1. Act of revising. 2. That which is revised.

RE-VIS'ION-AL (-vīzh'un-), a. Pertaining to revision.

RE-VIS'ION-A-RY (-vīzh'un-), a. Pertaining to revision; revisory.

RE-VIS'IT, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To visit.

RE-VIV'AL, n. Act of reviving, or state of being revived; especially, renewed interest in religion.

RE-VIV'AL-IST, n. An advocate for religious revivals.

RE-VIV'E, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revivere*; *re*, again, and *vivere*, to live.] 1. To return to life. 2. To recover from a state of neglect, obscurity, or depression. — *v. t.* 1. To

bring again to life. 2. To recover from a state of neglect or depression. 3. To renew in the mind. [life.]

RE-VIV'I-FI-CA'TION, n. Renewal of life.

RE-VIV'IF-Y, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] To cause to revive.

RÉVI-VIS'GENĒE, n. Renewal of life.

RÉVO-CA-BLE, a. Capable of being revoked. [being revocable.]

RÉVO-CA-BLE-NESS, n. Quality of being revocable.

RÉVO-CĀTION, n. [Lat. *revocatio*.] 1. Act of calling back. 2. State of being recalled. 3. Repeal; reversal.

RE-VŌKE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See REVOCATION.] To annul by taking back; to reverse, as a thing granted by a special act. — *v. i.* (*Card-playing*.) To fail to follow suit.

RE-VŌLT', or RE-VŌLT' (20), v. i. [From Lat. *revolvere*, *revolutum*, to roll back.] 1. To renounce allegiance or subjection. 2. To be grossly offended. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To do violence to; to shock. — *n.* Renunciation of allegiance and subjection. See INSURRECTION.

RÉVO-LŪTION, n. [Lat. *revolutio*.] 1. Act of revolving, or turning round on an axis; hence, any analogous regular return or change, as of the seasons. 2. Space measured by the regular return of a revolving body. 3. A total or radical change; esp. a revolt successfully accomplished.

RÉVO-LŪTION-A-RY, a. Tending or pertaining to a revolution.

RÉVO-LŪTION-IST, n. One engaged in effecting a change of government.

RÉVO-LŪTION-IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To change completely, as by a revolution.

RE-VŌLVE', v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *revolvere*; *re*, again, back, and *volvere*, to roll, turn.] 1. To turn or roll round on an axis. 2. To move round a center. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to turn, as on an axis. 2. To reflect repeatedly upon.

RE-VŌLV'EN-ĒY, n. Revolution.

RE-VŌLV'ER, n. A fire-arm with several barrels revolving on an axis.

RE-VŪL'SION, n. [Lat. *revulsio*, from *revellere*, to pluck or pull away.] Act of holding or drawing back; marked repugnance.

RE-VŪL'SIVE, a. Tending to revulsion; repugnant.

RE-WĀRD, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *rewardoner*, *reguardoner*. See GUERDON.] 1. To give in return, whether good or evil; — especially good. 2. To compensate. — *n.* 1. That which is given in return for good or evil received; — usually for good. 2. Compensation for services.

RYX. — Recompense; remuneration; requital; retribution.

RE-WĀRD-A-BLE, a. Worthy of being rewarded.

RE-WĀRD'ER, n. One who rewards.

REY'NARD, or REYN'ARD, n. [See RENARD.] A fox; renard.

RHAB-DŌLO'-ĒY (rab-), n. Same as RABDOLOGY.

RHĀB'DŌ-MĀN'ĒY, n. Same as RAB-

RHAP-SÖD'IC-AL, *a.* Consisting of rhapsody; unconnected.

RHÄP'SO-DIST, *n.* One who recites or composes a rhapsody.

RHÄP'SO-DY (räp'sü), *n.* [Gr. *ῥαψωδία*, from *ῥάπτειν*, to sew, to unite, and *ὄδῃ*, a song.] 1. A portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time. 2. A wild, rambling composition or discourse. [the river Rhine.

RHÉN'ISH (rén'ish), *a.* Pertaining to RHÉT'O-RIC (rét'o-rik, 123), *n.* [Gr. *ῥητορική* (sc. *τέχνη*), from *ῥητορικός*, rhetorical, oratorical.] 1. Art of elegant and accurate composition, especially in prose. 2. The power of persuasion or attraction.

RHE-TÖR'IC-AL (re-), *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, rhetoric.

RHE-TÖR'IC-AL-LY (re-), *adv.* According to the rules of rhetoric.

RHÉT'O-RÍ'CIAN, *n.* 1. One well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric. 2. An artificial orator.

RHEUM (rhum), *n.* [Gr. *ῥεύμα*, from *ρεῖν*, to flow.] 1. An increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ. 2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands.

RHEU-MÁT'IC, *a.* Relating to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.

RHEU'MA-TÍSM (rhu'ma-), *n.* [Gr. *ρευματισμός*, from *ρευματίζεσθαι*, to have a flux.] A painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints.

RHEUM'Y (rhum'y), *a.* Abounding in, or causing rheum.

RHĪ-NŌC'É-ROS, *n.* [Gr. *ῥινόκερος*, from *ῥίς*, or *ρίν*, gen. *ῥίνος*, the nose, and *κέρας*, a horn.] A pachydermatous mammal, — nearly allied to the hippopotamus.



Rhinoceros.

RHĪ'NO-PLÄS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *ῥίς*, *ῥίνος*, nose, and *πλαστικός*, fit for molding.] Forming an artificial nose, by bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead.

RHĪ-ZŌME' (rĭ-zōm'), *n.* [Gr. *ρίζωμα*, that which has taken root, fr. *ρίζα*, a root.] A creeping stem growing beneath the surface of the soil.

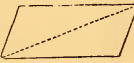
RHŌ'DI-ŪM, *n.* [Gr. *ῥόδον*, the rose, from the rose-red color of its salts.] A metal extremely hard and brittle.

RHŌ'DO-DĒN'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *ῥοδόενδρον*, i. e., rose-tree.] A genus of small trees having beautiful flowers.

RHŌMB (rōmb, 62), *n.* [Lat. *rhombus*, Gr. *ῥόμβος*, from *ῥέμβειν*, to whirl round.] A figure of four equal sides but unequal angles.

RHŌMB'IC (rōm'bĭk), *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

RHŌMB'OID (rōm'boïd), *n.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής*; *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, and *εἶδος*, shape.] An elongated rhomb.

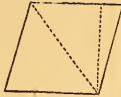


Rhomboid.

RHŌM-BOI'D'AL (rōm-), *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHŌMBUS (rōm'-bus), *n.* Same as RHOMB.

RHŪ'BÄRB (rhu'bärb), *n.* [Gr. *ῥῆ*, rhu-barb, and *βάρβαρος*, foreign, strange.] A plant of several species used in cookery and in medicine.



Rhombus.

RHŪMB (rūmb, 62), *n.* [See RHOMB.] (*Navigation*.) Any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian.

RHŪMB'-LINE (rūmb'-), *n.* (*Navigation*.) The course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

RHYME (rīm), *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *hrīm*, *rīm*, series, number.] 1. Poetry. 2. Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses. 3. A couplet or triplet. 4. A word answering in sound to another. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make verses. 2. To accord in sound. — *v. t.* To put into rhyme.

RHYM'ER } (rīm'-), *n.* One who RHŪM'STER } makes rhymes; a poor or mean poet.

RHYTHM (rĭthm or rĭthm), *n.* [Gr. *ῥυθμός*, Lat. *rhythmus*.] 1. Division of time into short portions by a regular and agreeable succession of motions, impulses, sounds, &c. 2. Movement in musical time. 3. Harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

RHYTH'MIC, or RHŪTH'MIC, } RHŪTH'MIC-AL, or RHŪTH'MIC-AL, } *a.* Pertaining to rhythm.

RĪ'AL, *n.* A Spanish coin.

RĪB, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. One of the bones inclosing the thoracic cavity. 2. That which resembles a rib in form or use. — *v. t.* [-BED; -ING.] To furnish with ribs.

RĪB'ALD, *n.* [Cf. BAWD and O. H. Ger. *krĭba*, *krĭpa*, prostitute.] A low, vulgar wretch; a lewd fellow. — *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy.

RĪB'ALD-RY, *n.* Low, vulgar language; obscenity.

RĪB'BON, *n.* [Fr. *ruban*, orig. a red ribbon, from Lat. *rubens*, red.] 1. A fillet of fine silk or satin. 2. *pl.* The reins, or lines to guide a horse. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To adorn with ribbons.

RĪB'RŌAST, *v. t.* To beat soundly.

RĪCE, *n.* [Ar. *aroz*, *aruz*, Gr. *ῥυζα*.] A plant and its seed, which forms an important article of food.



Rice.

RĪCE'-PÄ'PER, *n.* A thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for the manufacture of fancy articles.

RĪCH, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *ric*.] 1. Possessed of an unusually large amount of property. 2. Well supplied. 3. Productive or fertile. 4. Highly valued. 5. Abounding in nutritive quali-

ties; also, highly seasoned. 6. Vivid, bright. 7. Abounding in humor.

SYN. — Wealthy; affluent; opulent; abundant; sumptuous; precious.

RĪCH'ES, *n. pl.* [Fr. *richesse*.] Abundant possessions. [teously.]

RĪCH'LY, *adv.* With riches; plentifully.

RĪCH'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being rich. 2. That which makes any thing rich.

RĪCK, *n.* [A.-S. *hrec*, a heap.] A covered pile of grain or hay in the field or open air.

RĪCK'ETS, *n. pl.* [Perh. fr. A.-S. *ricg*, *hric*, back, spine.] A disease of children, characterized by a crooked spine, and other deformities.

RĪCK'ET-Y, *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. 2. Feeble in the joints; weak.

RĪCOCHET (rĭk'o-shä' or rĭk'o-shët'), *n.* [Fr.] The firing of ordnance so as to cause the balls to rebound or roll along the ground on which they fall.

RĪD, *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] [A.-S. *hred-dan*.] To free; to deliver.

RĪD'DANCE, *n.* 1. Deliverance; a clearing up or out. 2. State of being rid or free.

RĪD'DEN, *p. p.* of *Ride*.

RĪD'DLE (rĭd'dl), *n.* 1. [A.-S. *hriddel*, a sieve.] A sieve with coarse meshes.

2. [A.-S. *rædels*, fr. *rædan*, to counsel; to guess. Cf. READ.] A puzzling question; enigma. 3. Any thing puzzling. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To separate with a riddle. 2. To perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle. 3. To solve; to explain. — *v. i.* To speak enigmatically.

RĪDE, *v. i.* [RODE, or RID; RID, or RIDDEN; RIDING.] [A.-S. *ridan*.] 1. To be carried on the back of any animal, or in a carriage. 2. To float. 3. To be supported in motion. 4. To manage a horse well. — *v. t.* 1. To sit on, so as to be carried. 2. To manage insolently at will. 3. To cause to ride.

SYN. — Drive. — *Ride* originally meant to be carried on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. Now, in England, *drive* is the word applied in most cases to motion in a carriage, as, *a drive* round the park, while *ride* is appropriated to motion on a horse, so that a "*ride* on horseback" would be tautology.

— *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

RĪD'ER, *n.* 1. One who rides. 2. An additional clause, as to a bill in Parliament.

RĪDGE, *n.* [A.-S. *hrycg*, *hricg*, back, pediment.] 1. The back, or top of the back. 2. The top of any elongated elevation, great or small. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make into a ridge or ridges. 2. To wrinkle.

RĪDGE'-PŌLE, *n.* The timber or board forming the ridge of a roof.

RĪD'G'Y, *a.* Having a ridge or ridges.

RĪD'IC-ŪLE (30), *n.* [Lat. *ridiculum*, from *ridiculus*, laughable.] 1. Expression of laughter, especially when mingled with contempt. 2. Writing which excites contempt with laughter. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To laugh at with expressions of contempt.

RÍ-DÍE'U-LOŪS, a. Fitted to excite ridicule. [See LUDICROUS.]

RÍ-DÍE'U-LOŪS-LY, adv. In a ridiculous manner.

RÍ-DÍE'U-LOŪS-NESS, n. Quality of being ridiculous.

RÍD'ING, n. 1. Act of one who rides. 2. [Corrupted fr. *trihing* or *triding*, third.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York (Eng.), is divided. [with a hood.]

RÍD'ING-HÓOD, n. A kind of cloak

RÍD'ING-SHÓOL, (skóol), n. A school where the art of riding is taught.

RÍ-DÓTT'Ó, n. [It., from L. Lat. *reductus*, a retreat.] A public entertainment of music and dancing.

RÍFE, a. [A.-S. *ryf*.] Prevailing.

RÍFE'LY, adv. Prevalently.

RÍFE'NESS, n. Prevalence.

RÍFF'RÁFF, n. Refuse.

RÍFLE (rífli), n. (Ger. *riefelen*, *riffeln*, to chamfer, groove.) 1. A gun, the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves. 2. A whetstone for a scythe. [Amer.]—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *riflōn*, to pluck, to saw.] 1. To seize and bear away by force. 2. To rob; to pillage. 3. To groove; especially, to groove internally with spiral channels. [with a rifle.]

RÍFLE-MAN (150), n. A man armed

RÍFLER, n. One who rifles.

RÍFT, n. [From *rive*, to rend.] 1. A cleft; a fissure. 2. A fording-place.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cleave; to split.—*v. i.* To burst open.

RÍG, v. t. [-GED; -GING.] [A.-S. *urigan*, *urihan*, to cover, clothe.] 1. To dress, esp. in an odd or fanciful manner. 2. To furnish with apparatus or gear.—*n.* 1. Dress; clothing. 2. Peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to a vessel. 3. A sportive trick.

RÍG'GER, n. One who fits rigging.

RÍG'GING, n. Dress; tackle of a ship.

RÍGHT (rít), a. [A.-S. *riht*, *reht*, Lat. *rectus*, kept straight, guided.] 1. Straight; most direct. 2. Upright; erect. 3. According with truth and duty. 4. Fit; suitable. 5. Not mistaken or wrong. 6. Not left, but its opposite.—*adv.* 1. In a right manner; esp., in a right or straight line. 2. According to law or rule. 3. In a great degree; very.—*n.* 1. That which is right or correct, as adherence to duty, or to truth or fact. 2. That to which one has a claim. 3. That which is on the right side. 4. The outward or most finished surface.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To set upright; to make straight. 2. To do justice to.—*v. i.* To become upright.

RÍGHT-Á'N'GLED (rít'-), a. Containing an angle or angles of 90°.

RÍGHT'EOŪS (rít'chūs), a. [O. Eng. *rightwys*, *rightwíse*.] Free from guilt or sin.

RÍGHT'EOŪS-LY (rít'chūs-), adv. In a righteous manner; justly.

RÍGHT'EOŪS-NESS (rít'chūs-), n. The quality of being righteous.

RÍGHT'FUL (rít'fŭl), a. 1. Consonant

to justice. 2. Having a just claim. 3. Being by right.

RÍGHT'FUL-LY (rít'-), adv. According to the right. [being rightful.]

RÍGHT'FUL-NESS (rít'-), n. State of

RÍGHT'HÁND'ED (rít'-), a. Using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left.

RÍGHT'LY (rít'-), adv. With right.

RÍGHT'NESS (rít'-), n. 1. Straightness. 2. Rectitude; righteousness.

RÍG'ID, a. [Lat. *rigidus*, to be stiff or numb.] 1. So firm as not to be easily bent. 2. Severe; inflexible.

RÍ-GÍD'I-TY, n. 1. Want of pliability. 2. Stiffness of manner.

RÍG'ID-LY, adv. Stiffly; inflexibly.

RÍG'ID-NESS, n. Rigidity.

RÍG'MA-RÓLE, n. [A corrupt. of *Ragman's-roll*, an old record of the allegiance of the Scottish nobility to Edward I. of England.] Foolish talk; nonsense. [Colloq.]

RÍG'OR, n. [Lat., fr. *rigere*, to be stiff.] 1. State of being rigid. 2. A convulsive tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever. 3. Severity, as of climate.

RÍG'OR-ŌS, a. Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; severe.

RÍG'OR-ŌS-LY, adv. In a rigorous manner.

RÍG'OR-ŌS-NESS, n. Severity.

RÍLL, n. [Either fr. L. Ger. *ville*, a small channel, a furrow; or fr. O. Eng. *rigol*, a small brook; or fr. Lat. *rivulus*, a small brook.] A small brook; a streamlet.

RÍM, n. [A.-S. *rima*, *reoma*, edge, lip.] Border, edge, or margin of something curving.—*v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] To furnish with a rim.

RÍME, n. [A.-S. *hrim*. Cf. GRIME.] White or hoar frost.

RÍ-MÓSE' (125), a. [Lat. *rimosus*, fr. *rima*, a chink.] Full of chinks, like the bark of trees. [fold or wrinkle.]

RÍM'PLE (-p), n. [A.-S. *hrympele*.] A

RÍM'PLE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To rumple; to wrinkle. [frosty.]

RÍM'Y, a. Abounding with rime;

RÍND, n. [A.-S. *rind*, *hrind*, Gr. *ῥινός*, the skin.] The external covering or coat, as the skin or bark.

RÍND'ER-PÉST, n. A contagious distemper affecting neat cattle and sheep.

RÍNG, n. [A.-S. *hring*, *hrinc*, a circle.] 1. A circle, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop. 2. Any sound continued or repeated. 3. A chime of bells.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To encircle. 2. [RANG, or RUNG; RUNG; RINGING.] [A.-S. *hringing*.] To cause to sound, esp. by striking, as a metallic body.—*v. i.* 1. To sound, as a bell, or other sonorous body. 2. To sound; to resound.

RÍNG-BÓLT, n. An iron bolt with a ring at one end.

RÍNG'DÓVE (-dŭv), n. A species of pigeon; the cushat.

RÍNG'ER, n. One who rings.

RÍNG'LEAD-ER, n. The leader of men engaged in illegal enterprise. [of hair.]

RÍNG'LET, n. [Dim. of *ring*.] A curl

RÍNG'WORM (-wŏrm), n. A cutaneous eruption forming discolored rings.

RÍNK, n. [Scot., prob. fr. A.-S. *hring*, a ring.] An inclosed skating-pond.

RÍNSE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *hreinsa*, A.-S. *hrænan*, to purge.]

To cleanse by the introduction, or a second application, of water.

RÍOT, n. [O. Fr. *riote*, It. *riotta*.] 1.

Wanton or unrestrained behavior.

2. Disturbance of the peace by three or more persons assembled together for that purpose.

SYN.—Tumult; uproar; sedition.

—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, behavior, &c. 2. To raise an uproar or sedition. [riot.]

RÍOT-ER, n. One who engages in a

RÍOT-ŌS, a. 1. Involving or engaging in riot. 2. Seditious. [ner.]

RÍOT-ŌS-LY, adv. In a riotous man-

RÍP, v. t. [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *rypan*. Cf. REAP and RIVE.] 1. To tear off or out by violence. 2. To take away by cutting or tearing.—*n.* A tear; a place torn; laceration.

RÍ-PÁ'RI-AN, a. [Lat. *riparius*; *ripa*, bank.] Relating to the bank of a river.

RÍPE, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *ripe*, O. II. Ger. *ripi*, allied to A.-S. *rip*, harvest.] 1. Having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, &c. 2. Advanced so as to be fit for use. 3. Consummate; perfected. 4. Ready for action or effect.

SYN.—See MATURE.

RÍPE'LY, adv. Maturely.

RÍP'EN (rip'n), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] 1.

To grow ripe. 2. To approach or come to perfection.—*v. t.* 1. To make ripe, as fruit. 2. To mature; to fit or prepare.

RÍPE'NESS, n. State of being ripe; maturity; completeness.

RÍP'PLE (rip'pl), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *rip*.] To be covered with small waves or undulations.—*n.* 1.

The fretting of the surface of water. 2. A little wave or undulation. 3. A kind of comb for flax.

RÍP'RÁP, n. A foundation of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water.

RÍSE (ríz), v. i. [ROSE; RISEN; RISING.] [A.-S. *risan*, *árisan*. Cf. RAISE.] 1. To move or pass in any manner from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to become elevated. 2. To seem to rise; to become apparent. 3. To increase in size, force, or value, &c. 4. To close a session; to adjourn.

RÍSE (ríz), n. 1. Act of rising, or state of being risen. 2. Distance through which any thing rises. 3. An acclivity or ascent. 4. Source; origin. 5. Increase; augmentation.

RÍSE'ER, n. One who rises. [risible.]

RÍSE'Í-BÍL'I-TY, n. Quality of being

RÍSE'Í-BLE, a. [Lat. *risibilis*, fr. *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] Capable or worthy of exciting laughter.

SYN.—Ludicrous; laughable; ridiculous.

RISK, *n.* [From Lat. *resicare*, to cut off.] 1. Hazard; peril, or degree of peril. 2. Liability to loss in property. 3. That which is liable to loss.

SYN.—See DANGER.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To expose to hazard or peril.

RISK'ER, *n.* One who risks.

RISK'Y, *a.* Attended with danger.

RITE, *n.* [Lat. *ritus*.] Formal act of religion, or other solemn duty.

SYN.—Ceremony; observance; ordinance.

RÍTOR-NĒL'LO, *n.* [It., dim. of *ritorno*, return.] A short symphony to an air.

RÍT'U-AL, *a.* [Lat. *ritualis*; *ritus*, a rite.] 1. Relating to, or consisting of, rites. 2. Prescribing rites.—*n.* A book containing rites to be observed.

RÍT'U-AL-ISM, *n.* 1. Prescribed forms of religious worship, or the observance of such forms. 2. Confidence in mere rites.

RÍT'U-AL-IST, *n.* One skilled in, or devoted to, a ritual.

RÍT'U-AL-LY, *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite.

RÍV'AL, *n.* [Lat. *rivales*, two neighbors having a brook in common, rivals; *rivus*, a brook.] One in pursuit of the same object as another; a competitor.—*a.* Having the same pretensions or claims.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING, or -LED, LING, 137] 1. To stand in competition with. 2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

RÍV'AL-RY, } *n.* Act of rivaling, or
RÍV'AL-SHIP, } state of being a rival.

SYN.—See EMULATION.

RÍVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ED, or -EN; -ING.] [A. S. *reafan*, to break, split.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave.—*v. i.* To be split.

RÍVER, *n.* [Lat. *riparias*, belonging to a bank, from *ripa*, a bank.] A stream of water, larger than a brook.

RÍVER-HÓRSE, *n.* A hippopotamus.

RÍV'ET, *n.* [Fr., fr. *river*, to rivet.] A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fasten with rivets. 2. To clinch.

RÍV'U-LET, *n.* [Lat. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a brook.] A small brook.

RÍX'-DÓL'LAR, *n.* [Ger. *reichsthaler*, i. e., dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, varying in value from 60 cents to \$1.05.

RÓACH, *n.* [A.-S. *reohha*, *reohche*.] A fresh-water fish of the carp family.

RÓAD (20), *n.* [A.-S. *rād*, fr. *riðan*, to ride.] An open or public way for traveling.

SYN.—Way; highway; street.—*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* is a way for horses and carriages; a *street* is a paved way, as early made in towns and cities, and hence the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements.

[Either from A.-S. *rād*, or from Icel.

reida, preparation, fitting out (of ships).] A roadstead.

RÓAD'STÉAD, *n.* A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore.

RÓAD'STER, *n.* 1. A vessel riding at anchor in a road. 2. A horse for traveling.

RÓAM, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Orig. to go on a pilgrimage to Rome.] To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose.—*v. t.* To range or wander over.

RÓAM'ER, *n.* One who roams.

RÓAN, *a.* [Sp. *roano*, from Lat. *ravus*, gray-yellow.] Bay, sorrel, or dark, with spots;—said of a horse.—*n.* 1. A roan horse. 2. An imitation of morocco, made from sheep-skin.

RÓAR, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *rārān*.] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound, as a lion, or one in pain. 2. To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, &c.—*n.* A loud continuous noise, as of billows, a wild beast, or the like.

RÓAR'ER, *n.* One who roars.

RÓAR'ING, *n.* A loud, continuous sound, as of a wild beast, &c.

RÓAST, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *rōstjan*.] 1. To cook, as meat, before the fire. 2. To parch by exposure to heat. 3. To heat excessively.—*n.* That which is roasted.

To *rule the roast*, to take the lead; to domineer;—of uncertain origin.

—*a.* Roasted.

RÓAST'ER, *n.* 1. One who roasts meat. 2. A contrivance for roasting. 3. A pig for roasting.

RÓB, *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] [Goth. *raubōn*, A.-S. *reafian*, Eng. *reave*.] To take away from by force; to plunder.

RÓB'BER, *n.* One who commits a robbery.

SYN.—Thief; plunderer.

RÓB'BER-Y, *n.* The crime of robbing.

RÓBE, *n.* [L. Lat. *rauba*, *raupa*, a theft, dress, garment, orig. booty. See ROB.] 1. An outer garment; esp. one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style. 2. A skin of the wolf, buffalo, &c., prepared for use. [Amer.]—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To invest with a robe; to dress.

RÓB'IN, *n.* [Prop. an abbrev. of *Robert*.] (*a.*) A European singing bird, having a reddish breast. (*b.*) An American singing bird, having the breast of a dingy orange-red color.

RÓB'O-RANT, *a.* [Lat. *roboreans*, from *robur*, a hard kind of oak, hardness.] Strengthening.—*n.* A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

RO-BÚST', *a.* [Lat. *robustus*, oaken, hard, fr. *robur*, strength.] 1. Indicating strength and vigorous health. 2. Requiring strength or vigor.

SYN.—Strong; powerful.

RO-BÚST'NESS, *n.* Quality of being robust; strength.

RÓCHE'-ÁL'UM (rōk'-), *n.* [Fr. *roche*, rock.] A pure kind of alum.

RO-CHĒLLE' POW'DERS (ro-shēl'), Same as SEDLITZ POWDERS.

RÓCH'ET (rōch'et), *n.* [A.-S. *roc*, Icel. *rocker*, a coat, garment.] A linen garment resembling a surplice.

RÓCK, *n.* [From a hypo. Lat. *rupica*, from *rupes*, a rock.] 1. A large mass of stony material. 2. Any natural deposit of stony material. 3. That which resembles a rock in firmness. 4. [Icel. *rocker*, O. H. Ger. *rocco*.] A distaff used in spinning.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *reocan*, to waver, exhale, smoke.] 1. To move backward and forward on a support. 2. To still; to quiet.—*v. i.* To be moved backward and forward.

RÓCK'A-WÁY, *n.* A four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure-carriage, with full standing top.

RÓCK'-ERÝS'TAL, *n.* Limpid quartz. **RÓCK'ER**, *n.* 1. One who rocks. 2. The curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks.

RÓCK'ET, *n.* 1. [It. *rochetta*, from *rocca*, a distaff. See ROCK.] An artificial firework, projected through the air. 2. [Lat. *eruca*.] A plant, sometimes eaten as a salad.

RÓCK'Y-NESS, *n.* State of being rocky.

RÓCK'-OIL, *n.* Same as PETROLEUM.

RÓCK'-SÁLT (8), *n.* Common salt occurring in rock-like masses in mines, or formed in large crystals, by evaporation from sea-water.

RÓCK'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Masonry in imitation of natural masses of rock.

RÓCK'Y, *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Formed of rocks. 3. Resembling a rock. **RÓD**, *n.* [A.-S. *rād*, allied to Skr. *ridh*, to grow.] 1. Shoot or long twig of any woody plant. 2. Any long slender stick; as, (*a.*) An instrument of punishment. (*b.*) A kind of scepter, or badge of office. 3. A measure of length, containing 16½ feet; a perch.

RÓDE (20), *imp. of Ride*.

RÓD'ENT, *a.* [Lat. *rodens*.] Gnawing.

—*n.* A gnawing animal, as a rat.

RÓD'O-MONT-ÁDE', *n.* [From *Rodomont*, in the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto.] Vain boasting; empty bluster.—*v. i.* To boast; to bluster.

RÓE, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *rogan*, *rogin*.] 1. Ovary and eggs of a fish. 2. [See *infra*.] Female of any species of deer.

☞ The milt of the male fish is sometimes called *soft roe*.

RÓE'BÚCK, *n.* [A.-S. *rāh*, *rā*, N. H. Ger. *reh*, *rehbock*.] A small species of male deer.

RO-GÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *rogatio*, from *rogare*, to ask, beg.] Litany; supplication.

Rogation days, the three days immediately before the festival of Ascension, —*Rogation week*, the second week before Whit-Sunday.

RÓGUE (rōg, 20), *n.* [Icel. *hrōkr*, a brave, proud, or haughty man.] 1. A deliberately dishonest person; a knave. 2. One who is mischievous.

RÓGUER-Y (rōg'er-y), *n.* 1. Fraud;

dishonest practices. 2. Arch tricks; mischievousness.

ROGUSH (rôg'ish), *a.* 1. Dishonest. 2. Slightly mischievous.

ROGUSH-LY (rôg'ish-), *adv.* Like a rogue.

ROGUSH-NESS (rôg'ish-), *n.* Quality of being rogush; knavery; mischievousness.

ROIL (rô), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Either fr. *broil*, or from O. Eng. *roile*, *reile*, to roll.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs of. 2. To excite.

ROISTER-ER, *n.* [Prob. fr. Fr. *rustre*, a boor, a clown, clownish.] A bold, blustering fellow.

RÔLE (rô), *n.* [Fr. See **ROLL**.] Part performed by a play-actor; hence, any conspicuous action or duty.

RÖLL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *rotulare*, from Lat. *rotulus*, *rotula*, a little wheel.] 1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over. 2. To wrap round on itself. 3. To involve by winding. 4. To drive forward with an easy circular motion. 5. To press or level with a roller. — *v. i.* 1. To revolve. 2. To move up and down, as waves, or from side to side, as a ship. 3. To beat a drum with very rapid strokes. — *n.* [From Lat. *rotula*, a little wheel.] 1. Act of rolling, or state of being rolled. 2. That which rolls; a roller. 3. That which is rolled up, as a register, or a small loaf of bread. 4. The beating of a drum with rapid strokes.

RÖLL-CALL, *n.* Act or time of calling over a list of names.

RÖLL-ER, *n.* That which rolls on its own axis, as a cylinder of wood, stone, &c.

RÖLLIC, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [An abbrev. and modif. of *frölic*, with an allusion to *roll*.] To move in a careless, swaggering, frolicsome manner.

RÖLL'ING-MILL, *n.* A mill with heavy rollers, through which heated metal is passed, to form it into sheets, &c.

RÖLL'ING-PÛN, *n.* A wooden cylinder to roll out dough with.

RO-MÄ'IC, *n.* [Mod. Gr. *Ρωμαϊκός*.] The modern Greek language. — *a.* Relating to modern Greece, or its language.

RÖMAN, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people. 2. Pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion. 3. (*a.*) Upright; — said of the letters ordinarily used, like those in this paragraph. (*b.*) Expressed in letters, as I, IV, i, iv, &c.; — said of numerals.

Roman Catholic, pertaining to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head.

— *n.* A native of Rome.

RO-MÄNÇE' (114), *n.* [L. Lat. *roman-cium*, the common vulgar language, which sprung from the *Roman* or Latin language.] 1. A fictitious and wonderful tale. 2. The language formed from a mixture of Latin with the languages of the barbarians in

the south of Europe. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To write or tell romances or extravagant stories.

RO-MÄN'ÇER, *n.* One who romances.

RÖMAN-ËSQUE' (-ësk'), *a.* Characterized by the debased style of architecture of the later Roman empire. — *n.* 1. A debased style of architecture adopted in the later Roman empire. 2. The common dialect of some of the districts in the south of France.

RO-MÄN'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to Rome or its people, or to the languages which sprung out of the old Roman.

RÖMAN-ÏSM, *n.* Tenets of the church of Rome.

RÖMAN-ÏST, *n.* A Roman Catholic.

RÖM'NIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.

RO-MÄNSCH', } *n.* [Gris. *rumansch*, *ro-*
RO-MÄNSH', } *monsch*, *ramonsch*.] Language of the Grisons in Switzerland.

RO-MÄN'TIC, *a.* 1. Pertaining to romance; hence, fictitious; fanciful. 2. Characterized by novelty, strangeness, or variety.

RO-MÄN'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a romantic manner.

RO-MÄN'TIC-ÏSM, *n.* State of being romantic.

RÖM'ISH, *a.* Relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic church.

RÖMP, *n.* 1. A rude girl. 2. Rude play or frolic. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A different spelling of *ramp*.] To play rudely and boisterously.

RÖMP'ISH, *a.* Given to rude play.

RÖN-DEAU (-dô'), *n.* [Fr. fr. *rond*, round.] A musical composition, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains.

RÖOD, *n.* 1. [See **ROD**.] Fourth part of an acre. 2. [A-S. *röd*, *rod*, *cross*.] A representation of the crucified Christ, or of the Trinity.

RÖOF, *n.* [A-S. *hrôf*, *top*, *roof*.] 1. Upper part of any house or barn, &c.

RÖOF'LESS, *a.* 1. Having no roof. 2. Unsheltered.

RÖOF-TREE, *n.* 1. The beam in the angle of a roof. 2. The roof itself.

RÖOK, *n.* 1. [Ar. *rokh*, or *rakh*, a fabulous bird, and the tower at chess.] (*Chess*.) One of the four pieces on the corner squares of the board; a castle. 2. [A-S. *hrôc*. Cf. O. Sax. *rouca*, chattering, and Goth. *bruk-jan*, to croak.] A gregarious bird resembling the crow. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To cheat; to defraud.

RÖOK'ER-Y, *n.* 1. A place where rooks build their nests. 2. A dilapidated cluster of buildings.

RÖOK'Y, *a.* Inhabited by rooks.

RÖOM (29), *n.* [A-S. *rôrn*.] 1. Space which has been or may be set apart. 2. An apartment in a house. 3. Freedom to act. 4. Place left by another. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To occupy a room; to lodge.

RÖOM'Y, *n.* Spaciousness; space.

RÖOM'Y, *a.* Having ample room; spacious; wide.

RÖOST, *n.* [A-S. *hrôst*.] A pole on which birds rest at night; a perch. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To rest, as birds on a pole; to perch.

RÖOST'ER, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

RÖOT, *n.* [Icel., allied to Lat. *radix*.] 1. The descending axis of a plant. 2. An edible root. 3. That which resembles a root as a source of nourishment or support; that fr. which any thing proceeds as if by growth; esp., (*a.*) An ancestor. (*b.*) A word from which other words are formed. (*c.*) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To enter the earth, as roots. 2. To be firmly fixed. 3. [A-S. *wrôtan*, *wrôttian*, to root, *wrôtt*, a snout.] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine. — *v. t.* 1. To make deep or radical. 2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate. 3. To turn up with the snout, as swine.

RÖOT'LET, *n.* A little root.

RÖOT'Y, *a.* Full of roots.

RÖPE, *n.* [A-S. *râp*, Goth. *raip*, *raips*.] 1. A large, stout, twisted cord. 2. A string of things united. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To draw out into a filament or thread. — *v. t.* To draft by, or as by, a rope.

RÖPE-DÄN'ÇER, *n.* One who dances on a stretched rope. [made.]

RÖP'ER-Y, *n.* A place where ropes are manufactured.

RÖPE-WÄLK (-wawk), *n.* A long, covered building where ropes are manufactured. [viscosity.]

RÖP'I-NESS, *n.* Quality of being ropy; ropy, glutinous.

RÖP'Y, *a.* [From *roye*.] Stringy; viscous; glutinous.

RÖQ'UE-LAURE (rök'e-lôr), *n.* [From a Duc de *Roque-laure*, who introduced it.] A surtout made to button from top to bottom.

RO RYF'ER-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *rorifer*; *rus*, *roris*, dew, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing dew.



RÔR'QUAL, *n.* [Norw. *rorqualus*, a whale with folds.] A whale resembling the common whale, but having a more slender body, as well as longitudinal folds on the throat and under parts.

RO-SĀ'CEOUS, *a.* [Lat. *rosaceus*; *rosa*, rose.] Relating to, or like, the rose.

RÔ'SĀ-RY, *n.* [Lat. *rosarium*; *rosa*, a rose.] 1. A bed of roses, or place where roses grow. 2. (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A string of beads on which prayers are counted.

RÔSE, *n.* [Lat. *rosa*, allied to Gr. *ῥόδov*.] 1. A well-known plant and flower. 2. A rosette.

Under the rose (Lat. *sub rosa*), in secret; privately in a manner that forbids disclosure—the rose being, among the ancients, the symbol of secrecy.

— *v. imp.* of *Rise*.

RÔSE-ATE, *a.* [Lat. *roseus*, *rosatus*; *rosa*, a rose.] 1. Full of roses; rosy. 2. Of a rose color.

RÔSE'-CÔL'ORED, *a.* 1. Having the color of a rose. 2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagant.

RÔSE'MA-RY, *n.* [Lat. *rosmarinus*; *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine.] A plant having a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

RO-SËTTE, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *rose*, a rose.] 1. An imitation of a rose made of ribbon, &c. 2. An ornament in the form of a rose.

RÔSE'-WĀ'TER, *n.* Water tainted with roses by distillation. — *a.* Having the odor of rose-water; hence, sentimental.

RÔSE'-WĪN'DÔW, *n.* A circular window with divisions which bear a resemblance to the leaves of a rose.

RÔSE'WOOD, *n.* The wood of different kinds of trees, growing in warm climates.

RÔS'I-CRU'CIAN, *n.* [Lat. *ros*, dew, (thought to be the most powerful dissolvent of gold), and *crux*, cross, (the emblem of light).] One of a sect of hermetical philosophers, who made great pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature. — *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians.

RÔS'IN, *n.* [A different form of *resin*.] The resin obtained from turpentine.

— *v. t.* To rub with rosin.

RÔS'IN-Y, *a.* Like rosin, or partaking of its qualities.

RÔSS, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *grus*, *graus*, coarse sand, rubbish.] Rough, scaly matter on the bark of trees.

RÔS'TER, *n.* [A corruption of *register*.] An official list of military officers.

RÔS'TRAL, *a.* [Lat. *rostralis*; *rostrum*, a beak.] Like, or relating to, a rostrum, or the beak of a ship.

RÔS'TRATE, } *a.* [Lat. *rostratus*;
RÔS'TRA-TED, } *rostrum*, a beak.]
Furnished or adorned with beaks.

RÔS'TRUM, *n.* [Lat., from *rodere*, to gnaw.] 1. Beak or bill of a bird. 2. Beak of a ship. 3. An elevated place for public speakers.

RÔS'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Re-

sembling a rose in color, form, or qualities; blooming; blushing.

RÔT, *v. i.* [-TED; -TING.] [A.-S. *rotian*.] To be decomposed; to go to decay.

SYN.—To putrefy; corrupt; decay. — *v. t.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. — *n.* Decay; putrefaction; specifically, a fatal distemper incident to sheep.

RÔ'TA-RY, *a.* [Lat., fr. *rota*, wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

RÔ'TĀTE, *a.* [Lat. *rotatus*, turned round like a wheel; *rota*, wheel] Wheel-shaped. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To revolve or move round a center. — *v. t.* To cause to revolve.

RÔ-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *rotatio*. See **ROTATE**.] 1. Act of turning, as a wheel. 2. Any succession in a series. 3. Frequent change of crop on a piece of land. [rotary]

RÔ-TĀ-TĪVE, *a.* Turning as a wheel;

RÔ'TA-TO-RY (50), *a.* 1. Turning on an axis. 2. Following in succession.

RÔTE, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *rota*, *hrota*, W. *cruth*.] A musical instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy. — *n.* [O. Fr. *rote*, N. Fr. *route*, road, path.] Mere repetition without attention to the meaning.

RÔT'TEN (rôt'tn), *a.* [See **ROT**.] Putrid; decayed.

RÔT'TEN-NËSS (lç9), *n.* State of being rotten.

RÔT'TEN-STÔNE, *n.* * A soft stone for polishing metallic substances.

RO-TÛND', *a.* [Lat. *rotundus*, fr. *rota*, a wheel.] 1. Circular; spherical. 2. Complete; entire.

RO-TÛN'DĀ, *a.* [From Lat. *rotundus*, round.] Any building round both on the outside and inside.

RO-TÛND'I-TY, *n.* Roundness; sphericity; circularity.

RÔUË (rô-â'), *n.* [Fr., prop. p. p. of *rouer*, to break upon the wheel.] A debauchee; a rake.

RÔUGE (rôozh), *n.* [Fr. *rouge*, from Lat. *rubeus*, red.] A red cosmetic for the cheeks or lips. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To paint the face or cheeks with rouge. — *v. t.* To paint with rouge.

RÔUGH (rûf), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *hroch*, *hroeg*, *rûh*, *rûg*.] 1. Having inequalities, small ridges or points on the surface. 2. Lacking refinement, gentleness, or polish; rude; uncivil; harsh; austere. — *n.* A rude, coarse fellow; a bully. — *v. t.* To render rough.

To rough it, to encounter and overcome difficulties or hardships.

RÔUGH'-CĀST (rûf'-), *v. t.* [-CAST; -ING.] 1. To form or mold rudely. 2. To plaster with a mixture of plaster and shells. — *n.* 1. A rude model. 2. A mixture of plaster with shells.

RÔUGH'-DRĀW (rûf'-), *v. t.* To delineate coarsely.

RÔUGH'EN (rûf'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make rough. — *v. i.* To grow or become rough.

RÔUGH'-HEW (rûf'hû), *v. t.* [-ED; -N; -ING.] To hew coarsely.

RÔUGH'LY (rûf'ly), *adv.* In a rough manner; harshly; austere.

RÔUGH'NESS (rûf'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rough.

RÔUGH'-SHÔD (rûf'-), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.

RÔULEAU (rô-lob'), *n.*; *pl.* **RÔULEAUX** (rô-lobz'). [Fr., a roll.] A roll of coins in paper.

RÔULETTE (rô-lét'), *n.* [Fr., prop. a little wheel or ball; *rouler*, to roll.] 1. A game of chance. 2. A small toothed wheel used by engravers.

ROUNÇE, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *ronce*, bramble, thorn.] Handle of a printing-press.

ROUND, *a.* [See **ROTUND**.] 1. Like a ball or circle; spheroidal; curved. 2. Full; complete. 3. Not inconsiderable; large. 4. Positive; decided.

Round number, one approximately near the truth. — *found robin*, a written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument, signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to show who signed it first.

— *n.* 1. That which is round, as a circle or a sphere. 2. A series of events ending where it began. 3. A series of duties to be performed in turn, and then repeated. 4. Rotation, as in office; succession. 5. Step of a ladder. 6. A short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of fugue in the unison.

Round of beef, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

— *adv.* 1. On all sides. 2. Circularly. 3. From one side or party to another. 4. Back to the starting point. — *prep.* 1. On every side of; around. 2. About. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical. 2. To complete. 3. To make protuberant. 4. To move about. — *v. i.* To grow or become round.

ROUND'A-BOUT, *n.* Indirect; going round. — *n.* 1. A sort of surcoat. 2. An arm-chair with a rounded back.

ROUND'DEL, *n.* [Fr. *rondelle*, a round, a round shield.] 1. A small circular shield in the 14th and 15th centuries. 2. (*Her.*) An ordinary in the form of a small circle.

ROUND'DE-LĀY, *n.* [O. Fr. *rondelet*, fr. *round*, round.] A sort of ancient poem, in which certain parts are repeated.

ROUND'HEAD, *n.* A Puritan; — from the practice which prevailed among them of cropping the hair.

ROUND'HOUSE, *n.* 1. A constable's prison. 2. (*Naut.*) A cabin in the after part of the quarter-deck.

ROUND'ING, } *a.* Somewhat round;
ROUND'ISH, } nearly round.

ROUND'LET, *n.* A little circle.

ROUND'LY, *adv.* 1. In a round form. 2. Openly; boldly. 3. With speed.

ROUND'NESS, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being round. 2. Smoothness of flow. 3. Plainness; boldness.

SYN.—Circularity; sphericity.

ROUND'-SHÔUL'DERED, *a.* Having the shoulders projecting behind.

Ā, Ê, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ǻ, Ǽ, Ȫ, Ū, Ȳ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PȲQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

ROUSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *rā-sian*. See RAISE.] 1. To wake from sleep. 2. To excite to lively thought or action. 3. To put into motion. 4. To startle or surprise. — *v. i.* 1. To awake. 2. To be excited to thought or action. — *n.* [Icel. *rúss; rússa*; to get drunk.] A carousal; a festival.

ROUS'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, rouses or excites.

ROUT (40), *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, *rote*, company, fr. Lat. *ruptus*, broken.] 1. A fashionable assembly, or large evening party. 2. A rabble. 3. An uproar; a noise. 4. [Lat. *ruptus*, *rupta*, broken.] Defeat of troops, or the disorder and confusion of defeated troops. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To defeat and throw into confusion.

ROUTE (rout or rout, 40), *n.* [Fr. *route*, fr. Lat. *rupta* (sc. *via*, fr. *rumper*, to break; hence, lit. a broken or beaten way.) The course or way traveled; a passing; a march.

ROU-TINE' (rō-teen'), *n.* [Fr. *route*, a path, way, road.] 1. A round of business, or pleasure. 2. Any regular course of action.

RÖVE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Orig. to *rob*, and hence, to range, to wander.] To wander; to ramble; to range. — *v. t.* 1. To wander over. 2. [Perfr. fr. *reeve*.] To draw through an eye or aperture; to card, as wool.

RÖV'ER, *n.* 1. A wanderer. 2. A pirate; a freebooter.

RÖW (r5), *n.* [A.-S. *rāw*.] 1. A line of persons or things; a rank. 2. An excursion in a boat with oars. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *rōwan*. Cf. RUDDER.] 1. To impel, as a boat by oars. 2. To transport by rowing. — *v. i.* 1. To labor with the oar. 2. To be moved by oars.

ROW (rou), *n.* [Abbreviated fr. *roul*.] A riotous disturbance.

ROW'DY (rou'dy'), *n.* [From *roul*, or *row*.] A riotous, turbulent fellow.

ROW'EL (rou'el), *n.* [Fr. *rouelle*; *rot. rouela*, a little wheel.] 1. The little wheel of a spur. 2. A kind of seton. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To insert a rowel in.

ROW'EN (rou'en), *n.* [Called also *rowings*, *roughings*, fr. *rough*, O. Eng. *row*, *rowe*.] Second growth of grass in a season.

RÖW'ER, *n.* One who rows.

RÖW'LOCK (*collog.* rül'uk), *n.* A contrivance to support an oar in rowing.

ROY'AL, *a.* [Fr. *royal*, fr. Lat. *regalis*. See REGAL.] 1. Pertaining to the crown. 2. Becoming a king or queen. **SYN.**—Regal; kingly.

— *n.* 1. A large kind of paper. 2. A small sail above the top-gallant-sail. [duct of royalists.]

ROY'AL-ISM, *n.* Principles or conduct of royalists.

ROY'AL-IST, *n.* An adherent to a king, or a kingly government.

ROY'AL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make royal. [manner.]

ROY'AL-LY, *adv.* In a royal or kingly

ROY'AL-TY, *n.* [O. Fr. *royauté*, fr. Fr. *royauté*.] 1. State of being royal.

2. Person of a king. 3. Royal prerogative. 4. Kingdom; domain. 5. A tax paid to the government, as on the produce of a mine. 6. A percentage paid to the owner of an article or privilege by one who hires the use of it.

RÖB, *v. i.* [-BED; -BING.] [W. *rhibiaw*, O. H. Ger. *riban*. Cf. RIVE.] 1. To wipe; to clean; to scour. 2. To spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear. — *v. i.* 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure. 2. To chafe. 3. To pass with difficulty. — *n.* 1. Act of rubbing; friction. 2. That which rubs; a pinch. 3. Sarcasm; joke.

RÖB'ER, *n.* 1. One who rubs. 2. In some games of chance, the decisive game or games. 3. (*pl.*) Overshoes made of india-rubber.

India-rubber, caoutchouc; — originally used to rub out pencil marks.

RÖB'BISH, *n.* [Orig. that which is rubbed off.] Waste or rejected matter; fragments; ruins.

RÖB'BLE, *n.* Rough stones, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry.

RÖB'BLE-STÖNE, *n.* 1. Rubble. 2. A kind of conglomerate rock.

RÖB'BE-FÄ'CI-ENT, *a.* Making red. — *n.* [Lat. *rufefaciens*, making red.] A substance which produces redness of the skin.

RU-BÉS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *rubescent*, growing red.] Becoming red; tending to a red color.

RÜ'BI-GUND, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*; *ruber*, red.] Inclining to redness.

RÜ-BIF'IC, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*, red, and *ficere*, to make.] Making red.

RÜ-BIF'IGO, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A kind of rust on plants; mildew.


RÜ'BLE (ry'bl), *n.* [Russ. *rubl*, orig. a piece cast off.] A silver coin of Russia, worth about \$0.75.

RÜ'BRIC, *n.* [Lat. *rubrica*, fr. *ruber*, red.] That part of any work which in the early manuscripts and typography was colored red; *specifically*, (*a.*) [Law-books.] The title of a statute. (*b.*) [Episcopal Prayer-book.] Directions for the conduct of service.

RÜ'BRIC-AL, *a.* 1. Colored in red. 2. Pertaining to the rubric.

RÜ'BRIC-ÄTE, *v. t.* To mark or distinguish with red.

RÜ'BY (32), *n.* [Lat. *rubeus*, red, reddish.] 1. A precious stone of a carmine red color. 2. A printing type smaller than nonpareil; — so called in England.

 This type is Ruby or Agate.

— *a.* Of the color of the ruby; red.

RÜ-CHE (rösh), *n.* [Fr., fr. *ruche*, a beehive, which was formerly made of bark.] A kind of plaited quilling.

RÜCK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *hrucka*, to wrinkle.] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease. — *n.* A wrinkle or plait in cloth.

RUE-TÄ'ION, *n.* [Lat. *ructare*, to belch.] Act of belching.

RÜDD, *n.* [A.-S. *rud*, red, from its red irises.] A fresh-water European fish of the carp family.

RÜD'DER, *n.* [A.-S. *rödher*, Cf. ROW.] 1. The instrument by which a ship is steered. 2. That which guides.

RÜD'DI-NESS, *n.* Redness; a lively flesh color.

RÜD'DLE, *n.* [A.-S. *rud*, red.] A species of red earth; red ochre.

RÜD'DY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *rud*, *reid*, red.] 1. Red. 2. Of a lively flesh color.

RÜDE (32), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *rude*.] Characterized by roughness; uneven; rugged; lacking delicacy or refinement. [*ly*] and *un*cvilly.

RÜDE'LV, *adv.* Coarsely; unskillfully.

RÜD'NESS, *n.* Condition of being rude; unevenness; coarseness; inelegance; incivility.

RÜD'MENT (32), *n.* [Lat. *rudimentum*, fr. *rudis*, unworked; rude.] 1. Unfinished beginnings. 2. A first principle of any art or science. 3. An organ not fully formed.

RÜD'MENT'AL, } *a.* 1. Pertaining
RÜD'MENT'A-RY, } to rudiments;
initial. 2. Imperfectly developed.

RÜE (32), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hréowan*.] To lament; to regret. — *n.* [Gr. *πύρη*; A.-S. *rúde*.] A bitter plant with a strong odor.

RÜE'FUL, *a.* 1. Causing one to lament; mournful. 2. Expressing sorrow.

RÜE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Mournfully.

RÜFF, *n.* [O. Eng. *ruff*, equiv. to *rough*.] 1. A collar plaited, crimped, or fluted. 2. Something formed in plaits or flutings. 3. A bird allied to the woodcock. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To ruffle; to disorder.

RÜF'IAN (rül'yan or -fi-an), *n.* [Prob. from Ger. *ruffen*, to pluck, scuffle, fight.] A boisterous, brutal fellow. — *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous.

RÜF'IAN-ISM (rül'yan- or rül'fi-an), *n.* Act or conduct of a ruffian.

RÜF'IAN-LY (rül'yan- or rül'fi-an), *a.* Like a ruffian; bold in crimes.

RÜF'ILE (rül'fl), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From O. Eng. *ruff*, equiv. to *rough*.] 1. To make into or like a ruff. 2. To disturb the surface of. 3. To decompose; to agitate. 4. To throw into confusion. — *v. i.* To play loosely; to flutter. — *n.* 1. A strip of plaited cambric; a frill. 2. State of being ruffled or disturbed. 3. A low, vibrating beat of a drum.

RÜF'ÖÜSH, *a.* [Lat. *rufus*.] Reddish; brownish-red.

RÜG, *n.* [A.-S. *rüg*, rough. See ROUGH.] A coarse, woolen fabric for protecting a carpet, &c.

RÜG'GED (60), *a.* [From the root of *rug*, rough.] 1. Rough and uneven. 2. Harsh; austere. 3. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous. 4. Rough to the ear. 5. Violent; rude; boisterous. 6. Vigorous; robust. [ner.]

RÜG'GED-LY, *adv.* In a rugged manner.

RÜG'GED-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being rugged.

RUG-ŌSE' (125), *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*; *ruġa*, a wrinkle.] Full of wrinkles.

RŪ'IN, *n.* [Lat. *ruina*, fr. *ruere*, to fall with violence.] 1. That which is fallen down and become worthless; esp., in the pl., remains of a destroyed or desolate house, city, &c. 2. State of being decayed, or worthless.

SYN.—Destruction; fall; overthrow. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To impair seriously; to damage essentially. — *v. i.* To fall to ruins; to perish.

RŪ'IN-ĀTION, *n.* Subversion; demolition.

RŪ'IN-ER, *n.* One who ruins.

RŪ'IN-ŌUS, *a.* 1. Bringing certain ruin. 2. Characterized by ruin. 3. Consisting in ruins.

RŪ'IN-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* Destructively.

RŪ'IN-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being ruinous.

RŪ'LA-BLE, *a.* Accendant to rule.

RŪ'LE (32), *n.* [Lat. *regula*, a ruler, rule, fr. *regere*, to lead straight, to direct.] 1. An instrument to guide in drawing a straight line. 2. That which is prescribed as a guide to conduct or action. 3. Government; control.

Rule of Three (Arith.) a rule which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth; proportion.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To mark with lines by a ruler. 2. To govern. 3. To establish. 4. To require or command by rule. — *v. i.* 1. To have power or command. 2. To decide; to order by rule. 3. To stand or maintain on a level.

RŪ'LER, *n.* 1. An instrument for drawing lines; a ruler. 2. One who rules; a governor.

RŪ'LING, *p. a.* 1. Marking with a ruler. 2. Predominant; reigning.

RŪM, *n.* [Said to be a West Indian word.] A kind of spirit distilled from molasses. — *a.* [Prov. Eng., old-fashioned rubbish.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd. [Cant.]

RŪM-BLE, *n.* A low, heavy sound. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a low, heavy, continued sound. [rumbles.]

RŪM-BLER, *n.* One who, or that which, chews the cud, fr. *rumen*, the throat.] Chewing the cud. — *n.* An animal that chews the cud.

RŪ'MI-NĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To chew the cud. 2. To muse; to meditate. — *v. t.* 1. To chew over again. 2. To muse or meditate on.

RŪ'MI-NĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of chewing the cud. 2. Deliberate reflection.

RŪ'MI-NĀTOR, *n.* One who ruminates or muses.

RŪM-MĀGE, *n.* [Fr. *remuage*, a moving or stirring, fr. Lat. *re*, again, and *mutare*, to move from its place.] A thorough or close search. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To search or examine thoroughly.

RŪ'MOK, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A current story, without any known authority for the truth of it. 2. A story well authorized.

SYN.—Report; hearsay; story.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To report by rumor.

RŪ'MOH-ER, *n.* A teller of news.

RŪMP, *n.* [Icel. *rump*, a tail.] End of the back-bone with the parts adjacent; buttocks.

RŪM'PLE (rŪm'pl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See RIMPLE.] To make uneven; to wrinkle. — *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

[and confusion.]
RŪM'PUS, *n.* A disturbance; noise

RŪN, *v. i.* [RAN, or RUN; RUN; RUNNING.] [A.-S. *rinnan*, *runnon*, Goth. and O. H. Ger. *rinnan*.] 1. To go with a more rapid gait than by walking; hence, — said of inanimate things, — to move with an easy or rapid movement. 2. To move or go; — said of voluntary or personal action. 3. To be moved; to pass; to go; — said of involuntary motion. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to run, in the various senses of the word. 2. To pursue in thought. 3. To thrust. 4. To drive or force. 5. To shape; to cast. 6. To mark out; to determine. 7. To smuggle. 8. To hazard; to venture.

— *n.* 1. Act of running. 2. That which runs; also, rate of running; mode of conduct. 3. State of being current; currency. 4. A brook; a creek. 5. A pressure on a bank for payment of its notes.

RŪN'A-GĀTE, *n.* [See RENEGADE.] A fugitive; a renegade. [serter.]

RŪN'A-WAY, *n.* A fugitive; a derelict.

RŪN'DLE, *n.* [Eng. *round*.] A round; a step of a ladder.

RŪNE, *n.* [A.-S. *rŷn*, a magical letter, a mystery.] One of the letters of an alphabet in use among the Norsemen.

RŪNG, *imp. & p. p. of Ring.* — *n.* [Ger. *runge*, a short, thick piece of iron or wood; Goth. *krugga*, a rod.] 1. A floor timber in a ship. 2. One of the rounds of a ladder.

RŪ'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to the runes of the ancient Norsemen. [stream.]

RŪN'LET, *n.* [Dim. of *run*.] A little

RŪN'NEL, *n.* [From *run*.] A rivulet or small brook.

RŪN'NER, *n.* 1. One who runs; a racer. 2. One employed to solicit custom, as for a steamboat, &c. 3. A slender branch running along the ground. 4. One of the curved pieces on which a sled slides.

RŪN'NET, *n.* Same as RENNET.

RŪNT, *n.* [D. *rund*, a bullock, an ox or cow.] Any stunted animal.

RŪ-PEE', *n.* [Hind. and Per. *rŷpiyah*, *rŷpah*, fr. Skr. *rŷpya*, silver, wrought silver or gold.] A money of account in the East Indies.

☞ The gold rupee of Bombay and Madras is worth about \$1.00. The silver rupee, nearly \$0.50.

RŪPT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *rŷptio*, fr. *rŷmpere*, to break.] Breach; rupture.

RŪPT'URE (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *ruptura*.] 1. Act of breaking. 2. State of being broken. 3. Breach of peace or concord. 4. (Med.) Hernia. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To break; to burst.

RŪ'RĀL, *a.* [Lat. *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *ruis*, country.] 1. Belonging to the country. 2. Pertaining to agriculture.

SYN.—Rustic.—*Rural* refers to the country itself; as, rural scenes, delights, &c. *Rustic* refers to the character, taste, &c., of the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude.

RŪ'RĀL-ĪST, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

RŪSE (32), *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *retiser*, to turn aside, to shuffle, allied to *refuser*, to refuse.] Artifice; trick.

RŪSH, *n.* [A.-S. *rise*, Lat. *ruscum*, allied to Goth. *raus*, reed.] 1. A plant growing in wet ground. 2. A mere trifle. 3. A driving forward with eagerness and haste. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hriscan*, to shake, vibrate, *hrŷsan*, to rush, shake, fall down.] To move or drive forward with impetuosity. — *v. t.* To push forward with violence.

RŪSH'ER, *n.* One who rushes.

RŪSH'I-NESS, *n.* State of abounding with rushes.

RŪSH'-LĪGH (-lit), *n.* A rush candle, or its light; hence, a small, feeble light. [of, rushes.]

RŪSH'Y, *a.* Abounding with, or made

RŪSK, *n.* [Prob. fr. L. Ger. *rusken*, to crackle.] A kind of light, soft cake; also, a soft, sweetened biscuit.

RŪSS, or **RŪSS**, *n.* 1. A Russian. 2. Language of the Russians.

RŪS'SET, *a.* [A dim. from Lat. *ruscus*, red.] Of a reddish color.

RŪS'SET, *n.* An apple of a rus-

RŪS'SET-ING, *i.* set color.

RŪS'SIAN (rŷsh'an or rŷ'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Russia. — *n.* 1. A native of Russia. 2. The language of Russia.

RŪST, *n.* [A.-S. *rust*, W. *rhwod*, prob. fr. its color, and allied to *rud*, ruddy.] 1. A rough, reddish coat on the surface of iron. 2. That which resembles rust; esp., a dust-like fungus on the leaves and stalks of grain. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To contract rust. 2. To become dull by inaction. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to contract rust. 2. To impair by time and inactivity.

RŪS'TIC, *a.* [Lat. *rusticus*, from *rus*, country.] 1. Pertaining to the country. 2. Rude; unpolished. 3. Simple; artless.

SYN.—See RURAL.

— *n.* An inhabitant of the country.

RŪS'TIC-ĀL-LY, *adv.* In a rustic manner.

RŪS'TIC-ĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To dwell in the country. — *v. t.* To banish from a town or college for a time.

RŪS'TI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of rustication, or state of being rusticated.

RUS-TIC'ITY, *n.* Rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity.

RŪST'I-LY, *adv.* In a rusty state.

RŪST'I-NESS, *n.* State of being rusty.

RŪS'TLE (rŷs'l), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hristlan*, to rustle. Cf. RATTLE.] To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing of silk or dry leaves. — *n.* A noise like the rubbing of silk; a rustling.

RŪSTY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Covered with rust; 2. Impaired by neglect of use; 3. Covered with a substance resembling rust.

RŪT, *a.* [Lat. *rugitus*, a roaring; — from the noise made by deer in rutting time.] Copulation of animals, esp. deer. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To seek copulation. — *n.* [L. Lat.

ruta, rutta. See ROUTE.] A furrow or track worn by a wheel.

RŪT-Ā-BĀ'GĀ, *n.* A variety of turnip.

RŪTH, *n.* [From *ruē.*] Pity; tenderness.

RŪTH'LESS, *a.* Cruel; pitiless.

RŪTH'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a ruthless manner. [passion.]

RŪTH'LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of com-

RŪT'Y, *a.* [From *rut.*] 1. Lustful 2. Full of ruts.

RŪE (rī), *n.* [A.-S. *ryge*, *ryge*, Icel. *rugr*] A hardy plant, closely allied to wheat; also, the esculent grain or fruit of this plant.

RŪ'OT, *n.* [Hind. *ra'iyat*, a subject, tenant.] A peasant; — so called in Hindostan.

S.

S (ess), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is often called a sibilant, from its hissing sound. See *Prin. of Phon.* §§ 90-94.

SĀ'BA'-OTH, or **SĀ-BĀ'OTH**, *n. pl.* [Heb. *śbāth*, pl. of *śbā*, army.] Armies; hosts; as, Lord of *Sabaath*.

SĀ'BA-TĀ'RĪ-ĀN, *n.* [From *Sabbath*.] 1. One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy. 2. A strict observer of the Sabbath. — *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the Sabbatarians.

SĀ'BĀTH, *a.* [Heb. *shabbāth*, from *shabāth*, to rest from labor.] 1. Among the Jews, the seventh or last day of the week; among Christians, the first day of the week. 2. The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival.

SĀB — Sunday. — *Sabbath* is not strictly synonymous with *Sunday*. *Sabbath* denotes the institution. *Sunday* is the name of the first day of the week. The *Sabbath* of the Jews is on *Saturday*, and the *Sabbath* of the Christians on *Sunday*. In New England, the first day of the week has been called "the Sabbath," to mark it as holy time; *Sunday* is the word commonly used in the southern parts of our country and in England.

SĀ'BĀTH BREĀK'ER, *n.* One who profanes the Sabbath.

SĀB-BĀ'T'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the

SĀB-BĀ'T'IC-AL, } Sabbath.

SĀ'BA-TĪSM, *n.* [Gr. *σαββατισμός*. See *SABBATH*.] Intermission of labor, as on the Sabbath.

SĀ'BER, } *n.* [Hung. *szablya*, Cf. L.

SĀ'BRE, } Gr. *ζαβός*, crooked, curved.]

A sword with a broad and heavy blade, curved toward the point.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre.

SĀ'BI-AN, *a.* Relating to the worship of the heavenly bodies. — *n.* A worshiper of the heavenly bodies.

SĀ'BI-AN-ISM, *n.* A kind of idolatry which consisted in worshipping the sun, moon, and stars.

SĀ'BLE (-bl), *n.* [Ger. *zobel*, Russ. *sobolj*.] 1. A carnivorous animal of the weasel family. 2. The fur of the sable. 3. (*Her.*) Black; — represented by vertical and horizontal

lines crossing. — *a.* Of the color of the sable's fur; black.

SĀC, *n.* A bag or receptacle for a liquid. See **SACK**.

SĀC-CĀDE', *n.* [Fr., fr. O. Fr. *saquer*, *sachier*, to remove, to draw out.] A sudden check of a horse by twitching the reins with a sudden pull.

SĀC'CHA-RĪ'ER-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing sugar.

SĀC'CHA-RINE (-rīn or -rīn), *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar.] Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar.

SĀC'CHA-ROID, *a.* [Gr. *σάκχαρ*, sugar, and *είδος*, form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar.

SĀC'ER-DŌ'TAL (110), *a.* [Lat. *sacerdotalis*, fr. *sacerdos*, a priest.] Pertaining to priests; priestly.

SĀ'CHEM, *n.* Chief of a tribe of American Indians; a sagamore.

SĀCK, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *sacc*, *sāce*, Gr. *σάκκος*.] A bag for holding goods of any kind. 2. [Gr. *σάκος*, a coarse woollen blanket, — a Celtic word.] A loosely hanging garment for men or women. 3. [Fr. *sec*, Lat. *siccus*, dry.] A Spanish wine; sherry. 4. [From Lat. *saccus*, bag; orig. booty packed up.] Plunder, as of a town or city; ravage. — *v. t.* 1. [-ED; -ING.] To plunder or pillage, as a town. 2. To put in a sack; to bag.

SĀCK'AGE, *n.* Act of taking by storm and pillaging.

SĀCK'BU'T, *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*, fr. *sacar*, to draw, and *buche*, stomach, because they who blow this instrument draw up their breath with great force, as it were from the stomach.] A brass wind instrument, like a trumpet.

SĀCK'CLŌTH, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. [ders a town.]

SĀCK'ER, *n.* One who sacks or plunders.

SĀCK'FUL, *n.* As much as a sack will hold.

SĀCK'ING, *n.* 1. Cloth of which sacks are made. 2. Canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed.

SĀCK'-PŌS/SET, *n.* A posset made of sack, milk, &c.

SĀC'RĀ-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *sacramentum*, an oath, a mystery, fr. *sacer*, sacred.] A solemn religious ordinance.

SĀC'RĀ-MENT-ARY, *a.* Pertaining to the sacraments.

SĀC'RĒD, *a.* [Orig. p. p. of O. Eng. *sacre*, to consecrate; fr. Lat. *sacer*, sacred.] 1. Set apart to religious use. 2. Relating to religion. 3. Entitled to respect or veneration. 4. Not to be profaned or violated.

SĀC'RĒD-LY, *adv.* 1. Religiously. 2. Inviolably. [of being sacred.]

SĀC'RĒD-NESS, *n.* State or quality

SĀC'RĪ-FĪCE (-fīz), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the *n.*] 1. To make an offering of to some divinity. 2. To destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something. — *v. i.* To make offerings for the altar to God, or to a deity. — *n.* [Lat. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred.] 1. The offering of any thing to God or to a god. 2. Any thing so offered. 3. Surrender of any thing made for the sake of something else; hence, also, the thing surrendered.

SĀC'RĪ-FĪC'ER (-fīz'er), *n.* One who sacrifices. [to sacrifice.]

SĀC'RĪ-FĪC'IAL (-fīsh'al), *a.* Relating

SĀC'RĪ-LĒGE, *n.* [Lat. *sacrilegium*, from *sacrilegus*, prop. gathering or picking up sacred things.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things.

SĀC'RĪ-LĒG'IOUS, *a.* Violating sacred things; profane; impious. [rilege.]

SĀC'RĪ-LĒG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With sacrilege.

SĀC'RĪ-LĒG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sacrilegious.

the term *sacrament* to baptism and the Lord's Supper, especially the latter. The Romish and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., confirmation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. As *sacrament* denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commemorating the death of his Redeemer. *Eucharist* denotes the giving of thanks; and this term also has been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death.

SĀC'RĀ-MĒNT'AL, *a.* 1. Relating to, or constituting, a sacrament. 2. Bound by a sacrament.

SĀC'RĀ-MĒNT'AL-LY, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

SĀC'RĀ-MĒNT'Ā-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the sacraments.

SĀC'RĒD, *a.* [Orig. p. p. of O. Eng. *sacre*, to consecrate; fr. Lat. *sacer*, sacred.] 1. Set apart to religious use. 2. Relating to religion. 3. Entitled to respect or veneration. 4. Not to be profaned or violated.

SĀC'RĒD-LY, *adv.* 1. Religiously. 2. Inviolably. [of being sacred.]

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SĀC'RĪ-FĪCE (-fīz), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the *n.*] 1. To make an offering of to some divinity. 2. To destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something. — *v. i.* To make offerings for the altar to God, or to a deity. — *n.* [Lat. *sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred.] 1. The offering of any thing to God or to a god. 2. Any thing so offered. 3. Surrender of any thing made for the sake of something else; hence, also, the thing surrendered.

SĀC'RĪ-FĪC'ER (-fīz'er), *n.* One who sacrifices. [to sacrifice.]

SĀC'RĪ-FĪC'IAL (-fīsh'al), *a.* Relating

SĀC'RĪ-LĒGE, *n.* [Lat. *sacrilegium*, from *sacrilegus*, prop. gathering or picking up sacred things.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things.

SĀC'RĪ-LĒG'IOUS, *a.* Violating sacred things; profane; impious. [rilege.]

SĀC'RĪ-LĒG'IOUS-LY, *adv.* With sacrilege.

SĀC'RĪ-LĒG'IOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sacrilegious.

SÄC'RIL-Ē'GIST, *n.* One guilty of sacrilege.

SÄC'RIS-TAN, *n.* [L. Lat. *sacristanus*, fr. Lat. *sacer*, sacred.] An officer of the church who has the care of its utensils or movables; a sexton.

SÄC'RIS-TY, *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

SÄD, *a.* [-DER; -DEST.] [A.-S. *sād*, satisfied, sated, weary, sick.] 1. Grave; dark; — said of colors. 2. Serious. 3. Affected with grief. 4. Causing sorrow. 5. Naughty; troublesome.

SÄD'DEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make sad or sorrowful.

SÄD'DLE (-dl), *n.* [A.-S. *sadul*, *sadl*, fr. the root of Eng. *sit*.] 1. A seat for a horse's back, for the rider to sit on. 2. Something resembling a saddle in form, use, or the like. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put a saddle upon. 2. To burden; to encumber.

SÄD'DLE-BÄGS, *n. pl.* Bags, united by straps, for transportation on horseback.

SÄD'DLE-BÖW, *n.* The bow in front of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

SÄD'DLER, *n.* One who makes saddles.

SÄD'DLER-Y, *n.* A saddler's materials or trade.

SÄD'DLE-TREE, *n.* The frame of a saddle.

SÄD'DU-ĀEE (säd'yū-see), *n.* [From *Sädök*, the founder of the sect.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection.

SÄD'DU-ĀĪSM, *n.* Tenets of the Sadducees.

SÄD'-IRON (-'irŋn), *n.* A flat iron.

SÄD'LY, *adv.* In a sad manner; darkly; gloomily, sorrowfully.

SÄD'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being sad.

SYN. — See GRIEF.

SÄFE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *solvus*.] 1. Free from harm or risk. 2. Conforming safety. 3. In secure custody.

— *n.* A place to keep things safe.

SÄFE-CÖN'DUCT, *n.* That which gives a safe passage, as a convoy or pass.

SÄFE'GUÄRD, *n.* That which defends or protects, as a guard or a passport.

SÄFE'-KEEP'ING, *n.* Preservation from injury or from escape.

SÄFE'LY, *adv.* 1. In a safe manner.

2. Without injury.

SÄFE'NESS, *n.* Condition or quality of being safe; safety.

SÄFE'TY, *n.* 1. Exemption from hurt, injury, or loss. 2. Quality of making safe or secure. 3. Close custody.

SÄFE'TY-LÄMP, *n.* A lamp surrounded with a wire gauze, to give light in mines, without danger.

SÄFE'TY-VÄLVE, *n.* A valve by which a steam-boiler is preserved from bursting.

SÄF'FLOW-ER, *n.* [From *saffron* and *flower*.] A plant, the flowers of which are used as a dye-stuff.

SÄFFRON, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *za'farān*.]

A bulbous plant, having yellow flowers. — *a.* Deep yellow.

SÄG, *v. i.* [-GED; -GING.] [Cf. SINK and SWAG.] To bend under weight; to give way; to yield.

SÄ'GÄ, *n.* [See SAY.] A northern European popular tale of olden time.

SÄ-GÄ'CIÖÜS, *a.* [Lat. *sagax*, *sagacis*.] Of keen penetration and judgment.

SYN. — See SHREWD.

SÄ-GÄ'CIÖÜS-LY, *adv.* In a sagacious manner.

SÄ-GÄ'CIÖÜS-NESS, *n.* Sagacity.

SÄ-GÄ'CIÖÜS-LY, *n.* Quality of being sagacious.

SYN. — Penetration. — *Penetration* enables us to enter into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives, plans, &c. *Sagacity* adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the designs of others, and to turn every thing to the best possible advantage.

SÄG-A-MÖRE, *n.* [Cf. SACHEM.] The head of a tribe, among the American Indians.

SÄGE, *n.* [Lat. *salvia*, fr. *salvare*, to save.] 1. A savory plant. 2. A wise man. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [From Lat. *sapere*, to be wise.] 1. Having nice discernment and powers of judging. 2. Proceeding from wisdom.

SÄGE'LY, *adv.* In a sage manner.

SÄGE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being sage.

SÄG'IT-TAL, *a.* [Lat. *sagitta*, an arrow.] Relating to, or like, an arrow.

SÄG'IT-TÄ'RRI-ÜS, *n.* [Lat., an archer; *sagitta*, an arrow.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

SÄG'IT-TA-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow. [arrow-head.]

SÄG'IT-TATE, *a.* Shaped like an arrow.

SÄ'GO, *n.* [Malay. & Javanese *sägu*.] A granulated starch, prepared from the pith of certain palms.

SAID (säd), *a.* Before mentioned; — used chiefly in legal style.

SÄIL, *n.* [A.-S. *segel*, *segl*.] 1. A sheet of canvas, spread to the wind, to assist the progress of a vessel. 2.

(*pl.* SAIL.) A sailing vessel; a craft. 3. An excursion on the water. — *v. i.*

[-ED; -ING.] 1. To move with sails, as a ship. 2. To be conveyed in a vessel. 3. To begin a voyage. 4. To move smoothly through the air. — *v. t.*

1. To move upon in a ship with sails. 2. To direct the motion of, as a vessel.

SÄIL'A-BLE, *a.* Admitting of being passed by ships; navigable.

SÄIL'-ELÖTH, *n.* Canvas for sails.

SÄIL'ER, *n.* A ship or other vessel.

SÄIL'ING, *n.* 1. Act of a person or thing that sails. 2. Navigation.

SÄIL'-LÖFT, *n.* A loft where sails are made. [sels.]

SÄIL'OR, *n.* One who navigates vessels. [sels.]

SYN. — Mariner; seaman.

SÄIL'-YÄRD, *n.* The yard or spar on which sails are extended.

SÄIN'FOIN, *n.* [Fr. fr. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay.] A kind of leguminous plant.

SÄINT, *n.* [Fr. *saint*, Lat. *sanctus*,

sacred.] 1. A holy or godly person. 2. One of the blessed in heaven. 3. One canonized by the church.

Saint Vitus's dance, a disease affecting the voluntary muscles with constant, irregular movements.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a saint of; to canonize.

SÄINT'ED, *a.* Sacred; holy; pious.

SÄINT'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Like, or becoming, a saint.

SÄINT'SEIP, *n.* Character or qualities of a saint.

SÄKE, *n.* [A.-S. *sacu*, *sac*, strife, suit at law, fr. *sacan*, to contend, accuse, allied to *seek*.] Final cause; purpose; account; regard.

SÄL, *n.* [Lat. See SALT.] Salt; — a word used in chemistry, &c.

SÄL'A-BLE, *a.* [From *sale*.] Capable of being sold; finding a ready market. [salable.]

SÄL'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State of being salable.

SÄL-LÄ'CIÖÜS, *a.* [Lat. *salax*, *salacis*, from *salire*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous.

SÄ-LÄ'CIÖÜS-LY, *n.* Lecherousness.

SÄL'AD, *n.* [From Lat. *sal*, *salis*, salt.] Uncooked herbs, dressed with salt, vinegar, or oil, and eaten as a relish.

SÄ-LÄ'ÄM', *n.* [Ar. *salām*, peace, safety.] A salutation of ceremony or respect in the East.

SÄL'A-MÄN'DER (110), *n.* [Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, Skr. *salamandala*.] A genus of reptiles allied both to the lizards and frogs.

— The belief that the salamander is able to endure fire, is a mistake.

SÄL'A-MÄN'DRINE, *a.* Resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

SÄL'A-RY, *n.* [Lat. *salarium*; orig. salt money, from *sal*, salt.] Recom-pense stipulated to be paid to a person for services. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To pay a salary to one.

SÄLE, *n.* [A.-S. *sellan*, to sell.] 1. Act of selling; transfer of property for a price in money. 2. Demand; market.

SYN. — Sales by auction; sales at auction. — In America the more prevalent expression has been "sales at auction," as if referring to the *place* where they are made. In England the form has always been "sales by auction."

SÄL'E-RÄ'TUS, *n.* [N. Lat. *sal acratius*, lit. aerated salt.] A bi-carbonate of potash, used in cookery.

SÄLES'MAN (150), *n.* One who sells goods or merchandise.

SÄLE'WORK (-wörk), *n.* Work or things made for sale.

SÄL'IC, *a.* [From the *Salian* Franks.] Designating a law by which males only can inherit the throne.

SÄL'I-ENT, *a.* [Lat. *salientis*, leaping.] 1. Moving by leaps. 2. Shooting out or up. 3. Prominent; conspicuous. 4. Projecting outwardly, as an angle.

SÄL'IF'ER-ÖS, *a.* [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing salt.

SÄL'I-FÄ'-BLE, *a.* Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

SÄL'I-FI-GÄ'TION, *n.* Act of salifying.

SÄL'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat.

sal, salt, and facere, to make.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid.

SALINE', or **SÄLINE'**, *a.* [Lat. *salinus*; *sal, salt.*] 1. Consisting of, or containing, salt. 2. Partaking of the qualities of salt. — *n.* A salt spring.

SÄLVÄ', *n.* [Lat.] The liquid secreted in the mouth; spittle.

SÄLPVAL', *a.* Pertaining to salivating. **SÄLVÄRY'**, *y a;* secreting or conveying saliva.

SÄLVÄTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury.

SÄLVÄTION', *n.* A continued unnatural flow of saliva.

SÄLVÖW', *n.* [A.-S. *salig, seath.*] A tree or low shrub of the willow kind. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *salu, O. H. Ger. salo.*] Of a pale, sickly, yellowish color. [paleness.]

SÄLVÖWNESS', *n.* A sickly yellowish color.

SÄLVY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [From Lat. *salire, to leap.*] To rush out; to issue suddenly, as troops. — *n.* 1. A leaping forth. 2. An issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers. 3. Digression; deviation. 4. A flight of fancy, liveliness, or wit, &c. 5. Frolic; escapade.

SÄLVY-PÖRT', *n.* A postern gate, or a passage under ground, to afford free egress for troops.

SÄLMA-GÜNDL', *n.* [From Lat. *salgama condita*, lit. preserved pickles; or fr. the Countess *Salmagondi*, who invented it.] 1. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring with oil, vinegar, pepper, &c. 2. A medley.

SÄLMON' (*säl'mön'*), *n.* [Lat. *salmo, salmonis.*] A fish of a yellowish-red color, of northern climates.

SÄLMON-TROUT' (*säl'mön-trout'*), *n.* A small fish resembling the common salmon.

SALON' (*säl'wöng'*), *n.* [Fr.] An apartment for company; hence, in the plural, fashionable parties.

SÄLÖÖN', *n.* [Fr. *salon*, fr. O. H. Ger. *sal, house, hall.*] A spacious and elegant apartment for company, or for works of art; — applied also to apartments for specific public uses.

SÄLVSI-FY', *n.* [Fr. *salsifis.*] A plant having a long, tapering root, like the parsnip. [soda.]

SÄLV-SÖDÄ', *n.* Impure carbonate of salt (8), *n.* [A.-S. *sealt, salt, Lat. sal, Gr. ἅλας.*] 1. Chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning food, &c. 2. Flavor; taste; seasoning. 3. Piquancy; wit. 4. A salt-cellar. 5. A sailor. [Colloq.] 6. (*Chem.*) A combination of an acid with a base.

— *a.* [-ER; -EST.] Prepared with, or tasting of, salt. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt.

SÄLV-TANT', *a.* [Lat. *saltans, dancing, fr. salire, to leap.*] Leaping; dancing.

SÄLV-TÄTION', *n.* [Lat. *saltatio.*] 1. A leaping or jumping. 2. Palpitation.

SÄLV-TÄ-TO-RY' (50), *a.* Leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

SÄLV-T-ÇÄL'LAR', *n.* A small dish for salt at table. [made.]

SÄLV-TÄRN', *n.* A place where salt is salted. **SÄLV-TÄRN'**, *n.* A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X.

SÄLV-TÄ-GRÄDE', *a.* [Lat. *saltus, a leap, and gradi, to walk.*] Having legs formed for leaping.

SÄLV-TÄSH', *a.* Somewhat salt. **SÄLV-TÄ-JÜNK'**, *n.* Hard salt beef for use at sea.

SÄLV-TÄNESS', *n.* 1. Quality of being salt. 2. Taste of salt.

SÄLV-TÄ-PÉTER', *n.* [N. Lat. *sal petrae, salt-pétre,*] *i. e.*, rock-salt, because it exudes from rocks or walls. Nitrate of potassa; — called also *niter.*

SÄLV-TÄ-RHEUM' (-rym), *n.* A kind of herpes, or skin disease; — a vague popular name.

SÄLV-TÄ-BRI-OÖS', *a.* [Lat. *salubris, or saluber, fr. salus, health.*] Favorable, or promoting, health.

SÄLV-TÄ-BRI-TY', *n.* Wholesomeness; healthfulness. [being salutary.]

SÄLV-TÄ-TÄRI-NESS', *n.* Quality of being salutary. **SÄLV-TÄ-TÄRY'**, *a.* [Lat. *salutaris, fr. salus, health, safety.*] 1. Promoting health. 2. Contributing to some beneficial purpose.

SÄLV-TÄ-TÄTION', *n.* 1. Act of saluting or greeting. 2. That which is uttered in saluting or greeting.

SYN. — Greeting; salute. — A greeting usually denotes some warm expression of feeling when one meets another. *Salutation* and *salute* signify literally a wishing of health. *Salutation*, however, is the act of the person saluting, while *salute* is the thing given; that is, the thing received by the person addressed.

SÄLV-TÄ-TÖRRIAN', *n.* A student of a college who pronounces a salutatory oration. [*Amer.*]

SÄLV-TÄ-TÖRY' (50), *a.* Containing salutations; speaking a welcome. — *n.* The opening oration at the commencement of a college. [*Amer.*]

SÄLV-TÄ-BLE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *salutare, from salus, health, safety.*] 1. To address with expressions of kind wishes. 2. To greet with a kiss, or with a wave of the hand. 3. To honor, as some person or nation, by a discharge of cannon, or by striking colors, &c. — *n.* 1. Act of saluting; salutation; greeting. 2. A kiss. 3. A discharge of cannon, or a lowering of colors, in honor of some person or occasion.

SÄLV-TÄ-VÄ', *a.* [Lat. *salvare, to save, from salvus, safe.*] Capable of being saved.

SÄLV-TÄ-VÄGE', *n.* [From Lat. *salvare, to save.*] 1. Compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo. 2. Property thus saved.

SÄLV-TÄ-VÄTION' (110), *n.* 1. Act of saving; preservation. 2. (*Theol.*) Redemption of man from sin and eternal death.

SÄLV-TÄ-TO-RY', *n.* A place where things are preserved.

SÄLVÄ' (*säv'*), *n.* [A.-S. *sealf, O. H.*

Ger. *salba.*] An adhesive composition to be applied to sores. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To apply salve to.

SÄLVÄVER', *n.* [Lat. *salvare, to save.*] A waiter on which any thing is presented.

SÄLVÖVÖ', *n.; pl. SÄLVÖVÖS.* [Lat. *salvo jure, an expression used in reserving rights.*] 1. An exception; reservation. 2. A discharge of fire-arms not intended for a salute.

SÄM'BÖ', *n.; pl. SÄM'BOS.* Offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

SÄME', *a.* [A.-S.] 1. Identical. 2. Of like kind; corresponding; similar. 3. Just; or just about to be, mentioned.

SÄME'NESS', *n.* 1. State of being the same; identity; similarity. 2. Tediouss monotony.

SÄMI-EL', *n.* [Turk. *sam-yeli, from Ar. samm, poison, and Turk. yel, wind.*] A hot and destructive wind in Arabia, from the desert; the si-moom.

SÄMP', *n.* [Mass. Ind. *säpac, saupac,* made soft or thinned.] Maize broken and cooked by boiling.

SÄMPHIRE' (*säm'fir* or *säm'fur*), *n.* [Fr. l'herbe de *Saint Pierre*, fr. which the English word is corrupted.] A fleshy herb which grows on rocks near the sea-shore.

SÄM'PLE', *n.* [See *EXAMPLE.*] A part shown as evidence of the quality of the whole. [work patterns.]

SÄM'PLER', *n.* A collection of needles. **SÄN'A-BLE'**, *a.* [Lat. *sanabilis, from sanare, to make sound, to heal.*] Capable of being cured.

SÄN'A-TIVE', *a.* [Lat. *sanare, to heal.*] Having the power to cure or heal; curative.

SÄN'A-TO-RY', *a.* Conducive to health; healing; curative.

SÄN'E-TI-FI-CÄTION', *n.* 1. Act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified. 2. Consecration.

SÄN'E-TI-FIVER', *n.* One who sanctifies; specifically, the Holy Spirit.

SÄN'E-TI-FY', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *sanctificare, fr. sanctus, holy, and facere, to make.*] 1. To make sacred; to hallow. 2. To make holy or free from sin. 3. To secure from violation; to give sanction to.

SÄN'E-TI-MÖNI-OÖS', *a.* Making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout.

SÄN'E-TI-MÖNI-OÖS-LY', *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

SÄN'E-TI-MÖNI-OÖS-NESS', *n.* State of being sanctimonious.

SÄN'E-TI-MO-NY' (50), *a.* [Lat. *sanctimonia; sanctus, holy.*] Artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

SÄN'E-TION', *n.* [Lat. *sanctio, fr. sancire, sanctum, to render sacred, to fix unalterably.*] 1. Ceremonious ratification. 2. Any thing done or said to enforce the will or authority of another.

SYN. — Ratification; authority.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give validity or authority to.

SÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *satián, satón*, to satiate, fr. A.-S. *sad, sated*.] To satisfy the desire of.

SÁTE (*sát*), old *imp.* of *Sit*.

SÁTE'LESS, *a.* Insatiable.

SÁTEL-LÍTE, *n.* [Lat. *satelles, satel-litís*.] 1. A small planet revolving round another; a moon. 2. An obsequious follower.

SÁTEL-LÍTIÓS (-lîsh'ús), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, satellites.

SÁTI-ÁTE (-shí-, 95), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *satiare, atum*, from *sat, satis*, enough.] 1. To feed to the full. 2. To fill to repletion or loathing.

SYN. — To satisfy; content. — These words differ principally in degree. To *content* is to make contented, even though every desire is not gratified. To *satisfy* is to appease fully the longings of desire. To *satiare* is to fill so completely that it is not possible to receive or enjoy more.

SÁTI-ÁTION (-shí-), *n.* State of being satiated.

SÁTIÉ-TY, *n.* [Lat. *satietas; sat, satis*, enough.] State of being satiated; fullness of gratification even beyond desire.

SÁT'IN, *n.* [From L. Lat. *seta*, silk, orig. *seta serica*, i. e., silk-hair.] A kind of glossy silk cloth.

SÁT'INÉT' (110), *n.* A certain kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling. [satin.]

SÁT'IN-Y, *a.* Like, or composed of, *SÁT'INÉ* (in *Eng.* often *pron.* *sát'ur*), *n.* [Lat. *satira, satúra, fr. satúra, (sc. lance)*, a medley, fr. *satúr*, full of food.] 1. An invective poem. 2. Keeness and severity of remark.

SYN. — See **LAMPOON**.

SÁ-TÍR'IC, { *a.* 1. Belonging to,
SÁ-TÍR'IC-AL, } or conveying, satire.
2. Severe in language. [manner.]

SÁ-TÍR'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a satirical

SÁT'IR-ÍST, *n.* One who writes satire.

SÁT'IR-ÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To censure with keeness or severity.

SÁT'IS-FÁCTION, *n.* [Lat. *satisfactio*.] 1. Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied. 2. Settlement of a claim, due, or demand, &c. 3. That which satisfies.

SÁT'IS-FÁCTO-RÍ-LY, *adv.* In a satisfactory manner.

SÁT'IS-FÁCTO-RÍ-NESS, *n.* Quality or condition of being satisfactory.

SÁT'IS-FÁCTO-RY, *a.* 1. Giving satisfaction. 2. Making amends or recompense.

SÁT'IS-FÝ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING. 142.] [Lat. *satisfacere*, fr. *sat, satis*, enough, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To gratify fully the desire of. 2. To comply with the rightful demands of. 3. To give assurance to.

SYN. — See **SATIATE**.

— *v. i.* 1. To give content. 2. To supply to the full. 3. To make payment.

SÁ'TRAP, or **SÁ'TRAP**, *n.* [Gr. *σατράπης*, fr. Per. *khsatrapāvan*, ruler.] Governor of a province. [Ancient Persia.]

SÁ'TRA-PY, *n.* Government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

SÁT'U-RA-BLE, *c.* Admitting of being saturated.

SÁT'U-RANT, *a.* Saturating. — *n.* A substance which neutralizes the acid in the stomach.

SÁT'U-RÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *saturare, ratum*, fr. *satur*, full of food, sated.] To cause to become completely penetrated or soaked.

SÁT'U-RÁTION, *n.* Act of saturating, or state of being saturated.

SÁT'UR-DAY, *n.* [A.-S. *Säterdæg, Säterndæg*, Saturn's day.] The seventh or last day of the week.

SÁT'URN, *n.* [Lat. *Saturnus*.] 1. (Myth.) One of the oldest and principal deities. 2. One of the planets of the solar system.

SÁT'UR-NÁ-LÍ-Á, *n. pl.* [Lat. See *supra*.] 1. Festival of Saturn. 2. A period or occasion of general excess.

SÁT'UR-NÁ-LI-AN, *a.* 1. Relating to the Saturnalia. 2. Riotously merry.

SÁ-TÜR'NI-AN, *a.* Relating to Saturn, whose reign is called the golden age.

SÁT'UR-NINE, *a.* 1. Under the influence of the planet Saturn. 2. Hence, phlegmatic; dull; grave.

SÁT'YR (*sát'ur*), *n.* [Lat. *satyrus*, Gr. *σατύρος*.] (Myth.) One of a class of lascivious sylvan deities, part man and part goat.

SÁ-TÝR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

SÁUCE, *n.* [Fr. *sauce*, l. Lat. *salsa*, prop. salt-pickle.] A mixture to be eaten with food to improve its relish. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To apply a sauce or a relish to. 2. To be impudent to. [Low.] [follow.]

SÁUCE'BÖX, *n.* A saucy, impudent

SÁU'ÇER, *n.* [Fr. *sauçière*. See **SAUCE**.] A small dish, in which a tea-cup is set.

SÁU'ÇI-LY, *adv.* Impudently.

SÁU'ÇI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being saucy; impertinence.

SÁU'ÇY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Eng. *sauce*, fr. Lat. *salsus*, salt, sharp.] 1. Transgressing the rules of decorum; impudent. 2. Expressive of impudence.

SAUER'KRAUT (*sour'krout*), *n.* [Ger., from *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, cabbage.] Cabbage preserved in brine and allowed to ferment.

SÁUN'TER (*sän'ter*), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Fr. *sainte terre*, the holy land, from idle people who roved about asking charity under pretense of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land.] To wander about idly.

SYN. — See **LOITER**.

SÁUN'TER-ER, *n.* One who saunters.

SÁU'RI-AN, *a.* [Gr. *σαῦρα, σαῦρος*, a lizard.] Pertaining to a saurian. — *n.* Any four-legged scaly reptile, as the lizard.

SÁUSÁGE, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*. See **SAUCE**.] Meat minced and seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical skin.

SÁV-Á-BLE, *a.* Capable of being saved.

SÁV'ÁGE, *a.* [O. Eng. *salvage*, from Lat. *silva*, a wood.] 1. Wild; untamed; uncivilized. 2. Characterized by cruelty. — *n.* 1. A wild

person. 2. A man of extreme, brutal cruelty.

SÁV'ÁGE-LY, *adv.* In a savage manner; cruelly.

SÁV'ÁGE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being savage.

SÁV'ÁGE-RY, *n.* 1. State of being savage. 2. An act of cruelty.

SÁV'ÁG-ÍSM, *n.* Savageness.

SÁV-ÁN'NA, *n.* [Sp. *savana, sabana*, a large plain covered with snow, fr. Gr. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth.] An extensive open plain or meadow.

SÁVANT (*sáv'óng'*), *n.*: *pl.* **SÁVANTS** (*sáv'óng'*). [Fr., fr. *savoir*, to know.] A man of learning.

SÁVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *salvare*, fr. *salvus*, safe.] 1. To make safe; to preserve from evil of any kind. 2. To keep from being spent. 3. To prevent. — *v. i.* To hinder expense. — *prep.* Except; not including.

SÁVE'-ALL, *n.* [From *save* and *all*.] Any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss.

SÁV'ER, *n.* One who saves.

SÁV'IN, *n.* [Lat. *sabina*.] An evergreen tree or shrub.

SÁV'ING, *p. a.* 1. Avoiding unnecessary expenses; frugal. 2. Incurring no loss. — *p. pr.*, but commonly called a *prep.* In favor of; excepting. — *n.* 1. Exception. 2. That which is saved.

SÁV'ING-NESS, *n.* Frugality.

SÁVINGS-BÁNK, *n.* A bank in which savings are deposited and put to interest.

SÁV'ÍOR (*sáv'yur*), *n.* [Lat. *salvator*, fr. *salvare*, to save.]

1. One who saves or delivers from destruction or danger. 2. Specifically, Jesus Christ.

SÁV'OR, *n.* [Lat. *sapor*, fr. *sapere*, to taste, savor.] 1. Quality affecting the organs of taste or smell. 2. Specific flavor or quality. — *v. i.*

[-ED; -ING.] 1. To have a particular smell or taste. 2. To indicate the presence or influence.

SÁV'OR-I-NESS, *n.* Quality or condition of being savory.

SÁV'OR-LESS, *a.* Having no savor.

SÁV'OR-Y, *a.* Pleasing to the taste or smell. — *n.* [Lat. *satureia*.] An aromatic plant, used in cooking.

SAW, *imp.* of *See*. — *n.* [A.-S. *sage*, Teel. *sög*.] A toothed instrument for cutting. — *v. t.* [SAWED; SAWED, or SAWN; SAWING.] [Allied to *Lat. secare*, to cut.] To cut or separate with a saw. — *v. i.* 1. To use a saw. 2. To cut with a saw.

SÁW'DÜST, *n.* Small fragments of wood or other material, made by a saw. [timber, &c.]

SÁW-MÜLL, *n.* A mill for sawing

SÁW-PIT, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men.

SÁW-SÉT, *n.* An instrument to turn the teeth of a saw a little outward.

SÁW'YER, *n.* [From *saw*, like *lawyer* from *law*.] 1. One who saws timber. 2. A tree, fallen into a

stream, and rocking above and below the surface of the water, like the motion of a saw. [Amer.]

SAXIFRAGE, *n.* [Lat. *saxifraga*; *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break.] A plant growing naturally on or among rocks.

SAXON (or *säks'n*), *n.* [A.-S. *Seaxa*, pl. *Seaxe*, fr. *seax*, a knife, a dagger.] 1. (a.) One of a German people who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries. (b.) A native of Saxony. 2. The language of the Saxons. — *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language. [idiom.]

SAXONISM (or *säks'n-*), *n.* A Saxon SAY, *v. t.* [SAID; SAYING.] [A.-S. *segan*, *seggan*.] 1. To utter in words; to speak. 2. To repeat; to recite. 3. To announce as a decision or opinion; hence, to be sure about. — *n.* Something said.

SAY'ING, *n.* An expression; especially a proverbial expression.

SAY'N, *n.* [A.-S. *säbb*; allied to *shave*.] 1. An incrustation over a sore. 2. A contagious disease of sheep.

SCAB'ARD, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skafpr*, scabard.] Case for the blade of a sword, &c.; a sheath.

SCAB'ED (60), *a.* 1. Diseased with scabs. 2. Mean; paltry.

SCAB'ED-NESS, (*n.* State of being SCAB'BI-NESS, *n.* scabbed.

SCAB'BY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Affected with scabs. 2. Diseased with the scab.

SCAB'IB-ŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *scabiosus*; *scabies*, the scab.] Consisting of scabs.

SCAB'IBROSUS, *a.* [Lat. *scabrosus*; *scaber*, rough.] Rough; rugged.

SCAF'FOLD, *n.* [L. Lat. *scafaldus*, fr. the Romansch *catar*, to view, and It. *falco*, a scaffold, stage, from O. H. Ger. *palcho*, *balco*, beam.] A temporary stage or elevated platform, esp. one for the execution of a criminal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with a scaffold.

SCAF'FOLD-ING, *n.* 1. A scaffold. 2. Materials for scaffolds.

SCAGL'ĪŌ'LĀ (skal-yō'lä), *n.* [It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale, shell.] An imitation of marble, formed from gypsum mixed with glue, &c.

SCAL'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being scaled.

SCAL'ADE, *n.* [See SCALE, *v. t.*] An assault on a besieged place with ladders to mount the walls.

SCALD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ex-caldare*; *ex*, and *calidus*, *calidus*, warm, hot.] 1. To burn with hot liquid. 2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire. — *n.* 1. A burn by some hot liquid, or by steam. 2. [Originally *scalp*.] Scurf on the head; scab.

SCÄLD, *n.* [Icel. *skald*, Ger. *skalde*, allied to O. H. Ger. *scellan*, to sound.] A reciter of heroic poems, among the Norsemen.

SCÄLD'-HEAD, *n.* A pustular eruption of the hairy scalp.

SCÄLD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity.

SCALE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *scälu*, *scälu*, dish of a balance, balance.] The dish of a balance; hence, in the pl., the balance itself. 2. [A.-S. *scälu*, *scälu*, a shell, parings.] One of the small pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles. 3. Any thin layer or leaf. 4. [Lat. *scala*, *scala*.] A ladder. 5. Any thing graduated, esp. when employed as a measure or rule; in music, the gamut. 6. Gradation. — *v. t.* 1. [-ED; -ING.] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder. 2. To strip of scales. 3. To take off in scales. — *v. i.* To come off in thin layers.

SCA-LÈNE, *a.* [Gr. *σκαλόπῆς*.] Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle.

SCÄLI-NESS, *n.* State of being scaly.

SCALL, *n.* [See SCALD and SCALE.] Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

SCÄLL'ION (-yūn), *n.* [Lat. *cappa Ascalonia*, fr. *Ascalon*, a town in Palestine.] A plant allied to the onion.

SCÄL'LOP (sköl'lup), *n.* [See ESCALOP.] 1. A marine shell-fish. 2. A curving of the edge of any thing. 3. A dish for baking oysters in. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mark or cut the edge of into segments of circles.

SCÄL'LOPED (sköl'lup), *a.* Made or done with or in a scallop.

SCALP, *n.* [Cf. Lat. *scalpere*, to cut, carve.] Skin of the top of the head; — torn off, with the hair belonging to it, by Indian warriors, as a token of victory. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of the scalp.

SCÄL'PEL, *n.* [Lat. *scalpulum*. See *supra*.] A knife used in surgical operations.

SCÄ'LY, *a.* 1. Abounding with scales; rough. 2. Resembling scales.

SCÄM'BLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. D. *schampelen*, to deviate, to slip.] To stir quick; to be busy.

SCÄM'BLER, *n.* One who scambles.

SCÄM'IO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *σκαιμῖον*.] A certain plant and its inspissated sap.

SCÄMP, *n.* [See *infra*.] A great rasul; a scoundrel.

SCÄM'PER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *escamper*, to escape, to save one's self.] To run with speed.

SCÄN, *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] [Lat. *scandere*, to climb, to scan.] 1. To go through with, as a verse, distinguishing the feet of which it is composed. 2. To scrutinize.

SCÄN'DAL, *n.* [Gr. *σκάνδαλον*, stick or spring in a trap, snare, offense, scandal.] 1. Imputed disgrace. 2. Defamatory speech or report.

SCÄN'DAL-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give offense to. 2. To reproach; to defame.

SCÄN'DAL-ŌUS, *a.* 1. Calling out condemnation. 2. Bringing shame or infamy. 3. Defamatory.

SCÄN'DAL-ŌUS-LY, *adv.* Shamefully.

SCÄN'DENT, *a.* [Lat. *scandens*, climbing.] Climbing, as a plant.

SCÄN'SION, *n.* [Lat. *scansio*, fr. *scandere*, to climb.] The act of scanning.

SCÄN'SŌR'IAL, *a.* Climbing, or adapted to climbing.

SCÄNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the adj.] 1. To limit; to treat liberally. 2. To make small, or scanty. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *scæned*, p. p. of *scænan*, to break, wound, destroy.] Scarcely sufficient. [Iner.]

SCÄNT'LY, *adv.* In a scanty manner.

SCÄNT'LY-NESS, *n.* Want of sufficiency.

SCÄNT'LING, *n.* [Fr. *échantillon*, a sample, from *chanter*, *chanter*, corner, side.] A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size.

SCÄNT'LY, *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently. [scant.]

SCÄNT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being SCÄNT'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *scant*.] 1. Wanting extent. 2. Hardly sufficient. 3. Sparing; niggardly.

SCÄPE, *v. t.* or *i.* To escape. — *n.* [Gr. *σκάπος*, *σκαπῖος*.] A peduncle rising from the ground or a subterranean stem.

SCÄPE'-GÖAT, *n.* A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. [brained fellow.]

SCÄPE'-GRÄCE, *n.* A graceless hair-SCÄPE'MENT, *n.* See ESCAPEMENT.

SCÄP'U-LÄ, *n.*; pl. **SCÄP'U-LÆ**. [Lat.] The shoulder-blade.

SCÄP'U-LAR, *a.* Pertaining to the scapula.

SCÄP'U-LÄ-RY, *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Roman Catholic church.

SCÄR, *n.* [Dan. *skær*, a cut, notch, slash, fr. *skære*, *skjære*, to cut.] Mark of a healed wound; a cicatrix. — *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] To mark with a scar.

SCÄRCE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [O. Fr. *escars*, *eschars*, fr. Low Lat. *scarpus*, *excarpus*, fr. Lat. *excarpus*, picked out, contracted.] Not plentiful or abundant.

SCÄRCE, } *adv.* With difficulty;
SCÄRCE'LY, } hardly; barely.

SCÄRCE'NESS, } *n.* 1. Condition of
SCÄR'CI-TY, } being scarce; de-
fect of plenty. 2. Infrequency.

SCÄRE (4), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *skirra*, to drive away.] To terrify suddenly; to make afraid.

SCÄRE'CRÖW, *n.* Any thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields; hence, a vain terror.

SCÄRF, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *scarf*, a fragment, and hence, a strip cut off.] A light cloth, worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck. 2. Part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally. 3. The joint so formed. — *v. t.* 1. [-ED; -ING.] To put on like a scarf. 2. [Ger. *scharben*, to notch, indent.] To cut a scarf on, as for a joint in timber.

SCÄRF'SKIN, *n.* Outer thin integument of the body; cuticle.

SCÄR'FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Operation of scarifying.

SCĀR'Ī-FĪVER, *n.* 1. One who scarifies. 2. Instrument for scarifying.

SCĀR'Ī-FŶ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [*Lat. scarificare*, from *Gr. σκαρφάω*, to scratch up.] 1. To scratch or cut the skin of. 2. To stir the surface soil of.

SCĀR'Ī-LĀ-TĪNĀ, *n.* [*N. Lat. Scarlet fever*. See **SCARLET FEVER**.]

SCĀR'Ī-LET, *n.* [*L. Lat. scarlatum*, *Per. skarlat*.] A bright orange-red color. — *a. Of a bright orange-red color.*

Scarlet Fever, a contagious febrile disease, characterized by a scarlet rash.

SCĀRP, *n.* [See **ESCARP**.] Interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cut down perpendicularly or nearly so.

SCĀTH, *n.* [*A.-S. seath*, for *seadhi*.] Damage; injury.

SCĀTH, [*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To in-SCĀTHE, } *jure*; to damage; to de-SCĀTH'FUL, *a.* Injurious. [*stroy.*]

SCĀTH'LESS, *a.* Without damage.

SCĀT'TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. scateran*, allied to *sceddān*, to shed.] 1. To strew about. 2. To cause to separate in different directions.

SYN. — To disperse; dissipate; spread. — *v. i.* To be dispersed.

SCĀT'TER-BRĀIN, *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person.

SCĀVEN'GER, *n.* [*A.-S. scafen*, to shave, to scrape.] One who cleans the streets of a city.

SCĒNE (seen), *n.* [*Lat. scena*, fr. *Gr. σκηνή*, a covered place, tent, stage.] 1. Stage of a theater. 2. One of the slides, or other devices, used to give an appearance of reality to a play. 3. Portion of a play, subordinate to the act. 4. Place, time, circumstances, &c., in which any thing is imagined to occur. 5. Spectacle; exhibition; view. 6. A striking exhibition of passionate feeling, or an interview, &c.; often, action done for effect.

SCĒN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. Paintings representing the scenes of a play. 2. Combination of natural views.

SYN. — Representation; imagery.

SCĒN'IC, or **SCĒN'IC**, } *a.* Relating to SCĒN'IC-AL (110), } *to, or of the nature of, scenery; theatrical.*

SCĒN'O-GRĀPH'IC, *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

SCĒNŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [*Gr. σκηνογραφία*; *σκηνή*, scene, stage, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Representation of a body on a perspective plane.

SCĒNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*From Fr. sentir*, to feel, to smell, *Lat. sentire*.] 1. To smell. 2. To imbue with odor; to perfume. — *n.* 1. Odor; smell. 2. Sense of smell. 3. Chase followed by the scent.

SCĒNT'LESS, *a.* Having no scent.

SCĒP'TER, } *n.* [*Gr. σκῆπτρον*, a staff SCĒP'TRE, } to lean upon, a scepter, borne by kings, as a badge of authority. 2. Royal authority. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To invest with royal authority.

SCĒP'TIC, *n.* See **SKEPTIC**; and for **SCEPTICAL**, &c., see **SKEPTICAA**, &c.

SCĒD'ŪLE (skĕd'yul); in *Eng. commonly* skĕd'yul, } *n.* [*Lat. schedula*, dim. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, a leaf of paper, *Gr. σχῆμα*, a tablet, leaf.] An official or formal list or inventory.

SYN. — Catalogue; list. — *A list* is a bare record of names, titles, &c. *A catalogue* is a list arranged according to some principle, and is usually designed to describe things more or less particularly. *A schedule* is a formal list or inventory prepared for legal or business purposes.

SCĒM'A-TĪSM (skĕm'a-), *n.* [*Gr. σχηματισμός*, the assuming of a shape or posture.] Particular form or disposition of a thing; outline.

SCĒM'E-TĪST (skĕm'-), *n.* A schemer.

SCĒME (skĕm), *n.* [*Lat. schema*, *Gr. σχῆμα*, form, shape, outline, plan.] 1. A combination of things connected and adjusted by design. 2. A plan of something to be done.

SYN. — Plan. — *Scheme* and *plan* are subordinate to *design*. *Scheme* is the least definite of the two, and lies more in speculation. *A plan* is drawn out into details with a view to being carried into effect.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To plan; to contrive. — *v. i.* To form a plan.

SCĒM'ER, } *n.* One who schemes or SCĒM'IST, } contrives.

SCĒISM (sĕzm), *n.* [*Gr. σχίσμα*, from *σχίζω*, to split.] Permanent division in the Christian church.

SCĒIS-MĀT'IC (siz, 123), *a.* Relating to, or implying, schism; tending to schism. — *n.* One guilty of schism.

SCĒIST (shĭst), *n.* [*Gr. σχίστός*, divided, divisible.] A rock having a slaty structure.

SCĒIST'ŌSE' (125), } *a.* Admitting of SCĒIST'ŌUS, } natural cleavage into slabs, or slates.

SCĒOL'AR (skŏl'ar), *n.* [See **SCHOOL**.] 1. One who learns of a teacher. 2. A learned person.

SYN. — Pupil. — *A scholar* is one who is under instruction; a *pupil* is one who is under the immediate and personal care of an instructor; hence, a bright *scholar* and an obedient *pupil*.

SCĒOL'AR-LY, *a.* Like, or becoming, a scholar.

SCĒOL'AR-SHĪP, *n.* 1. Attainments in science or literature. 2. A foundation for the support of a student.

SCĒO-LĀS'TIC, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtilities of the schools. — *a.* [*Gr. σχολαστικός*.] 1. Pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar or a school. 2. Pertaining to the schoolmen of the middle ages.

SCĒO-LĀS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a scholastic manner.

SCĒO-LĀS'TI-CĪSM, *n.* The method or the subtilities of the schools of philosophy.

SCĒŌ-LĪ-ĀST (skŏ'lī-), *n.* [*Gr. σχολαστής*, from *σχόλιον*, a scholium.] A commentator or annotator.

SCĒŌ-LĪ-ĀST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to a scholiast.

SCĒŌ-LĪ-ŪM, *n.*; *Lat. pl. SCĒŌ-LĪ-Ā*, *Eng. pl. SCĒŌ-LĪ-ŪMS*. [*N. Lat. scholium*, fr. *Gr. σχολίον*. See **SCHOOL**.] 1. A marginal annotation. 2. A remark subjoined to a demonstration.

SCĒŌŌL (skŏŏl), *n.* [*Lat. schola*, from *Gr. σχολή*, leisure, a school.] 1. An institution for learning; esp. a place of elementary instruction. 2. A body of pupils. 3. A sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, &c. 4. [*A.-S. seol*, a multitude.] A compact body, as of fish. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To train in an institution of learning. 2. To chide and admonish. [a school.]

SCĒŌŌL'-BOY, *n.* A boy who attends

SCĒŌŌL'-FĒLLŌW, *n.* A companion at school. [use of schools.]

SCĒŌŌL'-HOUSE, *n.* A house for the

SCĒŌŌL'ING, *n.* 1. Instruction in school. 2. Reproof; reprimand. 3. Compensation for instruction.

SCĒŌŌL'-MAN (150), *n.* One versed in the school divinity of the middle ages. [teaches a school.]

SCĒŌŌL'-MĀS'TER, *n.* A man who

SCĒŌŌL'-MĪS'TRESS, *n.* A woman who teaches a school.

SCĒŌŌN'ER (skŏŏn'er), *n.* [*From seon*, a word used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of the water. Cf. *A.-S. seunian*, to avoid, schun.] A small, two-masted vessel, with fore-and-aft sails.

SCĒŌRL (shŏrl), *n.* [*Gr. schŏrl*.] Black tourmaline.

SCĒ-ĀT'IC, } *n.* [*Gr. ισχιακός*, SCĒ-ĀT'IC-Ā, } subject to pains in the hips and loins; *ισχίον*, hip joint.] 1. Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. 2. A rheumatic affection of the hip joint. — *a.* Pertaining to the hip.

SCĒ-ĪNCE, *n.* [*Lat. scientia*, fr. *scire*, to know.] 1. Penetrating and comprehensive information or skill. 2. Knowledge duly arranged, and referred to general truths and principles.

SYN. — Literature; art. — *Science* denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge, and hence we speak of reducing a subject to a *science*. In a more distinctive sense, *science* embraces those branches of knowledge which give a positive statement of truth as founded in the nature of things or established by observation and experiment. The term *literature* sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under *science*, but is usually confined to the *belles-lettres*. *Art* is that which depends on practice and skill in performance.

SCĒ-ĪN-TĪF'IC, *a.* [*Lat. scientia*, science, and *facere*, to make.] Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science.

SCĒ-ĪN-TĪF'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of science.



Schooner.

SPIL-I-PĒT (sīl'i-sēt). [Lat. contr. from *scire licet*, you may know.] To wit; namely.

SCIN'I-TER, { *n.* A short sword with
SCIN'I-TAR, } a recurved point.

SCIN'TIL-LANT, *a.* [Lat. *scintillans*.] Emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCIN'TIL-LATE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *scintillare*, *datum*, fr. *scintilla*, a spark.] 1. To emit sparks. 2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

SCIN'TIL-LATION, *n.* Act of emitting sparks, or of twinkling.

SC'VO-LĪZM (sī'vō-līz-m), *n.* Superficial science.

SC'VO-LĪST (sī'vō-līst), *n.* [Lat. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing.] One whose knowledge is superficial; a smatterer.

SC'PON, *n.* [See **CION**.] 1. A shoot of a plant, especially for ingrafting. 2. A descendant; an heir.

SC'OP'TIC, { *a.* [Gr. *σκία*, shadow,
SC'OP'TRIC, } and *ὀπτικός*, belong-
ing to sight.] Pertaining to an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room.

SCIRE-FACIAS (sī're-fā'shī-as), *n.* [Lat., cause you to know.] A writ, founded upon some record, and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or why the record should not be annulled.

SCIR-RHŌS'T-Y (skīr-rōs't-ty), *n.* [See **SCIRRHUS**.] A morbid induration, as of a gland.

SCIR-RHŌS (skī'r'rus), *a.* Of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty.

SCIRRHUS (skī'r'rus), *n.*; *Lat. pl. scir'RHĪ*, *Eng. pl. scir'RHUS-ĒS*. [Gr. *σκίρρος*, *σκίρρος*.] 1. An indolent induration of the glands. 2. A hard, cancerous growth.

SCIS'SEL (sī's), *n.* [See **SCISSILE**.] Chipings of metals.

SCIS'SILE (sī's/sīl), *a.* [Lat. *scissilis*, fr. *scindere*, to cut, split.] Capable of being cut or divided.

SCIS'SION (sīzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *scissio*, from *scindere*, to cut, split.] Act of cutting [for shears.

SCIS'SOR, *v. t.* To cut with scissors
SCIS'SORS (sīz'surs), *n. pl.* [Lat. *scissor*, one who cleaves or divides.] A cutting instrument consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin.

SCIS'SURE (sīzh'yūr), *n.* [Lat. *scis-sura*, from *scindere*, to cut, split.] A longitudinal cut. [NIAN.]

SCLA-VŌ'NI-AN, *a. & n.* See **SLAVO-SCLA-RŌT'IC**, *a.* [Gr. *σκληρός*, hard.] Hard; firm. — *n.* The firm, white outer coat of the eye.

SCŌBS, *n. sing. & pl.* [Lat., fr. *scabere*, to scrape.] 1. Rasplings of ivory, metals, &c. 2. Dross of metals.

SCŌFF, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *skappa*, to laugh at.] To show insolent ridicule or mockery. — *v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn. — *n.* Expression of scorn or contempt.

SCŌFF'ER, *n.* One who scoffs.

SCŌFF'ING-LY, *adv.* With mockery.

SCŌLD, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *schel-*

den, O. H. Ger. *scellan*.] To chide sharply or coarsely. — *v. t.* To chide with rudeness; to rate; also, to rebuke with severity. — *n.* One who scolds; especially, a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew.

SCŌL'OP, *n.* See **SCALLOP**.

SCŌNCE, *n.* [D. *schans*, Icel. *skans*.] 1. A fort. 2. A helmet. 3. The head; also, brains; sense. 4. A fixed hanging or projecting candlestick.

SCŌOP, *n.* [Allied to *shove* and *bovel*.] 1. A large ladle; a vessel for shovelling boats. 2. A spoon-shaped ladle. 3. A basin-like cavity. 4. A sweep; a stroke. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To take out with, or as with, a scoop. 2. To empty by lading. 3. To excavate.

SCŌOP'NĒT, *n.* A hand-net, to fish from a river.

SCŌPE, *n.* [Gr. *σκοπός*, fr. *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] 1. That at which one aims. 2. Amplitude of opportunity; free course. 3. Length; extent; sweep.

SCŌP'NĒT, *n.* A hand-net, to fish from a river.

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πῶν, allied to Eng. *sharp*.] 1. A sort of spider, with a very acute sting. 2. A painful scourge. 3. The eighth sign of the zodiac. 4. A certain sea-fish.



Scorpion.

SCŌT, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. A tax or contribution; a fine. 2. A native of Scotland.

SCŌTCH, *a.* Pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. [Cf. Armor. *skoaz*, the shoulder, *skoazia*, to shoulder up, to prop.] To prevent, as a wheel, fr. rolling. 2. [Gael. *sgoch*, to slit.] To wound superficially. — *n.* A slight cut; a shallow incision.

SCŌTCH'ĒOL'LOPS, }
SCŌTCH'ĒOL'LOPS (skōtch't-), }
n. pl. Veal cut into small pieces.

SCŌTCH'MAN (150), *n.* A native of Scotland; a Scot.

SCŌT-FREE, *a.* 1. Free from payment; untaxed. 2. Unhurt; safe.

SCŌTS, *a.* Scotch; Scottish.

SCŌT'TI-CĪSM, *n.* An expression peculiar to the Scotch.

SCŌT'TISH, *a.* Pertaining to the Scotch, or to their country or language.

SCŌUNDREL, *n.* [Corrupted fr. Ger. *schandkerl*, fr. *schande*, infamy, and *kerl*, fellow.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal. — *a.* Low; base; mean. [cality.]

SCŌUNDREL'ISM, *n.* Baseness; rascality.

SCŌUR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *scira*, a scouring, N. Fr. *ecurer*, from Lat. *ex* and *curare*, to take care of.] 1. To rub hard, for the purpose of cleaning. 2. To purge violently. 3. To remove by rubbing. 4. To pass swiftly over. — *v. t. i.* 1. To clean any thing by rubbing. 2. To be purged to excess. 3. To run with celerity.

SCŌURGE, *n.* [Fr. *escourgée*, fr. Lat. *excoriata* (sc. *scutica*), from *ex* and *corium*, leather.] 1. A lash; a strap or cord; a whip. 2. A punishment, or a means of inflicting punishment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To whip severely. 2. To afflict for sins or faults.

SCOUT, *n.* [O. Fr. *escout*, spy, fr. Lat. *auscultare*, to listen to.] One sent out to gain tidings of the movements and condition of an enemy. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Prov. Eng. *scout*, to pelt.] 1. To spy out. 2. To reconnoiter. 3. To sneer at. — *v. t.* To act as a scout.

SCŌW (skou), *n.* [Ger. *schauen*, to look, to see, prob. because it was visible by a flag set up.] A large, flat-bottomed boat.

SCŌWL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [H. Ger. *schielen*, to squint.] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure. 2. To look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous. — *n.* 1. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning. 2. Gloom; dark or rude aspect.

SCRÄB/BLÉ (skräb/bl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Diminutive of *scrape*.] 1. To scramble. [*Collog.*] 2. To scribble; to scrawl. — *n.* A scramble.

SCRÄG, *n.* [Contr. fr. Gael. *scrabach*, rough, rugged.] Something lean with roughness; especially, a neck piece of meat.

SCRAG/ÉD. } [-ER; -EST, 142.]
SCRÄG/ÉY. } 1. Rough with irregular points. 2. Lean and rough.

SCRÄM/BLÉ, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. Eng. *scramb*, to rake together with the hands. Cf. **SCRABBLE**.] 1. To clamber with hands and knees. 2. To struggle with others for something thrown down. — *n.* Act of scrambling, or clambering.

SCRÄP, *n.* [From *scrape*.] A small piece, a bit; a fragment.

SCRÄP/BOOK, *n.* A blank book in which extracts may be pasted.

SCRÄPE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *scrapian*, *scroepian*.] 1. To rub the surface of with a sharp instrument. 2. To remove by rubbing. 3. To collect by coarse and laborious effort. 4. To express disapprobation of by noisy movements of the feet. — *n.* 1. A rubbing with something harsh; hence, the effect produced by rubbing. 2. An embarrassing predicament.

SCRÄP/ER, *n.* An instrument with which any thing is scraped.

SCRÄP/ING, *n.* Something scraped off.

SCRÄTCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *kratzan*, *kratzön*.] 1. To rub and tear the surface of. 2. To dig with the claws. — *v. i.* To use the claws in tearing or digging. — *n.* 1. A slight incision or laceration. 2. Test or trial of courage. [*Collog.*] 3. (*pl.*) Dry chaps or scabs, between the heel and the pastern joint of a horse. 4. A kind of partial wig.

SCRÄWL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. D. *scravelen*, to scratch or scrape; Eng. *scrabble* and *crawl*.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly. — *v. i.* To write unskillfully. — *n.* 1. Unskillful or inelegant writing. 2. A ragged, broken branch.

SCRÄWL/ER, *n.* One who scrawls.

SCRÄK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. **SHRIEK** and **SCREECH**.] To creak, as a door or wheel. — *n.* A creaking; a screech.

SCRÄEM, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *hréman*, *hryman*, to cry out.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry; to shriek. — *n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly.

SCRÄECH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *skrakja*, to howl, *skrikja*, to twitter.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry; to scream; to shriek. — *n.* A harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. [screeches.]

SCRÄECH/OWL, *n.* An owl that screeches.

SCRÄED, *v. t.* [Cf. A.-S. *scraede*, a shred, leaf. See **SHRED**.] A wooden rule for running moldings.

SCRÄEY, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *scrim*, *scerm*.] 1. Any thing that shelters, or shuts off view, &c. 2. A long, coarse

sieve. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To protect by hiding; to conceal. 2. To pass through a screen.

SCRÉW (skrj), *n.* [Icel. *skrifja*, D. *schroef*.] 1. A cylinder grooved spirally; — one of the six mechanical powers. 2. Any thing like a screw; esp., a form of wheel for propelling steam-vessels. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To press or fasten by a screw. 2. To screw. 3. To squeeze; to press. 4. To distort. 5. To examine minutely.

SCRÉW-DRÍV/ER (skrj/-), *n.* An implement for turning screws.

SCRÉW-PRO-PÉL/ER (skrj/-), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by a screw; also, the screw itself.

SCRÍB/BLÉ (skrj/bl), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *scribere*, to write.] 1. To write without care. 2. To fill with worthless writing. — *v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value. — *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

SCRÍB/BLER, *n.* One who scribbles; a petty writer.

SCRÍBE, *n.* [Lat. *scriba*, fr. *scribere*, to write.] 1. A writer; esp., an official writer. 2. [*Jewish Hist.*] One who read and explained the law to the people. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fit, as one edge of a board, &c., to another edge, or to a surface.

SCRÍM/MÁGE, *n.* [Prob. a corrupt of *skirmish*.] A general row or fight.

SCRÍMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [H. Ger. *schrumpfen*, to crumple, shrink.] To make too small or short; to scant.

SCRÍP, *n.* 1. [Icel. *skreppa*, W. *ysgrab*.] A small bag; a wallet. 2. [Abbrev. fr. *script*.] A small writing or schedule. 3. Certificate given in exchange for a loan.

SCRÍPT, *n.* [Lat. *scriptum*, something written.] A kind of type in imitation of handwriting.



Screw-propeller.

SCRÖP/U-LOÜS, *a.* Pertaining to, or diseased with, scrofula.

SCRÖLL, *n.* [O. Fr. *escrol*, *escrou*, fr. Lat. *er*, *con*, and *rotulus*, *rotula*. See **ROLL**.] 1. A roll of paper or parchment. 2. (*Arch.*) A convolved or spiral ornament.

SCRÖT/FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *scrotum*, and *forma*, form.] Purse-shaped.

SCRÖTUM, *n.* [Lat.] The bag which contains the testicles.

SCRÜB, *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] [D. *schrobben*, L. Ger. *scrubben*, to scrub.] To rub hard with a brush, or something coarse or rough. — *v. i.* To be diligent and penurious. — *n.* 1. A mean drudge. 2. A worn-out brush.

SCRÜB/BY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Small and mean; stunted in growth.

SCRÜP/LE, *n.* [Lat. *scrupulus*, a small, sharp stone, 24th of an ounce, un-easiness, doubt.] 1. A weight of 20 grains. 2. A very small quantity. 3. Hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To doubt or hesitate.

SCRÜP/LER, *n.* One who scruples.

SCRÜP/PU-LOÜS/TY, *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous.

SCRÜP/PU-LOÜS, *a.* 1. Full of scruples. 2. Careful; cautious; exact.

SCRÜP/PU-LOÜS/LY, *adv.* With a nice regard to particulars or to propriety.

SCRÜP/PU-LOÜS/NESS, *n.* State or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, or caution in determining or in acting.

SCRÜT/NÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *scrutiny*.] To examine or inquire into critically.

SCRÜT/NÍY, *n.* [Lat. *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari*, lit., to search even to the rags, from *scruta*, *gruta*, Gr. *γυῶν*, trash, trumpery.] Minute inquiry or search.

SCRÜTOIRE' (-twör'), *n.* [See **ESCRITOIRE**.] A desk, with a lid opening downward for writing on it.

SCÜB, *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] [A.-S. *scootan*, to shoot, haste away.] To be driven with haste; esp. before a tempest, with little or no sail spread. — *n.* 1. A driving along. 2. Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

SCÜF/LE, *n.* [See **SHOVE**, and cf. **SHUFFLE**.] 1. A trial of strength between two persons who grapple. 2. A confused content. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To struggle with close grapple. 2. To strive or contend tumultuously.

SCÜF/ZLER, *n.* One who scuffles.

SCÜLK, *v. t.* See **SKULK**.

SCÜLL, *n.* 1. A boat. 2. A short oar; esp. one used in propelling a boat, by placing it over the stern. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To impel by moving an oar over the stern.

SCÜL/LER, *n.* 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls. 2. One who sculls.

SCÜL/LER-Y, *n.* [O. Fr. *escutier*, fr. *escuelle*, a dish, porringer, from Lat.

scutella, a square salver.] A place for kitchen utensils, &c.
SCULLION (-yūn), *n.* 1. [See **SCULLERY**.] A servant who does menial services in the kitchen. 2. A kind of imperfect onion.
SCULPIN, *n.* A certain small fish.
SCULPTOR, *n.* One who sculpts.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To carve; to engrave.
SCUM, *n.* [Icel. *skúm*, O. H. Ger. *schüm*.] 1. Impurities which rise to the surface of liquids, in boiling or fermentation, &c.; also, scoria. 2. Refuse.—*v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] To take the scum from; to skim.
SCUMBLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *scum*.] To cover lightly with opaque or semi-opaque colors.
SCUPPER, *n.* [Prob. from *scoop*.] A channel cut through the side of a ship, for carrying off the water from the deck.
SCUPPER-HOSE, *n.* A pipe attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel. [Broad head.
SCUPPER-NAIL, *n.* A nail with a **SCURF**, *n.* [A.-S., from *scorfan*, to gnaw, bite.] A dry scab or inealy crust on the skin of an animal.
SCURFINESS, *n.* State of being scurfy. [with scurf.
SCURFY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Covered
SCURRILE, *a.* [Lat. *scurtilis*, fr. *scurra*, a buffoon.] Scurriously; low; mean.
SCURRILOUS, *n.* 1. Quality of being scurrilous. 2. Gross or obscene language or behavior.
SCURRILOUS, *a.* 1. Using low and indecent language. 2. Containing low indecency.
SCURVILY, *adv.* Basely; meanly.
SCURVILINESS, *n.* Vileness; meanness.
SCURVY, *n.* [See **SCURF**.] A disease characterized by livid spots, pale-ness, languor, spongy and bleeding gums, &c.—*a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Scurfy; diseased with the scurvy. 2. Vile; mean; contemptible.
SCURVY-GRASS, *n.* A plant used as a remedy for the scurvy.
SCUTCHEON, *n.* [See **ESCUTCHEON**.]
SCUTCHEON, *n.* [See **ESCUTCHEON**.] 1. An escutcheon. 2. An ornamental brass plate over a key-hole.
SCUTIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *scutum*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a buckler.
SCUTTLE, *n.* 1. [Lat. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish or platter.] A wide-mouthed vessel for coal. 2. [O. Fr. *escoutille*, fr. *escouter*, to listen.] A small outer opening furnished with a lid, or the lid itself.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the *n.*] To sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom.
SCYTHE (*sith*), *n.* [A.-S. *sith*e, for

*sith*e, allied to Eng. *saw*.] An instrument for mowing grass, grain, and the like.
SCYTHIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Scythia, or the northern part of Asia and Europe.—*n.* 1. A native of Scythia. 2. Language of the Scythians.
SEA, *n.* [A.-S. *sæ*, *sæ*.] 1. A large body of salt water, less than an ocean. 2. A lake. [Rare.] 3. The ocean. 4. A high wave; a surge.
SEA-BOARD, *n.* [Sea and board, Fr. *bord*, side.] The sea-shore.
SEA-BORN, *a.* 1. Born of the sea. 2. Born at sea.
SEA-BREACH, *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.
SEA-BREEZE, *n.* A current of air, blowing from the sea.
SEA-CAPTAIN (42), *n.* The captain of a vessel.
SEA-COAL, *n.* Coal brought by sea;—mineral coal. [sea or ocean.
SEA-COAST, *n.* Shore adjacent to the **SEA-FARER**, *n.* A mariner; a sailor.
SEA-FARING, *a.* Following the business of a seaman.
SEA-FIGHT (-fit), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea.
SEA-FOWL, *n.* Any bird that lives near, and procures its food from, salt water.
SEA-GAGE, *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.
SEA-GOD, *n.* A marine deity.
SEA-GREEN, *a.* Having the color of sea-green.
SEA-HORSE, *n.* 1. The walrus. 2. The hippopotamus.
SEA-KING, *n.* A Norse pirate chief.
SEAL, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *seol*, *sealh*.] An aquatic carnivorous mammal. 2. [Lat. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark, figure.] An engraved stamp. 3. Wax or wafer stamped with a seal. 4. Hence, that which confirms or authenticates.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To affix a seal to; to ratify. 2. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of legal size, &c. 3. To fasten with a seal. 4. To shut or keep close.
SEA-LEGS, *n. pl.* Ability to walk steadily on deck in a rough sea.
SEALER, *n.* One who seals; especially an officer who seals writs, stamps weights and measures, &c.
SEALING-WAX, *n.* A resinous compound for sealing letters.
SEAM, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *seam*, fr. *seowian*, to sew.] Line on cloth formed by sewing. 2. A line of junction; a suture. 3. A narrow vein between two thicker ones. 4. A scar.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form a seam upon or of. 2. To scar. 3. To knit with a certain stitch.
SEA-MAN (150), *n.* A mariner; a sailor. [man.
SEA-MAN-SHIP, *n.* Skill of a good sea-



Seal.

SEA-MARK, *n.* A beacon visible from the sea.
SEAMLESS, *a.* Without a seam.
SEAMSTRESS, or **SEAMSTRESS**, *n.* [For *seamstress*.] A woman whose occupation is sewing. [seams.
SEAMY, *a.* Containing, or showing, **SEANCE** (*sā'ōngss'*), *n.* [Fr., fr. Lat. *sedens*, sitting.] Session, as of some public body. [of the sea.
SEA-NYMPH, *n.* A nymph or goddess
SEA-PIE, *n.* Paste and meat boiled together—so named because common at sea.
SEA-PIECE, *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea. [shore.
SEA-PORT, *n.* A port on the sea.
SEAR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *searian*, to dry.] 1. To wither; to dry up. 2. To scorch; to make callous.—*a.* Dry; withered.
SEARCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *circare*, *circare*, fr. Lat. *circum*, *circum*, around.] 1. To look over or through, to find something. 2. To inquire after; to look for. 3. To put to the test.—*v. i.* To seek; to make inquiry or exploration.—*n.* A seeking or looking for something.
SEARCHABLE, *a.* Capable of being searched. [a seeker.
SEARCHER, *n.* One who searches;
SEARCH-WARRANT, *n.* A warrant authorizing persons to search for stolen goods. [A.-S. *sār-clādh*.
SEAR-GLÓTH, *n.* See **SORE**.] A cloth to cover a sore.
SEARLEDNESS, *n.* State of being seared; hence, insensibility.
SEAR-ROOM, *n.* Distance from land sufficient for a ship to drive or scud without danger of shipwreck.
SEA-SERPENT, *n.* A serpent-like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea.
SEA-SHELL, *n.* A marine shell.
SEA-SHORE, *n.* 1. Coast of the sea. 2. [Law.] All the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks.
SEA-SICK, *a.* Affected with nausea on account of the motion of a vessel.
SEA-SICKNESS, *n.* Sickness occasioned by the motion of a vessel.
SEA-SIDE, *n.* The land bordering on the sea.
SEA'SON (*sē'zn*), *n.* [Fr. *saison*, fr. Lat. *saio*, a sowing, a planting.] 1. One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. 2. A suitable or convenient time. 3. A period of time not very long.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To prepare. 2. To accustom. 3. To prepare by drying or hardening. 4. To render palatable; to spice. 5. To fit for enjoyment. 6. To imbue; hence, to communicate first instruction to.—*v. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use.
SEA'SON-A-BLE (-sē'zn-), *a.* Occurring in good time or due season.
SEA'SON-A-BLE-NESS (*sē'zn-*), *n.* Opportuneness. [time.
SEA'SON-ABLY (*sē'zn-*), *adv.* In due

Ā, Æ, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȝ, long; Ȟ, ȝ, ȝ, ō, ū, ȝ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHĀT; ÊRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

SEAS'ON-ING (sē'zŏn-ĭng), *n.* 1. A condiment. 2. Something added to enhance enjoyment.

SEAT, *n.* [A.-S. *sġot*, *set*. See **SIT**.] 1. That on which one sits. 2. Place where any thing is situated; site; abode. 3. Something to be set in or upon. 4. Posture of sitting on horseback. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To place on a seat. 2. To station; to locate. 3. To assign a seat or seats to. 4. To repair by making the seat new.

SEA'WARD, *a.* Directed toward the sea. — *adv.* In the direction of the sea.

SEA'-WEED, *n.* A marine plant.

SEA'-WOR'THY (-wŭr'thŷ), *a.* Fit for a voyage, as a vessel.

SE-BACE'OUS, *a.* [N. Lat. *sebaceus*, fr. Lat. *sebum*, tallow.] 1. Made of, or pertaining to, fat. 2. Affording fatty secretions.

SE'CANT, *a.* [Lat. *secans*.] Cutting; dividing into two parts. — *n.* 1. A line that cuts another. 2. (*Trigonometry*.) A right line from the center of a circle through one end of an arc to a tangent.

SE-CĒDE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *secedere*, *secessum*; fr. *se*, aside, and *cedere*, to go.] To withdraw from fellowship or association.

SE-CĒDER, *n.* One who secedes

SE-CĒRN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *secernere*; *se*, aside, and *cernere*, to separate.] 1. To separate. 2. To secrete. [of secreting.]

SE-CĒRN-MENT, *n.* Process or act

SE-CĒS'ION (-sĕsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *secessio*. See **SECEDE**.] Act of seceding; separation from fellowship or association. [holds secession.]

SE-CĒS'ION-IST, *n.* One who up-secks'el (sĕk'l), *n.* A small, pulpy variety of pear.

SE-CLŪDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *secludere*, *seclusum*, fr. *se*, aside, and *cludere*, to shut.] 1. To shut up apart from others. 2. To prevent from entering; to exclude.

SE-CLŪ'SION, *n.* Separation from society or connection.

SYN. — See **SOLITUDE**.

SE'COND, *a.* [Lat. *secundus*, fr. *sequi*, to follow.] 1. Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time. 2. Next in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank. — *n.* 1. One who follows. 2. One who acts as another's aid in a duel. 3. Sixtieth part of a minute. 4. (*Mus.*) Second part in a concerted piece; — often popularly applied to the alto. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To follow or attend; to support; to encourage. [ary manner or degree.]

SE'COND-ARI-LY, *adv.* In a second

SE'COND-ARY, *a.* 1. Of second place, origin, rank, and the like. 2. Acting by delegated authority. — *n.* 1. One who occupies a subordinate place. 2. A satellite. 3. A quill on the second bone of a bird's wing.

SE'COND-HĀND, *n.* Possession by transfer from a previous owner. — *a.* 1. Not original or primary. 2. Previously possessed by another.

SE'COND-LY, *adv.* In the second place.

SE'COND-RĀTE, *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.

SE'COND-SIGHT (-sit), *n.* Power of seeing things future or distant.

SE'CRE-ÇY, *n.* 1. State of being secret; retirement; privacy. 2. Fidelity to a secret.

SE'CRET, *a.* [Lat. *secretus*, separated.] 1. Separate; hence, hid. 2. Known only to one or to few.

SYN. — See **HIDDEN**.

— *n.* 1. Something studiously concealed. 2. A thing not discovered. 3. *pl.* The genital organs.

SE'CRE-TARY (44), *n.* [From Lat. *secretum*, a secret; orig. a confidant.] 1. One employed to write orders, letters, dispatches, &c. 2. Chief officer of a department of government. 3. A piece of furniture with conveniences for writing.

SE'CRE-TARY-BIRD, *n.* [From the feathers at the back of its head, which resemble pens stuck behind the ear.] A bird of South Africa.

SE'CRE-TARY-SHIP, *n.* Office of a secretary.

SE-CRĒTE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *secretus*, separated, secret, hidden.] 1. To deposit in a place of hiding. 2. To separate by natural processes, from the circulating fluids, as the blood, sap, &c.

SYN. — To conceal; hide.

SE-CRĒTION, *n.* 1. Act of secreting. 2. Matter secreted.

SE'CRE-TĪ'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* Produced by animal secretion.

SE-CRĒTĪVE, *a.* Tending to secrete.

SE-CRĒTĪVE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being secretive.

SE'CRET-LY, *adv.* In a secret manner; with secrecy.

SE'CRET-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being secret.

SE'CRE-TOR-Y, or **SE-CRĒT'OR-Y**, *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

SECT, *n.* [Lat. *secta*, fr. *secare*, to cut off.] A school or denomination; esp. a religious denomination.

SE-CĒTRI-AN (89), *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to a sect. — *n.* One of a sect.

SE-CĒTRI-AN-ISM, *n.* Devotion to the interests of a sect.


SE'CTAR-Y, *n.* [See **SECT**.] A sectarian; member of a sect.

SE'CTILE, *a.* [Lat. *sectilis*, fr. *secare*, to cut.] Capable of being cut.

SE'CTION, *n.* [Lat. *sectio*.] 1. Act of cutting off. 2. A part separated from the rest; a division; esp., (*a.*) A distinct part of a book or writing. (*b.*) A distinct part of a country or people, community, or class. 3. Representation of any thing as it would appear if cut through.

SE'CTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a section.

SE'CTOR, *n.* [Lat., a cutter] 1. A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc. 2. A mathematical instrument, used for plotting, &c.



a, c, b, sector.

SE'CUL-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *secularis*; *seculum*, a generation, age, world.] 1. Coming or observed once in an age. 2. Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages. 3. Pertaining to this present world; worldly. 4. Not bound by monastic vows. — *n.* 1. An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules. 2. A church officer connected with the choir.

SE'CUL-LĀRĪ-TY, *n.* Worldliness.

SE'CUL-LĀR-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Act of rendering secular.

SE'CUL-LAR-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make secular. [manner.]

SE'CUL-LAR-LY, *adv.* In a secular

SE'CUN-DINE, *n. pl.* The membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

SE-CŪRE', *a.* [Lat. *securus*, fr. *se*, for *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] 1. Free from care or anxiety. 2. Confident in opinion. 3. Not exposed to danger. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make safe; to guard. 2. To assure; to insure. 3. To close, inclose, or confine effectually. 4. To get possession of.

SE-CŪRE'LY, *adv.* In a secure manner; without danger; safely.

SE-CŪRE'NESS, *n.* Confidence of safety; want of vigilance.

SE-CŪRĪ-TY, *n.* 1. Condition of being secure. 2. One who, or that which, secures or makes safe. 3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, &c.

SE-DĀN', *n.* [Said to be named from *Sedan*, in France.] A covered vehicle for carrying a single person.

SE-DĀTE', *a.* [Lat. *sedatus*.] Unruffled by passion. [ner]

SE-DĀTE'LY, *adv.* In a sedate manner; composed; tranquilly.

SE-DĀTE'NESS, *n.* Freedom from agitation; composure; tranquillity.

SĒDĀ-TĪVE, *a.* [See **SEDATE**.] Tending to tranquillize; allaying irritability. — *n.* A remedy which allays irritability and irritation.

SĒD'EN-TĀ-RY (44), *a.* [Lat. *sedentarius*; *sedere*, to sit.] 1. Accustomed to sit much. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Inactive.

SĒDGE, *n.* [A.-S. *seag*.] A kind of grass growing in dense tufts.

SĒDĜ'Y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

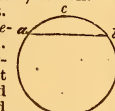
SĒDĪ-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *sedimentum*, fr. *sedere*, to sit, to settle.] Matter which subsides to the bottom.

SYN. — Settling; lees; dregs.


SĒDĪ-MĒN-TĀ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, sediment.

SE-DĪ'TION (-dĭsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *sedĭtio*; *se*, sed, aside, and *itio*, a going.] The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection. See **INSURRECTION**.

SE-DITIOUS (-dīsh'us), *a.* Pertaining to, or guilty of, sedition.
SE-DITIOUS-LY (-dīsh'us-), *adv.* In a seditious manner.
SE-DITIOUS-NESS (-dīsh'us-), *n.* Quality of being seditious.
SED'LITZ POW'DERS (18). [From *Sedlitz*, in Bohemia.] Certain aperient powders which form an effervescent drink.
SE-DUCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *seducere*, fr. *se*, aside, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To draw aside from the path of rectitude. 2. To induce to surrender chastity.
SE-DUCEMENT, *n.* Seduction.
SE-DUC'ER, *n.* One who seduces.
SE-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. Act of seducing. 2. That which seduces.
SE-DUC'TIVE, *a.* Tending to lead astray. [try.]
SE-DU'LI-TY, *n.* Unremitting industry.
SED'U-LOUS, *a.* [Lat. *sedulus*, fr. *sedere*, to sit.] Diligent in application; steadily industrious. [manner.]
SED'U-LOUS-LY, *adv.* In a sedulous manner.
SEE, *n.* [Lat. *sedes*, a seat.] 1. A diocese; jurisdiction of a bishop or archbishop. 2. Pope or court of Rome; papacy. — *v. t.* [SAW; SEEN; SEEING.] [A.-S. *seon*.] 1. To perceive by the eye. 2. To perceive mentally. 3. To take care of. 4. To have an interview with. 5. To meet or associate with. — *v. i.* 1. To have or use the power of sight. 2. To have intellectual apprehension.
SEED, *n.* [A.-S. *sæd*, fr. *sæwan*, to sow.] 1. A matured ovule, the growth of which gives origin to a new plant. 2. Generative fluid of the male. 3. That from which any thing springs. 4. Progeny; offspring. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To produce seed. — *v. t.* To sow with, or as if with, seed.
SEED-BU'D, *n.* Germ or rudiment of fruit in embryo. [the seed.]
SEED'LING, *n.* A plant reared from seeds.
SEEDS'MAN (150), *n.* One who deals in seeds. [ing.]
SEED'TIME, *n.* Season proper for sowing.
SEED'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Abounding with seeds. 2. Old and worn out; shabbily clothed.
SEEING, *p. pr.*, called a *conj.* Considering; inasmuch as; since.
SEEK, *v. t.* [SOUGHT (sawt); SEEKING.] [A.-S. *sæcan*, *sæcan*, fr. *sacan*, to contend, strive.] To go in search or quest of; to try to find. — *v. i.* 1. To make search or inquiry. 2. To endeavor. [quirer.]
SEEK'ER, *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer.
SEEL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *siller*, *ciller*, fr. Lat. *cilium*, an eyelash.] 1. To render incapable of seeing by sewing the eyelids together. 2. To make blind.
SEEM, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. Eng. *seem*, to think, imagine; O. Eng. *seem*, to become, befit; A.-S. *sēman*, to judge, appraise.] To have a show or appearance.
SYN. — To appear. — 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.
SEEM'ING, *p. a.* Appearing like; having the semblance of. — *n.* Appearance; show; semblance.
SEEM'ING-LY, *adv.* In appearance.
SEEM'ING-NESS, *n.* Fair appearance.
SEEM'LI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being seemly.
SEEM'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *seem*, *v. t.*] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.
SEEN, *p. p.* of *See*.
SEER, *n.* [From *see*.] One who foresees events; a prophet.
SEE'SAW, *n.* [Prob. a reduplication of *saw*.] 1. A board supported in the middle, so as to move alternately up and down. 2. A reciprocating motion. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To move up and down alternately.
SEETH, *v. t.* [SEETHED; SEETHED, or SODDEN; SEETHING.] [A.-S. *seodhan*, *siodhan*.] To prepare for seething in hot liquid; to boil. — *v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to boil.
SEGMENT, *n.* [Lat. *segmentum*, from *se-*, to cut off.] 1. A section; a portion. 2. That part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle. 
SEG'RE-GATE, *v. t. a. b.* chord; *c, s, b.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *segment*, *segregare*, -*gatum*, fr. *se*, aside, and *gregare*, to collect into a flock.] To separate from others.
SEG'RE-GATION, *n.* Separation from others; a parting.
SEID'LITZ (sid'lits). See **SEDLITZ**.
SEIGN-EU'RIAL (seen-yū'-), *a.* [Fr. *Seignior*.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor. 2. Vested with large powers.
SEIGN'OR (seen'yūr-), *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, O. Fr. *seignor*, from Lat. *senior*, elder.] A lord; the lord of a manor. *Grand Seignor*, the sultan of Turkey.
SEIGN'OR-AGE (seen'yūr-, 45), *n.* A certain toll or deduction on bullion brought to a mint to be coined.
SEIGN'OR-Y (seen'yūr-y), *n.* 1. Dominion. 2. A lordship; a manor.
SEINE, *n.* [Fr. *seine*, Gr. *σαγίτιν*.] A large net for catching fish.
SEIS'IN, *n.* See **SEIZIN**. [seized.]
SEIZ'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being seized. *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *bi-sazjan*, to occupy; to seize.] 1. To take suddenly or by force. 2. To take possession of by legal authority. 3. To fasten together, as ropes.
SYN. — To catch; grasp; gripe; snatch.
SEIZ'IN, *n.* [See **SEIZE**.] 1. Possession of an estate of freehold. 2. Thing possessed.
SEIZ'OR, *n.* One who seizes.
SEIZ'URE, *n.* 1. Act of seizing, or state of being seized. 2. Possession. 3. Thing taken or possessed.

SĒ'LAH, *n.* [Heb., fr. *sālāh*, to be silent.] A word occurring in the Psalms; by some supposed to signify silence or a pause in the song.
SĒL'DOM, *adv.* [A.-S. *seldon*, *seldum*.] Rarely; not often.
SE-LĒCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *selectere*, *selectum*; *se*, aside, apart, and *legere*, to gather.] To choose from a number; to pick out. — *a.* Taken from a number by preference; of special value.
SE-LĒCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of selecting, or state of being selected. 2. That which is selected.
SE-LĒCT'MAN (150), *n.* A town officer chosen annually, in New England, to manage the concerns of the town.
SE-LĒCT'OR, *n.* One who selects.
SĒL'E-NŌG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, *γράφειν*, to describe.] A description of the surface of the moon.
SĒLF (149), *n.* [A.-S. *sif*, *self*, Goth. *silba*, prob. contr. from *si-lība*, from *sik*, one's self, and *līp*, body, havin; one's own body.] 1. A person as a distinct individual. 2. Love of private interest.
SĒLF'-A-BASE'MENT, *n.* Humiliation proceeding from conscious inferiority.
SĒLF'-A-BŪSE', *n.* Abuse of one's own person or powers.
SĒLF'-CON-CĒIT', *n.* A high opinion of one's powers or endowments.
SĒLF'-CON-CĒIT'ED, *a.* Vain; puffed up; conceited.
SĒLF'-CŌN'FI-DENCE, *n.* Confidence in one's own opinion or powers.
SĒLF'-CŌN'SCIOŪS, *a.* 1. Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to one's self. 2. Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others.
SĒLF'-CON-TRŌL', *n.* Restraint exercised over one's self.
SĒLF'-DE-FĒNSE', *n.* Act of defending one's self.
SĒLF'-DE-FĒNSE', *n.* fending one's own person, property, or reputation.
SĒLF'-DE-N'IAL, *n.* Denial of one's own appetites or desires.
SĒLF'-ES-TEEM', *n.* Good opinion of one's self; complacency.
SĒLF'-ĒV'IDENT, *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning.
SĒLF'-EX-IST'ENT (-egz-), *a.* Existing of or by himself.
SĒLF'-GŌVERN-MENT, *n.* 1. Self-control. 2. Government by the people; democracy.
SĒLF'-INT'ER-EST, *n.* Private interest; one's own advantage.
SĒLF'ISH, *a.* Regarding one's own good alone. [ner.]
SĒLF'ISH-LY, *adv.* In a selfish manner.
SĒLF'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being selfish.
SĒLF'-LŌVE', *n.* Love of one's self. *SYN.* — Selfishness.
SĒLF'-MĀDE, *a.* Made by one's self, or by means of one's own talents or energies.
SĒLF'-POS-SĒS'SION (-pos-sĕsh'un or -poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* Calmness; presence of mind.

SELF-RE-PROACH', n. Act of reproaching one's self. [Identical.]
SELF-SAME, a. Precisely the same;
SELF-SUF-FICIENT (-fish'ont), *a.* Having full confidence in one's self; hence, haughty.
SELF-WILL, n. One's own will; obstinacy.
SELF-WILLED', a. Governed by one's own will alone.
SELL, v. t. [SOLD; SELLING.] [*A.-S. sellan, sylfan.*] 1. To transfer to another for a price. 2. To betray. 3. To make a fool of; to cheat. — *v. i.* 1. To practice selling. 2. To be sold. — *n.* An imposition or trick.
SELLER, n. One who sells; a vender.
SEL'VAGE, } n. [Prob. fr. *self* and
**SEL'VEDGE, } *elge*, as if its own proper edge.] Edge of cloth, woven so as to prevent raveling.
SELVES, pl. of Self.
SEM'A-PHORE, n. [Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, and *φέρω*, to bear.] A kind of telegraph.
SEMBLANCE, n. [Fr. fr. *sembler*, to seem, resemble.] 1. Seeming; appearance. 2. Likeness; resemblance.
SEMEN, n. [Lat.] Male generative product of animals. [yearly]
SEM'ANNU-AL (-ân'yû-), *a.* Half
SEM'ANNU-AL-LY (-ân'yû-), *adv.* Every half year.
SEM'ANNU-LAR (-ân'yû-), *a.* Having the figure of a half circle.
SEM'I-BREVE, n. A note, of half the time of the breve; — called also a *whole note*.
SEM'I-CHORUS, n. [Lat. *semichorus.*] A short chorus by a few singers.
SEM'I-CIRC'LE, n. The half of a circle.
SEM'I-CIR'CU-LAR, a.  Having the form of half of a circle.
SEM'I-CO'LO'N (l10), *n.* A point [;] indicating a separation between parts of a sentence, more distinct than that marked by a comma.
SEM'I-DI'AM'E-TER, n. Half of a diameter; a radius.
SEM'I-NAL, a. [Lat. *seminalis; semen*, seed.] 1. Pertaining to seed. 2. Holding the relations of seed or first principle.
SEM'I-NAR'Y (44), *n.*** [Lat. *seminarium; semen*, seed.] An institution of education; a school, academy, college, or university.
SEM'I-NATION, n. Act of sowing.
SEM'I-QUA'VE'R, n. Half the quaver; a sixteenth note.
SE-MIT'IC, a. [From *Sem*, or *Shem*, the son of Noah.] Relating to the family of nations or languages of which the Hebrews, the Syrians, and the Arabs are the chief members.
SEM'I-TONE, n. (*Mus.*) Half a tone.
SEM'I-TONIC, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a semitone.
SEM'I-YOW'EL, n. 1. A sound between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both. 2. Sign of such a sound.
SEM'PI-TÉR'NAL, a. [Lat. *sempter-*

nus; semper, always.] Endless; having beginning, but no end.
SEM'PI-TÉR'N-ITY, n. Future duration without end.
SEMP'STRESS, n. See SEAMSTRESS.
SEN'ARY, a. [Lat. *senarius*, fr. *seni*, six each, from *sex*, six.] Belonging to, or containing, six.
SEN'ATE, n. [Lat. *senatus*, fr. *senex*, old, an old man.] A legislative body; a state council; especially the upper or less numerous branch of a legislature, as in the United States.
Senate-house, a house in which a senate meets.
SEN'A-TOR, n. A member of a senate.
SEN'A-TOR'IAL, a. 1. Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator or a senate. 2. Entitled to elect a senator.
SEN'A-TOR'IAL-LY, adv. In the manner of a senate.
SEN'A-TOR-SHIP, n. Office or dignity of a senator.
SEND, v. t. [SENT; SENDING.] [*A.-S. sendan*, allied to *sith*, way, journey.] 1. To cause to go in any manner. 2. To procure the going or transmission of. 3. To cast; to throw. 4. To inflict.
SE-NÉS'CENCE, n. [Lat. *senescens*, growing old.] A growing old; decay by time.
SE-NÉS'CENT, a. Growing old.
SEN'ES-CHAL (sên'e-shal) (95), *n.* O. Ger. *seneschal*, *seneschalt*, fr. the root *sin*, signifying strength, age, and *scald*, *scall*, a servant.] A steward, esp. of princes and dignitaries.
SEN'ILE, a. [Lat. *senilis*, from *senex*, *senis*, old.] Pertaining to old age.
SE-NIL'I-TY, n. Old age.
SEN'IOR (-yûr), *a.* [Lat. *senior*, compar. of *senex*, *senis*, old.] 1. More advanced in age or rank; elder. 2. Belonging to the last year of the course in American colleges, or in professional schools. — *n.* 1. One older in years, or office. 2. An aged person. 3. One in the last year of his course at an American college or at a professional school.
SEN'IOR'I-TY (sên-yôr'i-tÿ), *n.* 1. Priority of birth. 2. Priority or superiority in office or rank.
SEN'NÁ, n. [Ar. *sanâ* or *senâ*.] A plant, and its leaves, which last are used as a cathartic.
SEN'NIGHT (sên'nit), *n. [Contr. from *sevennight*.] A week.
SE-NÖ'C'U-LAR, a. [Lat. *seni*, six each, and *oculus*, eye.] Having six eyes.
SEN'SATE, a. [Lat. *sensatus*, gifted with sense; *sensus*, sense.] Perceived by the senses.
SEN-SÁ'TION, n. [Lat. *sensus*, sense.] 1. An impression upon the mind through the organs of sense. 2. Feelings occasioned by objects not material. 3. A state of excited interest.
SEN-SÁ'TION-AL, a. 1. Pertaining to the sensations. 2. Fitted to excite great interest.
SEN'SE, n. [Lat. *sensus*, from *sentire*, to perceive, feel.] 1. Perception by*

the bodily organs; sensation; feeling. 2. Apprehension; discernment. 3. Sound perception and reasoning. 4. Judgment; notion. 5. Meaning.
SENSELESS, a. 1. Destitute of sense, appreciation, sympathy, or understanding. 2. Contrary to reason or sound judgment; foolish.
SENSELESS-LY, adv. In a senseless manner. [Ity.]
SENSELESS-NESS, n. Folly; stupidity.
SEN'SI-BIL'I-TY, n. 1. Capacity to feel or perceive. 2. Capacity of the soul for any feeling or emotion; esp. a specific one. 3. Quick emotion or sympathy. 4. Delicacy.
SEN'SI-BLE, a. [Lat. *sensibilis*, from *sensus*, sense.] 1. Capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind. 2. Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects. 3. Easily affected; especially by natural agents. 4. Cognizant; satisfied. 5. Having moral perception. 6. Characterized by good sense.
SENSELESSNESS, n. Insensibility.
SEN'SI-BLE-NESS, n. Sensibility.
SEN'SI-BLY, adv. 1. Perceptibly to the senses. 2. With good sense.
SEN-SÍ'TIC, a. [Lat. *sensificus; sensus*, sense, and *facere*, to make.] Producing sensation.
SEN-SÍ-TIVE, a. 1. Having sense or feeling; esp. having quick and acute sensation or susceptibility. 2. Relating to, or depending on, sensation. [manner.]
SEN-SÍ-TIVE-LY, adv. In a sensitive manner.
SEN'SÍ-TIVE-NESS, n. State or quality of being sensitive.
SEN-SÖ'BL-AL, a. Pertaining to the sensorium.
SEN-SÖ'RI-ÛM, } n. [Lat. *sentire*, sense; *sentire*, to perceive by the senses.]
**SEN'SO-RY, } *sum*, to perceive by the senses.] 1. The whole nervous system so far as it is susceptible of sensations. 2. An organ of sense. — *a.* Connected with the sensory, or with sensation.
SEN'SU-AL (-shÿ), *a.* [Lat. *sensualis; sensus*, sense.] 1. Pertaining to, or affecting, the senses. 2. Carnal; fleshy. 3. Luxurious; voluptuous. 4. Pertaining to sensualism.
SEN'SU-AL-ÍSM (-shÿ), *n.* 1. Condition of one who is sensual; sensualism. 2. The doctrine that all our**

Ideas are transformed sensations, or copies or relics of sensations.

SĒNSU-ĀL-ĪST (-shy-), *n.* One given to the indulgence of the senses.

SĒNSU-ĀL'Ī-TY (-shy-), *n.* Free indulgence in sensual pleasures.

SĒNSU-ĀL-ĪZE (-shy-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make sensual.

SĒNSU-ĀL-LY (-shy-), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SĒNSU-OŪS (-shy-), *a.* Pertaining to the senses; connected with sensible objects.

SĒNTENCE, *n.* [Lat. *sententia*, from *sentire*, to discern, feel, think.] 1. A decision; especially a philosophical or theological opinion. 2. Judgment of a court. 3. A combination of words, complete as expressing a thought. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pass judgment upon; to doom.

SĒNTĒNTIAL, *a.* 1. Comprising sentences. 2. Pertaining to a sentence.

SĒNTĒNTIOŪS, *a.* Abounding with pithy sentences, axioms, and maxims.

SĒNTĒNTIOŪS-LY, *adv.* With striking brevity.

SĒNTĒNTIOŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sententious.

SĒNTĒNT (-shy-), *a.* [Lat. *sentiens*, p. pr. of *sentire*, to perceive by the senses.] Having a faculty of sensation and perception. — *n.* One who has the faculty of perception.

SĒNTĒMENT, *n.* [From Lat. *sentire*, to perceive, feel, think.] 1. A thought prompted by feeling. 2. Decision formed by deliberation or reasoning. 3. A maxim; a toast. 4. Sensibility; feeling.

SĒNTĒMĒNT'ĀL, *a.* 1. Abounding with sentiments. 2. Artificially or affectively tender. [talitly.]

SĒNTĒMĒNT'ĀL-ĪSM, *n.* Sentimentalism.

SĒNTĒMĒNT'ĀL-ĪST, *n.* One who affects exquisite sensibility.

SĒNTĒMĒNT'ĀL'Ī-TY, *n.* Affectation of exquisite sensibility.

SĒNTĒMĒNT'ĀL-ĪZE, *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

SĒNTĒMĒNT'ĀL-LY, *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

SĒNTĒNEL, *n.* [Lat. *sentina*, bottom of a ship, which the *sentinator* was obliged to take care of, on account of the sea-water continually entering; transferred from the navy to the army.] A soldier set to watch.

SĒNTĒRY, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *sentinel*.] 1. A soldier on guard; a sentinel. 2. Duty of a sentinel.

SĒNTRY-BŌX, *n.* A box to shelter a sentinel from the weather.

SĒPAL, *n.* [N. Lat. *sepalum*.] A leaf of the calyx. [separated.]

SĒP'A-RĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being separated.

SĒP'A-RĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *separare*, -*ratum*; *se*, aside, and *parare*, to make ready, prepare.] 1. To part in any manner. 2. To hold apart. 3. To select from among others.

SYN. — To disunite; sever; disjoint; divide; disconnect.

— *v. i.* To become disunited; to withdraw from each other.

SĒP'A-RĀTE (45), *a.* 1. Divided from another or others; disconnected. 2. Not united; distinct.

SĒP'A-RĀTE-LY, *adv.* Apart; singly.

SĒP'A-RĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of separating. 2. State of being separate. 3. Disunion of married persons.

SYN. — Divorce.

SĒP'A-RĀ-TĪSM, *n.* Disposition to withdraw, or the practice of withdrawing, from a church.

SĒP'A-RĀ-TĪST, *n.* One who separates himself, esp. from a church.

SĒP'A-RĀ'TOR, *n.* One who separates.

SĒP'A-RĀ-TŌ-RY (50), *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors.

SE-PĀWN', *n.* Meal of maize boiled in water; hasty pudding. [Amerc.]

SĒP'POY, *n.* [Hind. *sipahee*.] A native of India, employed as a soldier in the service of a European power.

SĒPT, *n.* [A.-S. *sib*, consanguinity; Icel. *sift*, line of consanguinity.] A clan, race, or family; — in Ireland.

SĒPT-ĀNGU-LĀR, *a.* [Lat. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

SĒPTĒN'BER, *n.* [Lat., fr. *septem*, seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year.] Month following August; ninth month of the year.

SĒPTĒN-A-RY, *a.* [Lat. *septenarius*; *septem*, seven.] Consisting of, or relating to, seven.

SĒPTĒN'NI-ĀL, *a.* [Lat. *septennis*; *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.] 1. Continuing seven years. 2. Happening once in every seven years.

SĒPTĒN'TRI-ŌN, *n.* [Lat. *septentrio*, the north, *septentriones*, the 7 stars near the north pole, called the Great Bear, lit. the 7 plow-oxen; fr. *septem*, seven, and *trio*, a plow-ox.] The north. [the north.]

SĒPTĒN'TRI-ŌN-ĀL, *a.* Relating to **SĒPTIC**, *a.* [Gr. *σηπτικός*, from *σηπεν*, to make putrid.] Having power to promote putrefaction.

SĒP-TĪL'ION, *n.* [From Lat. *septem*, seven.] According to the Eng. notation, the product of a million involved to the seventh power, or the number expressed by a unit with 42 ciphers annexed; according to the Fr. notation, the number expressed by a unit with 24 ciphers.

SĒP'TU-ĀĜ'E-NĀ-RY, *a.* [Lat. *septuagenarius*; *septuaginta*, seventy.] Consisting of seventy; seventy years old. — *n.* A person seventy years old.

SĒP'TU-Ā-ĜĒS'Ī-MĀ, *n.* [Lat. *septuagesimus*, the seventieth.] Third Sunday before Lent; — seventy days before Easter. [of seventy.]

SĒP'TU-Ā-ĜĒS'Ī-MĀL, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

SĒP'TU-Ā-ĜĪNT, *n.* [Lat. *septuaginta*, seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament; — the work of 70, or rather of 72, interpreters.

SĒP'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* **SĒP'TĀ**. [Lat., an inclosure, hedge.] A partition which separates two cells or cavities.

SĒP'TU-PLE, *a.* [Lat. *septuplum*.] Seven times as much. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To multiply by seven.

SĒP'UL-CHER, { *n.* [Lat. *sepulchrum*,
SĒP'UL-CHĪLL, } fr. *sepelire*, to bury.]
A grave; a tomb.

SE-PŪL'CHER, } *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To
SE-PŪL'CHĪRE, } bury; to inter.

SE-PŪL'CHĪRAL, } *a.* Pertaining to bur-
ial, or to monuments to the dead.

SĒP'UL-TŪRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *sepultura*.]
A burial; interment.

SE-QUĀ'CĪŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *sequax*, *sequacis*, fr. *sequi*, to follow.] Following; attendant.

SĒ'QUEL, *n.* [Lat. *sequela*; *sequi*, to follow.] 1. That which follows; a continuation. 2. Consequence; event.

SĒ'QUENCE, *n.* 1. Succession. 2. That which follows or succeeds.

SĒ'QUENT, *a.* [Lat. *sequens*.] Following; succeeding.

SE-QUĒSTRER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sequestrare*, to give up for safe keeping.] 1. To separate from the owner for a time. 2. To take from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person. 3. To separate from other things. — *v. i.* To renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband. [being sequestered.]

SE-QUĒSTRĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of **SE-QUĒSTRĀTE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To sequester.

SĒ'QUES-TRĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of sequestering; a setting aside a thing in controversy. 2. State of being separated or set aside; retirement.

SĒ'QUES-TRĀ'TOR, *n.* One who sequesters property.

SĒ'QUIN, *n.* [It. *zecchino*, fr. *zecca*, the mint, fr. Ar. *sekkah*, a stamp.] A gold coin of Italy worth about \$2.30, and of Turkey worth about \$1.85.

SE-RĀĜL'IO (-rāl'yō), *n.* [It. *serraglio*, an inclosure of palisades, fr. It. *serare*, to shut; afterward used for the Per. *serāi*, a palace.] 1. Palace of the Turkish sultan, in which is the harem. 2. A house of debauchery.

SĒR'APH (154), *n.* [Heb. *sārāph*, to burn; to be eminent.] An angel of the highest order.

SE-RĀPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to,
SE-RĀPH'IC-ĀL, } or becoming, a
seraph; angelic; sublime.

SĒR'Ā-PHĪM, *n. pl.* [See **SERAPH**.] Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy.

SĒR'APH-ĪNE, *n.* [From *seraph*.] An instrument of the reed-organ kind.

SĒRE, *a.* Dry; withered. See **SEAR**.

SĒR'E-NĀDE', *n.* [Fr., It. *sera*, evening, from Lat. *serus*, late.] Music in the open air at night in compliment to some person. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To entertain with nocturnal music. — *v. i.* To perform nocturnal music.

SE-RĒNE', *a.* [Lat. *serenus*.] 1. Clear and calm. 2. Undisturbed.

SĒRENE is given as a title to several princes and magistrates in Europe.

SE-RĒNE'TLY, *adv.* Calmly; quietly.

SE-RĒN'Ī-TY, *n.* 1. Clearness and calmness. 2. Calmness of mind.

SĒRF (14), *n.* [Lat. *servus*.] A slav employed in husbandry.

SYN. — Slave. — A slave is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way; a *serf* is usually one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, though in some countries *serfs* are mere slaves.

SERFDOM, n. Condition of serfs.

SERGE, n. [L. Lat. *sargia*, *sargium*, fr. Lat. *sericus*, silken; orig. a silken stuff.] A woollen twilled stuff.

SERGEANT (săr'jen- or sĕr'jen-), *n.* Office of a sergeant.

SERGEANT (săr'jent or sĕr'jent), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *serviens*, serving.] 1. (Mil.) A non-commissioned officer, next in rank above the corporal. 2. A lawyer of the highest rank. [Eng.]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS (săr' or sĕr'-), *n.* An officer who executes the commands of a legislative body in preserving order, &c.

SERIAL, a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series. — *n.* A work appearing in a succession of parts.

SERICEOUS (rîsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *sericus*, from *Seres*, the Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics.] Silken; silky.

SERIES (sĕr'ez or sĕr'i-ĕz, 89), *n.* [Lat., fr. *serere*, to join or bind together.] A connected order or succession of things; sequence; chain.

SERIO-COMIC, { *a.* Having a
SERIO-COMIC-AL, { mixture of
seriousness and comicality.

SERIOUS, a. [Lat. *serius*.] 1. Grave in manner or disposition; earnest. 2. Really intending what is said. 3. Important. 4. Attended with danger.

SYN. — See GRAVE.

SERIOUSLY, adv. Gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

SERIOUSNESS, n. Gravity of manner or of mind; solemnity.

SERGEANT, n. See SERGEANT.

SERMON (14), *n.* [Gr. *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speaking, discourse.] 1. A religious discourse delivered in public. 2. A set exhortation or reproof.

SERMONIZE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To compose or write sermons; to preach.

SERMONIZER, n. One who sermonizes.

SERON, n. [Sp. *seron*, a hamper, pannier, augm. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket.] A package of skin or leather for drugs, or the like.

SEROSITY, n. A thin, watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids.

SEROUS, a. 1. Thin; watery; like whey. 2. Pertaining to serum.

SERPENT, n. [Lat. *serpens*, *serpentis* (sc. *bestia*), fr. *serpere*, to creep.] 1. A snake; an ophidian reptile without feet. 2. A certain constellation. 3. A brass wind instrument.

SERPENTINE, a. Resembling a serpent; crooked; spiral. — *n.* A mineral or rock of a spotted or mottled appearance.

SERRATE, a. [Lat. *serratus*, fr. *serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge, like a saw.

SERRATURE (53), *n.* [Lat. *serratura*,

a sawing.] A notching like that between the teeth of a saw.

SERUM, n. [Lat.] 1. Liquid portion of the blood. 2. A fluid of similar nature from the blood-vessels.

SERVANT, n. [Lat. *serviens*.] 1. One who serves, or does service. 2. One in a state of subjection.

SERVE (14), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *servire*.] 1. To work for; to be in the employment of. 2. To be subordinate to. 3. To attend at meals. 4. To bring forward, arrange, deal, distribute. 5. To do the duties required in or for. 6. To conduce to; to satisfy. 7. To behave one's self to.

— *v. i.* 1. To be a servant. 2. To wait; to attend. 3. To act as a soldier or seaman, &c. 4. To be of use.

SERVICE, n. 1. Act of serving; occupation of a servant. 2. Labor performed for another. 3. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office; specifically, military or naval duty. 4. Benefit; avail. 5. A set of vessels used at table. 6. Materials for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, &c. 7. A tree and its fruit.

SERVICE-ABLE, a. 1. Doing service; beneficial. 2. Active; diligent.

SERVICE-ABLENESS, n. State or quality of being serviceable.

SERVILE, a. [Lat. *servilis*, fr. *servire*, to serve.] 1. Slavish; mean. 2. Dependent. 3. Cringing; fawning.

SERVILE-LY, adv. Slavishly.

SERVILITY, n. Condition of a slave; slavish deference.

SERVITOR, n. [Lat.] 1. A servant; an attendant. 2. (University of Oxford.) An undergraduate partly supported by the college funds.

SERVITUDE (14), *n. [Lat. *servitudo*, fr. *servire*, to serve.] Service; slavery; bondage.*

SÉS-AM-E, n. [Gr. *σάμα*, Ar. *sim-sim*.] An annual herbaceous plant.

SÉS-QUIPÉ-DAL, a. [Lat. *sesquipedalis*, fr. *sesqui*, one and a half, and *pes*, a foot.] Being a foot and a half long.

SÉS-SILE, a. [Lat. *sessilis*, low, dwarf, fr. *sedere*, to sit.] Attached without any sensible projecting support.

SÉSSION, n. [Lat. *sessio*, fr. *sedere*, to sit.] 1. Actual sitting of a court, legislature, &c., for business. 2. Term during which a court, legislature, &c., meet for business.

SÉSSION-AL, a. Pertaining to a session, or to sessions.

SÉS-POOL, n. [Cf. CESS-POOL.] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive the sediment of drains.

SÉS-TERCE, n. [Lat. *sestertius* (sc. *nummus*), fr. *sestertius*, two and a half (asses).] A Roman coin, worth about 2 pence sterling, or 4 cents.

SÉS-TERCIUM was equivalent to 1000 sesterces, equal to about \$40.

SÉT, v. t. [SET; SETTING.] [A.-S. *settan*.] 1. To cause to sit; to seat; to place; to put. 2. To cause to *se*. 3. To make fast or permanent, to render motionless. 4. To appoint;

to assign. 5. To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate. 6. To variegate with objects placed here and there. — *v. i.* 1. To go down as the sun. 2. To become fixed or rigid. 3. To congeal or concreate. 4. To move on; to tend. 5. To apply one's self. — *n.* 1. Fixed; firm. 2. Regular; uniform. 3. Established. — *n.* 1. Act of setting. 2. That which is set, placed, or fixed. 3. A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used together. 4. A clique.

SE-TACEOUS, a. [Lat. *seta*, a bristle.] Bristly.

SE-TÖFF, n. 1. That which is set off against another thing. 2. A counter-claim.

SYN. — Offset. — *Offset* originally denoted "that which branches off or 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 beginning to obtain in England, though most English writers use *set-off*. *Set-off* is the appropriate term in legal proceedings.

SÉT-TON (collog. sĕt'n), *n.* [Lat. *seta*, a bristle.] A twist of silk or hair drawn through the skin to make an issue.

SE-TÖSE (125), *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, fr. *seta*, bristle.] Set with bristles; bristly.

SET-TEE, *n.* [From *set*.] A long seat with a back.

SETTER, n. 1. One who sets. 2. A hound that indicates by crouching the place where game lies hid.



Setter (2).

SÉT-TING, n. 1. Act of placing or fixing. 2. A sinking below the horizon. 3. Something in-set. 4. That in which something, as a gem, is set. 5. Direction of a current, sea, or wind.

SÉT-TLE, n. [A.-S. *stiel*, *setel*, fr. *sittan*, to sit.] A bench with a high back. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *set*.] 1. To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm or stable; to establish. 2. To render quiet, clear, or the like; to still. 3. To lower; to depress. 4. To free from uncertainty or wavering. 5. To adjust, as something in discussion; to liquidate; to balance. 6. To colonize; to people. — *v. i.* 1. To become fixed or permanent; to be established. 2. To become quiet or clear; or to become dry and hard. 3. To subside. 4. To adjust differences or accounts.

SÉT-TLE-MENT, n. 1. Act of settling, or state of being settled. 2. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. 3. Residence; legal residence.

SÉT-TLER, n. One who settles; a colonist.

SETTLINGS, *n. pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

SET'-TO, *n.* A conflict of any kind.

SEV'EN (sév'n), *a. or n.* [A.-S. *seofon*, *seofon*, allied to Lat. *septem*.] One more than six. [times.]

SEV'EN-FÖLD, *a.* Repeated seven

SEV'EN-NIGHT (sév'nit, 101), *n.* A week.

SEV'EN-TEEN, *a. or n.* One more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

SEV'EN-TEENTH, *a.* The ordinal of seventeen. — *n.* One of seventeen equal parts.

SEV'ENTH (sév'nth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the sixth. 2. Being one of seven equal parts. — *n.* 1. One of seven equal parts. 2. One next in order after the sixth. 3. A certain interval in music. [place.]

SEV'ENTH-LY, *adv.* In the seventh

SEV'EN-TI-ETH, *a.* The ordinal of seventy. — *n.* 1. One of seventy equal parts. 2. One next in order after the sixty-ninth.

SEV'EN-TY, *a. & n.* Seven times ten.

SEV'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *separare*. See SEPARATE.] 1. To separate. 2. To cut or break apart. 3. To keep distinct or apart. 4. To part possession of. — *v. i.* To be parted or rent asunder.

SEV'ER-AL, *a.* [L. Lat. *separatis*. See *supra*.] 1. Separate; distinct. 2. Diverse; different. 3. More than two, but not very many; sundry.

SEV'ER-AL-LY, *adv.* Separately; distinctly. [tion.]

SEV'ER-AL-TY, *n.* A state of separation.

SEV'ER-ANCE, *n.* Act of severing; separation.

SEV'ERE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *severus*.] 1. Serious in feeling or manner. 2. Very strict. 3. Rigidly methodical. 4. Difficult to be endured. [painfully.]

SEV'ERE-LY, *adv.* Rigidly; strictly;

SEV'ER'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being severe; extreme strictness; rigor.

SEW (sô), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *siwian*, *sewian*.] To unite with a needle and thread. — *v. i.* To practice sewing.

SEW'AGE (sû'ej, 45), *n.* 1. Contents of a sewer. 2. Systematic arrangement of sewers.

SEW'ER (sû'er), *n.* 1. [From A.-S. *sihan*, contr. *seón*, to strain, filter, descend.] A drain to convey off water and filth under ground. 2. [From O. Eng. *sew*, to follow, to bring on and remove meat at table, Fr. *suivre*, fr. Lat. *sequi*.] An upper servant who set on and removed the dishes at a feast.

SEW'ER (sû'er), *n.* One who sews.

SEW'ER-AGE (sû'er-, 45), *n.* 1. Construction of a sewer. 2. System of sewers in a town. 3. Materials discharged by sewers.

SÉX, *n.* [Lat. *sexus*.] 1. The physical difference between male and female. 2. Womankind; females.

SÉX'A-GE-NÁ'R-I-AN, *n.* A person of the age of sixty years.

SEX-ÁG'E-NA-RY, or **SÉX'A-GE-NA-RY**, *a.* [Lat. *sexagenarius*, fr. *sexaginta*, sixty.] Pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty.

SÉX'A-GE-É'S'I-MÁ, *n.* [Lat. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, — about the sixtieth day before Easter.

SÉX'A-GÉS'I-MAL, *a.* Sixtieth.

SÉX'AINI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *sexennis*; *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

SÉX'RID, *a.* [Lat. *sex*, six, and *findere*, *fidi*, to cleave.] Divided into six parts.

SÉX'TAIN, *n.* [Lat. *sextus*, sixth.] A stanza of six lines.

SÉX'TANT, *n.* [Lat. *sex*, six.] 1. Sixth part of a circle. 2. An instrument for measuring angular distances between objects.

SÉX'TILE, *n.* [Lat. *sextus*, the sixth.] Position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees.

SÉX-TILL'ION (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *sex*, six.] According to the Eng. notation, the number expressed by a unit with 36 ciphers annexed; according to the Fr. notation, the number expressed by a unit with 21 ciphers annexed.

SÉX'TO-DÉC'I-MŌ, *n.* [Lat. *sextusdecimus*, the sixteenth.] A book, or the size of a book, composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages.

SÉX'TON, *n.* [Contr. fr. *sacristan*.] An under officer of a church, who takes care of the vessels of the church, digs graves, &c.

SÉX'TON-SHIP, *n.* Office of a sexton.

SÉX'TU-PLE, *a.* [L. Lat. *sextuplus*.] Six times as much; sixfold.

SÉX'U-AL (sék'shy-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or distinguishing, sex.

SÉX'U-ÁL'I-TY (sék'shy-), *n.* State of being distinguished by sex.

SHÁB, *v. i.* [-BED; -BING.] [See SCAB, 3.] To play mean tricks.

SHÁB'BI-LY, *adv.* Meanly; raggedly.

SHÁB'BI-NESS, *n.* Meanness; raggedness.

SHÁB'BY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Cf. SCABBY.] Poor; mean; ragged.

SHÁCK, *n.* [See SHAKE.] 1. Grain left after harvest; fallen acorns. 2. A shiftless fellow.

SHÁCK'LE, *n.* [Generally in the pl.] [A.-S. *scacul*, *seacul*, fr. *scacan*, to shake.] 1. A fetter; gve. 2. A link for connecting railroad cars. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to fetter; to join by a link, as railroad cars. 2. To impede.

SHÁD, *n. sing. & pl.* [Cf. SKATE.] A fish, highly prized for food.

SHÁD'DOCK, *n.* [Said to be so called fr. a Captain *Shaddock*.] A tree and its fruit; a large species of orange.

SHÁDE, *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*, *scad*, *scand*.] 1. Obscurity caused by interception of the rays of light. 2. An obscure or secluded place. 3. A shadow. 4. A disembodied spirit; a ghost. 5.

Variation of color, as darker or lighter. 6. A minute difference; degree. 7. A screen. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To screen by intercepting the light. 2. To protect; to shelter. 3. To obscure. 4. To mark with gradations of light or color.

SHÁD'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being shady.

SHÁD'ŌW, *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*. See SHADE.] 1. Shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body. 2. Darkness; obscurity. 3. Secluded retreat; shelter. 4. Faint representation; hence, mystical representation; type. 5. Phantom; mockery. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put in shade; to shade. 2. To protect. 3. To represent faintly, imperfectly, or typically.

SHÁD'ŌW-Y, *a.* 1. Full of shade; serving to shade. 2. Hence, dark; obscure; gloomy. 3. Faintly light. 4. Faintly representative; typical. 5. Unsubstantial; unreal.

SHÁD'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Abounding with shade or shades.

SHÁFT, *n.* [A.-S. *scafft*, *scáft*.] 1. The cylindrical, column-shaped part of any thing. 2. An arrow; a missile weapon. 3. The pole or one of the shafts of the carriage. 4. [Upper Ger. *schaff*, allied to Gr. *σκάφος*, a trench, a pit, *σκάπτειν*, to dig.] A well-like entrance to a mine.

SHÁG, *n.* [A.-S. *sceaga*, a bush of hair, that which is shaggy.] 1. Coarse nap, or rough, woolly hair. 2. Cloth having a long, coarse nap. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] 1. To make rough or hairy. 2. To deform.

SHÁG'GED, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. SHÁG'GY, } Rough with long hair or wool. 2. Rough; rugged.

SHÁG'GED-NESS, *n.* State of being SHÁG'GI-NESS, } shagged or shaggy.

SHÁ-GREEN, *n.* [Per. *sagri*, back of a horse, leather of a horse's back.] A kind of untanned leather, grained so as to be covered with small round pimples.

SHÁH, *n.* [Per. *sháh*.] The king of Persia.

SHÁKE, *v. t.* [SHOOK; SHAKEN; SHAKING.] [A.-S. *scacan*, *scacacan*.] 1. To cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble; to agitate. 2. To cause to waver. 3. To trill. — *v. i.* To be agitated; to tremble; to shiver; to quake. — *n.* 1. A wavering motion; agitation. 2. A fissure in timber, or in rock or earth. 3. (*Mus.*) A trill.

SHÁK'ER, *n.* 1. A person or thing that shakes. 2. One of a certain sect of Christians.

SHÁLE, *n.* [See SHELL.] 1. A shell or husk. 2. A fine-grained rock, having a slaty structure.

SHÁLL, *v. i.* [*auxiliary and defective*.] [imp. SHOULD.] [A.-S. *scal*, *scéal*, I am obliged.] It is used to form the future tense, and indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking.

SHAL-LOON', *n.* [From *Châlons*, in France.] A worsted stuff.
 SHÄL'LOP, *n.* [H. Ger. *schaluppe*, *schluppe*, from *schlappen*, to glide.] A large boat with two masts.
 SHÄL'LÖW, *n.* [From *shelf*, 2.] A shoal; a flat; a sand-bank.—*a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Having little depth; shoal. 2. Ignorant; superficial.
 SHÄL'LÖW-NESS, *n.* State of being shallow; want of depth.
 SHÄM, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *skammr*, O. H. Ger. *scamm*, short. Cf. also SHAME.] False; counterfeit.—*n.* [See *infra*.] Any trick or device that deludes and disappoints.—*v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] 1. To trick; to cheat. 2. To imitate; to ape.—*v. i.* To make false pretenses.
 SHÄM'BLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. O. D. *schampelen*, to slip. Cf. SCAMBLE.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily; to shuffle along.
 SHÄM'BLEG, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *scamol*, *scmol*, *scamel*, a bench, form, stool.] Place where butcher's meat is sold.
 SHÄME, *n.* [A.-S. *scamu*, *scamu*.] 1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation. 2. Reproach incurred or suffered. 3. Cause of shame.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make ashamed. 2. To dishonor, to disgrace.
 SHÄME'FÄCED (-fäst), *a.* [Orig. *shamefast*, like *steadfast*.] Easily confused; bashful.
 SHÄME'FUL, *a.* 1. Bringing shame or disgrace. 2. Raising shame in others. [manner.]
 SHÄME'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a shameful
 SHÄME'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shame.
 SHÄME'LESS-LY, *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame.
 SHÄME'LESS-NESS, *n.* Impudence.
 SHÄM'MY, *n.* [See CHAMOIS.] A kind of leather much esteemed for its softness and pliancy.
 SHÄM-POO', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Hind. *tshämpnä*, to press, to squeeze.] To rub and manipulate the body or head of, in connection with the hot bath.
 SHÄM'ROCK, *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*.] White trefoil; white clover.
 SHÄNK, *n.* [A.-S. *scanc*, *scanc*.] 1. Joint of the leg from the knee to the foot; sometimes the bone of the leg. 2. Corresponding part of an instrument, tool, or other thing.
 SHÄN'TY, *n.* [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A mean dwelling.
 SHÄPE, *v. t.* [SHAPED; SHAPING.] [A.-S. *scapan*, *scapan*.] 1. To form; to make. 2. To regulate; to adjust. 3. To image; to conceive.—*n.* Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance.
 SHÄPE'LESS, *a.* Destitute of shape or regular form.
 SHÄPE'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being shapeless.
 SHÄPE'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Symmetrical; well-formed.
 SHÄRD, *n.* [A.-S. *scerd*, fr. *sceran*, to shear, cut.] 1. A piece or frag-

ment of an earthen vessel, &c. 2. Hard wing-case of a beetle.
 SHÄRE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *scär*, *scear*.] Broad blade of a plow which cuts the ground. 2. [A.-S. *scearu*, *scaru*.] A portion; a part. 3. The part allotted or belonging to one.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *scerian*, from *sceran*, to shear, cut.] To part among two or more; to divide.—*v. i.* To have part.
 SHÄRE'HÖLD'ER, *n.* One who holds a share in a joint property.
 SHÄR'ER, *n.* One who shares.
 SHÄRK, *n.* [Gr. *καρχαριος*, fr. *καρχαρος*, with sharp or jagged teeth.] 1. A voracious cartilaginous fish. 2. A rapacious, artful fellow.—*v. t.* To pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To swindle. 2. To live by shifts and stratagems. [ing.]
 SHÄRK'ER, *n.* One who lives by shark-
 SHÄRP, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *scarp*, fr. the root of *sicar*.] 1. Having a thin edge or fine point. 2. Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting. 3. (*Mus.*) (*a.*) High in pitch. (*b.*) Raised a semitone in pitch. 4. Cutting in language or import. 5. Eager in pursuit. 6. Violent; impetuous. 7. Of keen perception; dull. 8. Whispered, as certain consonants.—*n.* (*Mus.*) (*a.*) A note raised a semitone above its proper pitch. (*b.*) The character [♯] which directs that a note be thus raised.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sharpen. 2. To raise a semitone above the natural tone.
 SHÄRP'EN (shärp'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make sharp; to give a keen edge or fine point to; to render acute. [ing bargains.]
 SHÄRP'ER, *n.* A shrewd man in mak-
 SHÄRP'LY, *adv.* Keenly; severely.
 SHÄRP'NESS, *n.* Quality of being sharp, in any of its senses.
 SHÄRP'SËT, *a.* Eager in appetite; ravenous. [marksman.]
 SHÄRP'SHOOT'ER, *n.* A skillful
 SHÄRP'SIGHT'ED (-sit'ed), *a.* Having acute sight.
 SHÄRP'WIT'TED, *a.* Having an acute, discerning mind.
 SHÄT'TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *scateran*.] 1. To break at once into many pieces. 2. To disorder; to derange.—*v. i.* To be broken into fragments.—*n.* A broken piece;—generally in the plural. [pieces.]
 SHÄT'TER-Y, *a.* Easily breaking to
 SHÄVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ED, or -EN; -ING.] [A.-S. *scafian*.] 1. To cut or pare off. 2. To make bare by cutting off. 3. To strip; to fleece.—*n.* 1. Operation of shaving. 2. Exorbitant discount on a note, &c., for cash in hand. 3. A tool for shaving wood.
 SHÄVE'LING, *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk.
 SHÄV'ER, *n.* 1. One who shaves. 2. A cheat. 3. A plunderer. 4. A little fellow. [*Colloq.*]
 SHÄV'ING, *n.* 1. Act of paring the surface. 2. A thin slice pared off.

SHÄWL, *n.* [Per. and Turk. *shäl*.] A cloth, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.
 SHÄWM, *n.* [Lat. *calamus*, a reed-pipe.] A wind instrument of music.
 SHË, *pron.* [A.-S. *seó*, *heo*.] 1. This or that female. 2. A woman;—used as a noun.
 SHËÄF (149), *n.* [A.-S. *scëaf*, fr. *scëfan*, *scëafan*, to shove.] Stalks of wheat, rye, or oats, &c., bound together.—*v. i.* To make sheaves.
 SHËÄR, *v. t.* [SHËÄRED; SHËÄRED, or SHORN; SHËÄRING.] 1. To cut with shears or scissors. 2. To clip from a surface.
 SHËÄRS, *n. pl.* 1. A cutting instrument consisting of two blades, movable on a pin. 2. Any thing in the form of shears; esp. an apparatus for raising heavy weights.
 SHËÄR'STËEL, *n.* Steel suitable for shears, scythes, &c.
 SHËÄTH, *n.* [A.-S. *scëadh*, *scëadh*, prob. fr. Skr. *tshidh*, to cover.] 1. A case for a sword; a scabbard. 2. Any thin covering for protection.
 SHËÄTHE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put into a case or scabbard. 2. To furnish with a sheath. 3. To case with boards or sheets of copper. 4. To cover or line.
 SHËÄTH'ING, *n.* Covering of a ship's bottom and sides, or materials for such covering.
 SHËÄVE, *n.* [O. D. *schijve*, orb, disk, wheel.] A wheel in a block, yard, &c., on which a rope works.
 SHËÄ, *v. t.* [SHËÄD; SHËÄDDING.] [A.-S. *scëddan*.] 1. To throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit. 2. To cause to flow off without penetrating.—*v. i.* To let fall the parts.—*n.* [Sw. *skydd*, a defense. Cf. SHADE.] A slight or temporary outbuilding; a hut.
 SHËÄ'D'ER, *n.* One who sheds.
 SHËÄEN, { *a.* [A.-S. *scëne*, *scëne*,
 SHËÄEN'Y, } bright, splendid. See
 SHËÄNE, } Bright; glittering; showy.
 SHËÄEN, } Brightness; splendor.
 SHËÄEP, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *scëap*,
 SHËÄEP, } a small woolly quadruped.
 SHËÄEP'CÖT, } *n.* A small inclo-
 SHËÄEP'FÖLD, } sure for sheep.
 SHËÄEP'ISH, *a.* Like a sheep; bushful.
 SHËÄEP'ISH-NESS, *n.* Excessive mod-
 SHËÄEP'ISHLY, } esty or diffidence. [ing look.]
 SHËÄEP'S'EYE (-i), *n.* A diffident lov-
 SHËÄEP'SHËÄR'ER, } *n.* One who
 SHËÄEP'SKIN, } shears the wool from sheep.
 SHËÄEP'SKIN, } Skin of a sheep, or
 SHËÄEP'SKIN, } leather prepared from it.
 SHËÄEP'WÄLK (-wäwk), *n.* Pasturo
 SHËÄEP, } for sheep.
 SHËÄER, *a.* [A.-S. *scir*, *scyr*.] 1. Pure;
 SHËÄER, } clear. 2. Simple; pure. 3. Clear;
 SHËÄER, } thin. 4. Perpendicular.—*v. i.* [-ED;
 SHËÄER, } -ING.] [See SHEAR, the sense of
 SHËÄER, } which is, to separate.] To deviate;
 SHËÄER, } to turn aside.—*n.* Longitudinal
 SHËÄER, } curve of a ship's sides.
 SHËÄET, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *scëtte*; *scëotan*, to
 SHËÄET, } shoot, extend.] Any broad, uninter-
 SHËÄET, } rupted expanse; specifically, (*a.*) A

board piece of cloth for a bed. (*b.*)
A broad piece of paper. (*c.*) *pl.* A book or pamphlet. 2. A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail.

SHEET'-ANCHOR, *n.* [O. Eng. *shoot-anchor*.] 1. The largest anchor of a ship. 2. Chief support; last refuge for safety.

SHEET'ING, *n.* Cloth for sheets.

SHĒIK, *n.* [Ar. *sheikh, shaykh*, a venerable old man, a chief.] A chief; — among the Arabians and Moors.

SHĒK'EL (shĕk'1), *n.* [Heb., fr. *chākal*, to weigh.] An ancient coin among the Jews, in value equal to about 62½ cents.

SHĒLF (149), *n.* [A.-S. *scelfe*.] 1. An elevated board, to lay things on. 2. A sand-bank in the sea, or a dangerous rock under the water.

SHĒLF'Y, *a.* Full of dangerous shallows.

SHĒLL, *n.* [A.-S. *scell*. See SCALE.] 1. A hard outside covering; esp. that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals: also, the covering of an egg. 2. A bomb. 3. Any frame-work or incomplete exterior structure. 4. *pl.* Husks of the cacao-nut, used as a substitute for chocolate, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strip off the shell of; or, to take out of the shell. 2. To separate from the ear. 3. To bombard. — *v. i.* To fall off, as a crust or exterior coat.

SHĒLL'AC, } *n.* The resin lac spread
SHĒLL'ĀC, } into thin plates, after
being melted and strained.

SHĒLL'-FISH, *n.* An aquatic animal, whose external covering consists of a shell.

SHĒLL'-WORK (-wŭrk), *n.* Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

SHĒLL'Y, *a.* Abounding with shells.

SHĒL'TER, *n.* [See SHIELD.] 1. That which covers or defends. 2. One who protects. 3. State of being protected. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover from harm or injury. 2. To betake to a safe place. — *v. i.* To take shelter. [ter.]

SHĒL'TER-LESS, *a.* Destitute of shelter.

SHĒLV'E, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish with shelves. 2. To place on a shelf; hence, to put or thrust aside. — *v. i.* To be sloping.

SHĒLV'Y, *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks; shallow.

SHĒP'HERD (shĕp'erd), *n.* [From *sheep* and *herd*.] 1. A man who tends and guards sheep. 2. A rural lover.

SHĒP'HERD-ESS (shĕp'erd-), *n.* A woman that tends sheep.

SHĒR'BET, *n.* [Ar. *sherbet*, prop. one drink or sip, from *shariba*, to drink.] A drink, composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, with some drops of rose-water.

SHĒRD, *n.* A fragment. See SHARD.

SHĒR'IFF, *n.* [A.-S. *seir-gerēfa*, from *scir*, *scire*, a shire, and *gerēfa*, a reeve.] The chief officer of a shire

or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws.

SHĒR'IFF-AL-TY, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of sheriff.

SHĒR'RY, *n.* A strong wine of a deep amber color; — from *Xeres*, in Spain.

SHĒW (shō), } See SHOW, SHOW-
SHĒWED (shōd), } ED, SHOWN.
SHĒWN (shōn), }

shē, The use of *shew* (shū) for *showed* or *showed*, is a gross vulgarism.

SHĒ'BO-LETH, *n.* [Heb. *shibboleth*, ear of corn, a stream, a flood.] 1. A word by which the Ephraimites were distinguished from the Gileadites. See *Judges*, xi, and xii. 2. Some peculiarity which distinguishes one party from another.

SHĒLD, *n.* [A.-S. *scild*, *scyld*, from *skylda*, to cover, defend.] 1. A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm. 2. Any thing resembling such a piece of armor. 3. Defense; protection. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover as with a shield; to protect.

SHĒFT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sciflan*, to divide, declare, appoint, decline, drive away.] 1. To change; to alter. 2. To transfer. 3. To put off or out of the way. — *v. i.* 1. To change about; to move. 2. To change one's under garments. 3. To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose. — *n.* 1. A turning from one thing to another; hence, an expedient tried in difficulty. 2. Fraud; artifice. 3. A chemise.

SHĒFT'ER, *n.* One who shifts.

SHĒFT'LESS, *a.* Characterized by failure to use means requisite for success.

SHĒFT'LESS-NESS, *n.* A state of being shiftless.

SHĒL-LĀ'LAH, } *n.* An oaken cudgel,
SHĒL-LĀ'LY, } said to be from a wood in Ireland of that name.

SHĒL'LING, *n.* [A.-S. *scilling*, prob. fr. *scillan*, to sound.] 1. An English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or about 24 cents. 2. In New York, one eighth of a dollar, or 12½ cents; in New England, one sixth of a dollar, or 16½ cents; — a term in trade.

SHĒM'MER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *scimerian*, from *scimian*, *sciman*, to glitter.] To shine faintly; to gleam; to glimmer. — *n.* A glimmering.

SHĒN, *n.* [A.-S. *scinu*, Ger. *schiene*.] Fore part of the leg between the ankle and the knee. — *v. t.* To climb by the aid of the hands and legs alone. [Collog. Amer.]

SHĒN'DY, *n.* A spree; a row; a riot.

SHĒNE, *v. i.* [SHONE, sometimes SHINED; SHINING.] [A.-S. *scinan*, Icel. *skina*.] 1. To emit rays of light. 2. To be lively and animated. 3. To be eminent or conspicuous. — *n.* 1. Fair weather. 2. Brightness; splendor; luster. 3. A liking for a person. [Collog.]

SHĒN'GLE (shĕng'gl), *n.* [O. Eng. *shindule*, Lat. *scintula*, fr. *scindere*, to split.] 1. A piece of wood with one end thinner than the other, used in covering roofs, &c. 2. Loose gravel

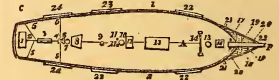
and pebbles, on shores and coasts. 3. *pl.* [Lat. *cingulum*, a girdle, from *cingere*, to gird.] A kind of herpes, which spreads around the body. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with shingles. 2. To cut, as hair, so that one portion overlaps another.

SHĒNING, *p. a.* 1. Bright; radiant. 2. Illustrious; distinguished.

SHĒN. — Brilliant; sparkling. — *Shining* describes the emission of a strong light from a clear or polished surface. *Shiniment* denotes a shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes. *Sparkling* implies a shining intensely from radiant points or sparks, by which the eye is dazzled.

SHĒN'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Bright; luminous.

SHĒP, *n.* [A.-S. *scip*. Cf. Gr. *σκάφη*, a boat, from *σκάπτειν*, to scoop out.] Any large sea-going vessel, esp. one with three masts, and square rigged.



Ground Plan of a Ship.

p, prow; *l*, larboard or port; *s*, starboard; *1*, round-house; *2*, tiller; *3*, grating; *4*, wheel; *5*, wheel-chains; *6*, binnacle; *7*, mizzen-mast; *8*, skylight; *9*, capstan; *10*, main-mast; *11*, pumps; *12*, galley or caboose; *13*, main hatchway; *14*, windlass; *15*, fore-mast; *16*, fore-hatchway; *17*, bits; *18*, bowsprit; *19*, head-mill; *20*, boomkins; *21*, bows; *22*, fore-chains; *23*, main-chains; *24*, mizzen-chains.

— *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To put on board of a vessel of any kind for transportation; hence, to get rid of. 2. To engage for service on board of a ship. 3. To fix any thing in its place. [ship.]

SHĒP'BOARD, *adv.* On or within a SHĒP'-CHĀN'DLER, *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, &c.

SHĒP'MĀTE, *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship.

SHĒP'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of shipping; embarkation. 2. That which is shipped.

SHĒP'-MŌN'EY, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, &c., for providing certain ships for the king's service.

SHĒP'PER, *n.* One who places goods on board a ship for transportation.

SHĒP'PING, *n.* Collective body of ships; tonnage.

SHĒP'-SHAPE, *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly.

SHĒP'WRECK (-rĕk), *n.* 1. Destruction of a vessel by being driven against rocks or shoals, &c. 2. A ship destroyed on the water. 3. Total destruction. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To destroy by natural violence, as a ship at sea. 2. To expose to destruction by the loss of a ship.

SHĒP'WRIGHT (-rit), *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships.

SHĒRE, or **SHĒRE**, *n.* [A.-S. *scire*, *scir*, fr. *sciran*, *sceran*, to cut off, divide.] 1. A territorial division, usually iden-

tical with a county. [*Eng.*] 2. A county. [*Amer.*]

SHIRE-TOWN, or **SHIRE-TOWN**, *n.* Capital town of a county.

SHIRK (18), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Cf. SHARK.*] To avoid or get off from. — *n.* One who seeks to avoid duty.

SHIRRED, *a.* [*Cf. O. Ger. schirren*, to prepare.] Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth.

SHIRT (18), *n.* [*Prob. fr. the root of short. Cf. SKIRT.*] A loose garment worn by men next the body. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover, as with a shirt. 2. To change the shirt of.

SHIRT'ING, *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIVE, *n.* [*Icel. skifa*, from *skifa*, to split. *Cf. SHEAVE.*] 1. A slice. 2. A little piece or fragment.

SHIVER, *n.* [*Cf. SHIVE.*] 1. A small fragment made by sudden breaking. 2. A thin slice. 3. A shaking, caused by cold, pain, or fear, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Ger. schiefen*, to shiver, to scale.] 1. To dash to pieces by a blow. 2. To cause to shake in the wind, as sails. — *v. i.* [*Cf. O. D. schoeveren.*] 1. To quake; to tremble. 2. To quiver from cold. 3. To fall at once into many small pieces.

SHIVER-Y, *a.* 1. Trembling. 2. Easily falling into many pieces.

SHOAL, *n.* [*A.-S. scōlu, scēolu*, a school, company, crowd.] 1. A multitude, esp. of fish. 2. [*Cf. SHELF, SHALLOW.*] A sand-bank, or bar. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To assemble in a multitude. 2. To become more shallow. — *a.* Of little depth; shallow.

SHOAL'Y, *a.* Full of shoals.

SHOCK, *n.* [*Allied to shake.*] 1. A collision. 2. A blow; an offense. 3. [*Ger. schock*, a heap, quantity, score, threescore.] A pile of sheaves of wheat or rye, &c. 4. A violent agitation of any organ, or of the nervous system. 5. [*From shag.*] A dog with long hair. 6. A thick mass of short hair.

SYN. — Concussion. — A *shock* is literally a violent *shake* or agitation; a *concussion* is a shaking of things together. A *shock* may affect the body or the mind; a *concussion* properly affects only the body or material objects; as, a *concussion* of the brain.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strike against suddenly. 2. To offend; to disgust. 3. To collect into shocks, as sheaves.

SHOCK'ING, *a.* Striking, as with horror; extremely offensive.

SHOCK'ING-LY, *adv.* In a manner to shock.

SHOD, *imp. & p. p. of Shoe.*

SHOD'DY, *a.* A material obtained by tearing into fibers woolen rags, &c.

SHOE (shō), *n.* [*A.-S. scōh, scō, scōh.*] A covering for the foot, usually of leather; also, any thing resembling a shoe in form or use. — *v. t.* [SHOD; SHOE'ING, 140.] 1. To furnish with shoes. 2. To cover at the bottom.

SHOE'ER-BLACK, *n.* One who cleans and blacks shoes or boots.

SHOE'ER-MÄK'ER, *n.* One who makes shoes. [*feet.*]

SHOE'ER, *n.* One who fits shoes to the SHOE'-STRÄNG, *n.* A string to fasten a shoe to the foot. [*Shine.*]

SHÖNE, or **SHÖNE**, *imp. & p. p. of SHOO'K*, *imp. of Shake.* — *n.* [*Cf. Prov. Eng. shook*, split, as wood is by shrinking.] 1. A set of staves for one cask or barrel, &c. 2. A set of boards for a sugar-box.

SHOOT, *v. t.* [SHOT; SHOOT'ING.] [*A.-S. scōtan, scōtan; Skr. iskud*, to send.] 1. To let fly with force, as an arrow or bullet. 2. To hit with a missile. 3. To discharge; to emit; to hurl. 4. To push or thrust forward. 5. To pass rapidly through or under. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of discharging with force. 2. To be shot or propelled forcibly. 3. To be felt, as if darting through one. 4. To bud; to sprout. 5. To make progress; to advance. 6. To overspread. 7. To jut; to project. — *n.* 1. Act of propelling any thing with violence; discharge. 2. A young branch. 3. [*Fr. chute.*] An inclined plane, down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to slide. [*Amer.*]

SHOOT'ER, *n.* 1. One who shoots. 2. That which shoots, as a fire-arm.

SHÖP, *n.* [*A.-S. scōppa*, treasury, storehouse.] A building for mechanical work or for retailing goods, wares, &c. — *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] To visit shops for purchasing goods.

SHÖP'-KEEP'ER, *n.* A trader who sells goods in a shop.

SHÖP'-LIFT'ER, *n.* One who steals any thing in a shop.

SHÖP'MAN (150), *n.* 1. A shop-keeper; a tradesman. 2. A salesman.

SHÖRE, *n.* 1. [*A.-S. score*, fr. *sceran*, to shear, divide.] Coast adjacent to a large body of water. 2. [*D. schoor.*] A prop or support. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To support by a post; to prop. [*tourmaline.*]

SHÖRL, *n.* [*See SCHORL.*] Black SHÖRT, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [*A.-S. scort*, *scort*, prob. fr. the root of *shear.*] 1. Not long in space. 2. Not extended in time. 3. Limited in quantity; scanty. 4. Insufficiently provided. 5. Deficient; defective. 6. Near at hand. 7. Not tenacious, as memory. 8. Less important, efficacious, or powerful. 9. Abrupt; petulant. 10. Breaking readily; crisp; brittle; friable. 11. Pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat slender sound; — said of vowels as distinguished from the same when having the "long" sound; as, *a* in *bät*, *o* in *nöt*, &c. — *n.* 1. A summary account. 2. *pl.* Part of ground grain sifted out which is next finer than the bran. — *adv.* In a short manner.

SHÖRT'-BRÄTHED (-brētht), *a.* Having short breath.

SHÖRT'-CÖM'ING, *n.* Act of falling or coming short.

SHÖRT'EN (shört'n), *v. t.* [-ED;

-ING.] To make short or shorter. — *v. i.* To become short or shorter.

SHÖRT'EN-ING, *n.* 1. A making or becoming short. 2. That which renders pastry short or friable.

SHÖRT'-HÄND, *n.* A compendious method of writing; stenography.

SHÖRT'-LIV'ED, *a.* Not living or lasting long.

SHÖRT'LY, *adv.* In a short or brief time or manner; briefly.

SHÖRT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; limited extent; deficiency.

SHÖRT'-SIGHT'ED (-sīt'ed), *a.* 1. Not able to see far; near-sighted. 2. Of limited forecast or intellect. 3. Having little care for the future.

SHÖRT'-WÄIST'ED, *a.* Short from the armpits to the waist, or from the shoulder to the commencement of the skirt.

SHÖRT'-WIND'ED, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

SHÖT, *imp. & p. p. of Shoot.* — *n.*; *pl.* SHÖT, or SHÖTS. [*See SHOOT.*] 1. Act of shooting. 2. A ball or bullet. 3. Small globular masses of lead, for shooting. 4. Distance to which a missile weapon flies. 5. A marksman. 6. [*See SCOT.*] Share; reckoning. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To load with shot over a cartridge.

SHÖTE, *n.* [*A.-S. scōta*, fr. *scōtan*, to shoot.] 1. A fish resembling the trout. 2. A young hog.

SHÖT'-FREE, *a.* Exempted from any share of expense; scot-free.

SHÖT'TEN, *a.* [*From shoot.*] Having ejected the spawn.

Shotten herring, a gutted herring dried for keeping.

SHOUGH (shök), *n.* A kind of shaggy dog; a shock.

SHOULD (shōd), *imp. of Shall.*

SHÖUL'DER, *n.* [*A.-S. sculdor*, prob. fr. *Icel. skyla*, to cover, defend.] 1. Joint by which the human arm, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body. 2. The upper part of the back. 3. Support. 4. That which resembles a human shoulder. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To push with the shoulder. 2. To take upon the shoulder.

SHÖUL'DER-BLÄDE, *n.* The flat bone of the shoulder.

SHÖUL'DER-KNÖT (-nöt), *n.* An ornamental knot worn on the shoulder.

SHÖUL'DER-STRÄP, *n.* (*Mil. & Naval.*) A narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating the rank he holds.

SHOUT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Perh. a contraction fr. shout out.*] To utter a sudden and loud outcry. — *v. t.* To utter with a shout. — *n.* A vehement and sudden outcry.

SHÖVE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. scōfan, scōfan.*] To drive along by pressing; to push. — *v. i.* 1. To push or drive forward. 2. To push off. — *n.* Act of shoving; a push.

SHÖV'EL (shüv'l), *n.* [*A.-S. scōff*, *scōff*, fr. *scōfan*, to shove.] An in-

strument to move loose substances. —*v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To take up or move with a shovel.

SHOW, *v. t.* [-ED; -N, or -ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *scavian, scavian*, to look, see.] 1. To exhibit to view. 2. To teach; to point out to. 3. To usher or guide. 4. To prove; to explain. 5. To confer; to afford. —*v. i.* To appear; to seem. —*n.* 1. Appearance. 2. That which is shown. 3. Ostentatious display. 4. Semblance; likeness. 5. Pretext.

SHOW'-BREAD, *n.* [*Jewish Antiq.*] Loaves of bread, representing the twelve tribes, placed on the golden table in the sanctuary.

SHOW'ER, *n.* One who shows.

SHOW'ER, *n.* [A.-S. *sear, scor.*] 1. A fall of rain of short duration. 2. A copious supply bestowed. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To wet copiously with rain. 2. To bestow liberally. —*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.

SHOW'ER-Y, *a.* Raining in, or subject to, showers. [*ner.*]

SHOW'Y-LY, *adv.* In a showy manner.

SHOW'Y-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

SHOW'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Making a show; attracting attention.

SHRANK, *imp. of Shrink.*

SHRED, *v. t.* [SHRED; SHREDDING.] [A.-S. *scradian*.] To cut or tear into narrow and long pieces. —*n.* 1. A long, narrow piece cut or torn off. 2. A fragment.

SHREW (*shry*), *n.* [Prop. a brawler, from L. Ger. *schrauen*, to bawl.] A brawling, turbulent woman; a scold.

SHREWD (*shrd*), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Orig. the p. p. of *shrew*.] 1. Astute; penetrating. 2. Involving or displaying a sagacious judgment.

SYN.—Sagacious.—One who is *shrewd* is keen to detect errors, to penetrate false disguises, to foresee and guard against the selfishness of others. It is not, therefore, a word of as much dignity as *sagacious*, which leads us to think of a man as possessing a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, whereas *shrewd* does not. See **SAGACIOUS**.

SHREWD'LY (*shrd'ly*), *adv.* Sagaciously; with good guess.

SHREWD'NESS (*shrd'ness*), *n.* Quality or state of being shrewd; astuteness; sagacity.

SHREW'ISH (*shrp'ish*), *a.* Like a shrew; peevish.

SHREW'ISH-LY (*shrp'ish-*), *adv.* Peevishly; petulantly.

SHREW'ISH-NESS (*shrp'ish-*), *n.* State of being shrewish; petulance.

SHRIEK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **SCREAM** and **SCREECH**.] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry. —*n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream.

SHRIE'VAL-TY, *n.* [Contracted from *sheriffally*.] Office of a sheriff.

SHRIFT, *n.* [A.-S. *scrift*, fr. *scrifan*,

to shrive.] Confession made to a priest. [*cious European bird.*]

SHRIKE, *n.* [From *shrike*.] A rapacious bird.

SHRILL, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [L. Ger. *shrill*.] Sharp; piercing, as sound. —*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To utter an acute, piercing sound.

SHRILL'NESS, *n.* State of being shrill.

SHRILL'LY, *adv.* In a shrill manner.

SHRIMP, *n.* [A.-S. *scrimman*, to dry, dry up, wither.] 1. A long-tailed, decapod crustacean. 2. A dwarf; — in contempt.

SHRINE, *n.* [From O. Eng. *scrine*, fr. Lat. *scrinium*, a case or chest for books, papers, &c.] 1. A case or box for sacred relics. 2. Hence, any sacred or hallowed place; an altar; a place of worship.

SHRINK, *v. i.* [SHRUNK; SHRANK, SHRUNKEN; SHRINKING.] [A.-S. *scrincan*.] 1. To shrivel; to contract; to dry up. 2. To recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress. —*v. t.* To cause to contract. —*n.* Contraction; recoil. [*less compass.*]

SHRINK'AGE, *n.* Contraction into a shrive, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *scrifan*.] 1. To hear or receive the confession of; — said of a priest. 2. To confess; — used reflexively.

SHRIV'EL (*shriv'l*), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skrif*, a thing torn, and Eng. *ruffle*.] To draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles. —*v. t.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To cause to shrink or contract.

SHROUD, *n.* [A.-S. *scrod*, a garment, shroud.] 1. A winding-sheet. 2. That which clothes or covers, like a shroud. 3. *pl.* A set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To inclose in a shroud. 2. To cover, as with a shroud; to veil.

SHROVE'-TIDE, } *n.* The Tues-
SHROVE'-TUES'DAY, } day preceding the first day of Lent; — so called because formerly the priests *shrove*, or shrived, the people on this day.

SHRUB, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *scrob, scrob*.] A woody plant of a size less than a tree. 2. [See **STRUP** and **SHERBET**.] A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit. [*shrubs.*]

SHRUB'BER-Y, *n.* A collection of shrubs.

SHRUB'BY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Full of shrubs. 2. Resembling a shrub.

SHRUG, *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] [Allied to *shrink*.] To draw up; esp. by way of expressing dislike or doubt, &c. —*v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing dread or doubt. —*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders, as in dislike or doubt.

SHRUNK'EN, *p. p. of Shrink.*

SHUCK, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *schote*, a husk, shell.] A shell; a husk or pod; esp., the covering of a nut.

SHÜ'DER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. D. *schudder*, from D. *schudden*, to shake.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to quake. —*n.* A shaking with fear; a tremor.

SHÜ'FLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *shove*.] To mix by pushing or shoving, as cards in the pack. —*v. i.* 1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack. 2. To practice shifts to elude detection. 3. To use arts or expedients. 4. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner. —*n.* 1. Act of shuffling. 2. An evasion; an artifice.

SHÜ'FLER, *n.* One who shuffles.

SHÜN, *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] [A.-S. *scünan, scönian*.] To avoid; to get out of the way of; to neglect.

SHÜNT, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **SHUN**.] To turn off to one side, as a railway carriage upon a side track; to switch off. —*n.* [D. *schwinde*, slope, declivity, or contr. fr. *shun* *it*.] A turn off to a side or short rail.

SHÜT, *v. t.* [SHUT; SHUTTING.] [A.-S. *scytan, scuttan*, to shut or lock up.] 1. To close; to contract. 2. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress. 3. To prohibit; to bar. —*v. i.* To close itself; to become closed. —*p. a.* Having the sound suddenly interrupted by a succeeding consonant, as the *o* in *hop*.

SHÜTTER, *n.* 1. One who shuts. 2. A close cover for a window.

SHÜT'TLE, *n.* [A.-S. *scätel* from *scotan*, to shoot.] An instrument for passing the thread in weaving.

SHÜT'TLE-CÖCK, { *n.* A cork stuck
SHÜT'TLE-CÖRK, } with feathers, used to be struck by a battledoor in play; also, the play itself.

SHY, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *scöoh*, O. H. Ger. *scühan*, to shun, be shy.] 1. Slightly timid; reserved. 2. Easily frightened. 3. Cautious; wary.

SYN.—Coy.—*Coy* has reference to that reserve with which a delicate female shrinks from the other sex; *shyness* is a characteristic of sensitive minds, leading them to avoid society from the pain it gives them to meet others.

—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To start suddenly aside, as if a little frightened.

SHY'LY, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner. [*being shy.*]

SHY'NESS, *n.* Quality or state of SHY-LANT, *a.* [Lat. *sibylans*.] Making, or uttered with, a hissing sound. —*n.* A letter uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.

SIB'I-LÄ'TION, *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself.

SIB'YL, *n.* [Lat. *sibylla*, Gr. *σῖβυλλα*, a prophetess, prop. she that tells the will of Jupiter, fr. Doric *σιός βάλλα*, counsel of Zeus, or Jupiter.] 1. A pagan prophetess. 2. A female fortune-teller.

SIB'YL-LINE, *a.* Relating to the sibyls; uttered or composed by sibyls.

SICE (*sz*), *n.* [From Lat. *sex*, six.] Six at dice.

SICK, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *syc, sióc*.] 1. Affected with, or attended

Ä, Ê, Î, Õ, Ü, Ȳ, long; Ä, Ê, Ï, Ö, Ü, Ȳ, short; CARE, FÄR, ÅSK, ALL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL, TÈRM; PÛQUE, FÏRM; SÖN

by, nausea. 2. Having a strong dislike. 3. Affected with any disease. SYN. — See LL.

SICK'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make sick; to disgust; to disease. — *v. i.* To become sick or disgusted.

SICK'ISH, *a.* 1. Somewhat sick. 2. Nauseating; nauseous. [sickish.]

SICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sick.

SICK'LE (*sik'l*), *n.* [A.-S. *sicol*, *sicel*, Lat. *scula*, from *scare*, to cut.] A hooked instrument for cutting grain.

SICK'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being sickly; unhealthiness.

SICK'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Somewhat sick; disposed to illness. 2. Producing or tending to disease. 3. Appearing as if sick.

SICK'NESS, *n.* 1. State of being sick. 2. A disease; especially, nausea.

SIDE, *n.* [A.-S. *sīde*, fr. *sīdan*, to be extended.] 1. Edge, or border of a surface; especially, one of the longer edges. 2. One of the surfaces of a solid; esp. one of the longer surfaces. 3. The part of the body about the ribs. 4. Relative position of a person or party. 5. A party; association. — *a.* 1. Lateral. 2. Indirect; collateral. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interest.

SIDE'BOARD, *n.* A piece of cabinet work, placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes, &c. [sloping.]

SIDE'LING, *a.* Inclining to one side; oblique.

SIDE'LÖNG, *a.* Lateral; oblique. — *adv.* 1. Laterally; obliquely. 2. On the side.

SID'ER-AL, *a.* Relating to the stars; hence, baleful.

SI-DÉ'RE-AL, *a.* [Lat. *sideralis*, and *sideris*, fr. *sidus*, a constellation, star.] Relating to the stars; starry.

SID'ER-O-GRÁPH'IC, } a. Pertaining
SID'ER-O-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } ing to siderography.

SID'ER-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, and *γράφειν*, to engrave.] Art or practice of steel engraving.

SID'ER-O-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron. [woman.]

SIDE'-SÁD'DLE, *n.* A saddle for a horse.

SIDE'WALK (-wawk), *n.* A raised foot-path at the side of a street. [Amer.]

SIDE'WÍSE, *adv.* 1. Toward one side. 2. Laterally; on one side.

SÍ'DLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To go or move side foremost.

SIÉGE, *n.* [Fr. *siège*, a seat, a siege, fr. Lat. *sedes*, a seat.] 1. The setting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender. 2. A continued attempt to gain possession.

SÍEN-ITE, *n.* See SYENITE.

SÍÉS'TÁ, *n.* [Sp., fr. Lat. *sexta* (sc. *hora*), the sixth hour.] A nap taken about noon or in the afternoon.

SÍEVE, *n.* [A.-S. *sife*.] A utensil for separating the fine part of any substance from the coarse.

SÍFT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sep-

arate by, or as if by, a sieve. 2. To analyze; hence, to scrutinize.

SÍFT'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, sifts; a sieve.

SÍGH (*sī*), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sīgan*, *sīgfian*.] 1. To make a deep respiration, as from fatigue or grief. 2. To make a sound like sighing. — *v. t.* To express by sighs. — *n.* A single deep respiration; a long breath.

SÍGH'T (*sīt*), *n.* [From the root of see.] 1. Act, power, or instrument of seeing. 2. That which is seen. 3. Inspection; examination. 4. A guide to the eye in taking aim. 5. A great number, quantity, or sum. [Colloq.] SYN. — Vision; view; show; spectacle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To get sight of; to see. 2. To see or aim accurately.

SÍGH'T'LESS (*sīt'-*), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

SÍGH'T'LI-NESS (*sīt'-*), *n.* State of being sightly.

SÍGH'T'LY (*sīt'ly*), *a.* 1. Conspicuous. 2. Pleasing to the sight.

SÍGH'T-SEE'ING (*sīt'-*), *a.* Eager for novelties or curiosities.

SÍG'MOID, } a. [Gr. *σῆμοειδής*, fr.
SÍG-MOÍ'D'AL, } *σίγμα*, sigma, and
 } *κύβος*, form.] Curved in two directions, like the Greek letter σ .

SÍGN (*sīn*), *n.* [Lat. *signum*.] That by which any thing is made known or represented; *specifically*, (*a.*) Any symbol or emblem which represents an idea. (*b.*) A significant motion, action, or gesture. (*c.*) A conspicuous notice before a building to advertise business. (*d.*) Twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac.

Sign-manual, the royal signature subscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters-patent; the signature of one's name in his own handwriting.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To signify. 2. To affix a signature to. — *v. i.* To make a sign or signal.

SÍG'NAL, *n.* [L. Lat. *signale*. See SIGN.] 1. A sign agreed upon to give notice. 2. A token; an indication. — *a.* Distinguished from what is ordinary. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To communicate by signals.

SÍG'NAL-ÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make eminent. 2. To communicate by signals.

SÍG'NAL-LY, *adv.* In a signal manner; eminently.

SÍG'NA-TÛRE (53), *n.* [L. Lat. *signatura*. See SIGN.] 1. A sign or mark impressed. 2. The name of a person written with his own hand. 3. A letter or figure by which the sheets of a book are distinguished.

SÍGN'ER (*sīu'er*), *n.* One who signs.

SÍG'NET, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *signe*, sign.] A seal; especially the private seal of a sovereign.

SÍG-NÍF'I-CÁNCE, *n.* 1. State of being significant. 2. That which is signified. 3. Moment; consequence.

SÍG-NÍF'I-CÁNT, *a.* [Lat. *significans*, signifying.] 1. Standing as a sign or token. 2. Important; momentous.

SÍG-NÍF'I-CÁNT-LY, *adv.* In a significant manner.

SÍG-NÍ-FI-CÁ'T'ION, *n.* 1. Act of signifying. 2. That which is signified or made known.

SÍG-NÍF'I-CÁ-TÍVE, *a.* Having signification or meaning.

SÍG-NÍ-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *significare*; *signum*, a sign, and *facere*, to make; *n.* 1. To make known, esp. by a sign. 2. To convey the notion of. — *v. i.* To express meaning with force.

SÍGN'-PÖST (*sīn'-*), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which advertisements are placed.

SÍ'LENCE, *n.* 1. Entire absence of sound. 2. Forbearance of speech. 3. Secrecy. 4. Calmness; quiet. 5. Oblivion. — *interj.* Be silent. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To still.

SÍ'LENT, *a.* [Lat. *silens*, *silentis*, p. pr. of *silere*, to be silent.] 1. Free from sound or noise. 2. Indisposed to talk. 3. Keeping at rest. 4. Not pronounced; having no sound. 5. Not engaged in active business; dormant. SYN. — See MUTE.

SÍ'LE'SI-Á (-lĕ'shĭ-á, 95), *n.* A thin, coarse linen, orig. made in *Silesia*.

SÍ'LEX, *n.* [Lat., a flint.] The substance constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstones.

SÍL'HOU-ËTTE (-ōō-), *n.* [From *Étienne Silhouette*, a very economical Fr. minister of finance, about 1757.] A profile filled in with a black color.

SÍ-LY'CEÖÜS } (*sī-lis'h'us*), *a.* [Lat.
SÍ-LY'CIOÜS } *siliceus*; *silex*, a flint.]
 } Relating to, or containing, silex.

SÍL'I-CÖN, *n.* [See SILICEOUS.] A nut-brown elementary substance, the base of silex.

SÍL'I-QUA, *n.*; *pl.* SÍL'I-QUE. Same as SILIQUE.

SÍL'I'QUE (*sīl'ik* or *sī-lĕk'*), *n.* [Lat. *siliqua*, a pod or husk.] A pod with seeds fixed to both sutures.

SÍL'I-QUÖÜS, *a.* Bearing or resembling siliques.

SÍLK, *n.* [A.-S. *sealc*, *seolcor*, fr. Lat. *sericum*, silk.] 1. The fine, soft thread, produced by the silk-worm, &c. 2. Thread spun, or cloth woven, from the same. 3. The thread-like styles of the female flower of maize.

SÍLK'EN, *a.* Made of, or resembling, silk; soft; delicate.

SÍLK'I-NESS, *n.* State of being silky; softness and smoothness.

SÍLK'-WÖRM (-wŕm), *n.* The caterpillar which produces silk.

SÍLK'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Made of, or like, or relating to, silk.

SÍLL, *n.* [A.-S. *syll*, *syll*, prob. from Goth. *siljan*, to lay a foundation.] The foundation of a thing, as of a house, door, or window, &c.

SÍLLA-BŪB, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *sill*, to strain, and *bulb*, liquor.] A mixture of wine or cider with milk.

SÍLLI-LY, *adv.* In a silly manner.

SÍLLI-NESS, *n.* Want of sound sense.

SÍLLY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *sælig*, *gesælig*, happy, good.] 1

Weak in intellect. 2. Proceeding from want of common judgment.
 SYN.—Simple; stupid.

SILT, *n.* [From Prov. Eng. *sile*, to strain.] Mud deposited from water.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To flow into, or percolate through, crevices or narrow places, as muddy water.

SILVA, *n.* [Lat.] 1. A collection of poems. 2. Natural history of the forest trees of a country.

SILVAN, *a.* [Lat. *silva*, a wood or grove.] Pertaining to woods; woody.

SILVER, *n.* [A.-S. *silfor*, *sylfer*.] 1. A soft, white metal. 2. Money made of silver. 3. Any thing like silver.—*a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. Resembling silver.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with silver. 2. To cause to resemble silver. 3. To make hoary.

SILVER-ING, *n.* 1. Art or practice of covering with silver. 2. The silver thus laid on.

SILVER-SMITH, *n.* One who works in silver. [with silver.]

SILVER-Y, *a.* Resembling, or covered with silver. [Lat. *similis*.] 1. Precisely alike. 2. Somewhat like.

SIMILARITY, *n.* Resemblance.

SIMILAR-LY, *adv.* In like manner.

SIMILE (147), *n.* [Lat., fr. *similis*, like.] A word or phrase by which any thing is likened in one of its aspects to another thing; a similitude.

SIMILITUDE, *n.* 1. Resemblance; likeness. 2. Act of comparing.

SIMMER, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [An onomatopoeic word.] To boil gently.

SIMONIA-C, *n.* One who buys or sells preferment in the church.

SIMONIA-CAL, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, simony.

SIMONY, *n.* [From *Simon* Magus. See *Acts* viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

SIMONIA-C, *n.* [Ar. *samūn*, fr. *sam-simoon'*.] *ma*, to poison. 1. A hot, dry wind, in Arabia, Syria, &c.

SIMPER, *v. i.* To smile in a silly, affected manner.—*n.* A silly smile.

SIMPLE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *simplex*, *simplicis*, from *sim*, without, and *plic*, a fold.] 1. Single; not complex; not compounded. 2. Plain; unadorned. 3. Not given to artifice. 4. Clear; intelligible. 5. Weak in intellect.—*n.* 1. Something not compounded. 2. A medicinal plant.

SIMPLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being simple.

SIMPLE-TON, *n.* A silly person.

SIMPLICITY, *n.* 1. Quality of being uncompounded. 2. Quality of being not complex. 3. Artlessness; sincerity. 4. Plainness. 5. Clearness. 6. Silliness. [ing simple.]

SIMPLIFICATION, *n.* Act of making simple. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [L. Lat. *simplicifcare*; Lat. *simplex*, simple, and *facere*, to make.] To make simple; to reduce from the complex state.

SIMPLIST, *n.* One skilled in simples.

SIMPLY, *adv.* In a simple manner; artlessly; plainly; merely; foolishly.

SIMUL-LATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *simulare*, *latum*, from *similis*, like.] To assume the mere appearance of without the reality; to feign.—*a.* Feigned; pretended.

SIMUL-LATION, *n.* Act of simulating, or putting on what is not true.

SIMUL-TANE-OUS, *a.* [Lat. *simul*, at the same time, together.] Being at the same time. [same time.]

SIMUL-TANE-OUS-LY, *adv.* At the same time. [A.-S. *synn*, *sin*.] Transgression of the law of God; moral deficiency in the character.

SYN.—See CRIME.

—*v. i.* [-NED; -NING.] To depart voluntarily from any known rule of duty.

SINAP-SM, *n.* [Gr. *σινάπις*, fr. *σινάρι*, mustard.] A poultice or blister of mustard seed pulverized

SINCE, *adv.* [O. Eng. *sithence*, from A.-S. *siththan*, fr. *sith*, lately, afterward, and *than*, for *tham*, to the, to this.] Before this or now; ago.—*prep.* From the time of; after.—*conj.* 1. Since the time when; 2. In view of the fact that; because.

SINCERE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *sincerus*, fr. *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, as if applied originally to pure honey.] 1. Pure; unmixed. 2. Being in reality what it appears to be.

SYN.—See HEARTY.

SINCERELY, *adv.* Unfeignedly.

SINCERENESS, *n.* Honesty of mind

SINCERITY, *n.* or intention.

SINUS-FRONS, *n.* [Lat.] Fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SINE, *n.* [Lat. *sinus*, a bent surface, curve.] Length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity; the perpendicular itself.

SINE-CURE, *n.* [Lat. *ameter*, sine, without, and *cura*, care.] An office which requires or involves no active service. [sincure.]

SINE-CURIST, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

SIN-EW (sin'yū), *n.* [A.-S. *sinece*, and *sinu*.] 1. A tendon. 2. That which supplies strength.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To knit as by sinews.

SIN-EW-LESS (sin'yū-), *a.* Having no sinews, or no strength.

SIN-EW-Y (sin'yū-y), *a.* 1. Consisting of sinews. 2. Strong; vigorous; firm.

SINFUL, *a.* 1. Wicked; criminal; unholiness. 2. Consisting in sin.

SINFUL-LY, *adv.* In a sinful manner.

SINFUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sinful; wickedness; iniquity.

SING, *v. i.* [SUNG, or SANG; SUNG; SINGING.] [A.-S. *singan*.] 1. To utter sounds with melodious modulations of voice. 2. To make a small, shrill sound. 3. To celebrate something in poetry.—*v. t.* 1. To utter with musical modulations of voice. 2. To celebrate in song.

SINGE, *v. t.* [SINGED; SINGEING, 140.] [A.-S. *sengan*, orig. to cause to sing, from the sound produced by burning slightly.] To burn the surface of.—*n.* A burning of the surface.

SINGER, *n.* One who sings.

SINGING-BOOK, *n.* A book containing music for singing.

SINGING-MAS-TER, *n.* One who teaches vocal music.

SINGLE (sing'gl, 82), *a.* [Lat. *singulus*.] 1. One only; individual; separate. 2. Having no companion. 3. Unmarried. 4. Performed by one person. 5. Uncompounded. 6. Unprejudiced; sincere.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To select, as one from among a number. [duplicity.]

SINGLE-HEARTED, *a.* Having no selfishness. 1. State of being separate from all others. 2. Purity of mind and purpose; sincerity.

SINGLY, *adv.* 1. Individually. 2. Only by one's self.

SING-SONG, *n.* A drawing tone, as of a monotonous song.

SINGULAR, *a.* [Lat. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.] 1. Single; individual. 2. Denoting one person or thing. 3. Out of the ordinary course of things. 4. Rarely equaled.—*n.* The singular number.

SINGULARITY, *n.* 1. State of being singular; peculiarity. 2. Possession of a particular privilege or distinction.

SINGULAR-LY, *adv.* Peculiarly.

SINISTER, *a.* [Lat.] 1. On the left hand; left. 2. Unlucky; injurious; evil. 3. Dishonest.

SINISTROUS, *a.* [Lat. *sinistrorsus*, *sinistrorsus*, toward the left side, from *sinister*, left, and *versum*, to turn.] Rising from left to right, as a spiral line.

SINISTROUS, *a.* Being on, or inclined to, the left side.

SINK (82), *v. i.* [SUNK (SANK, nearly obs.); SINKING.] [A.-S. *sincan*.] 1. To descend lower and lower. 2. To fall or retire beneath the surface. 3. To fail in strength; to decline.—*v. t.* 1. To cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid. 2. To depress. 3. To make by digging. 4. To reduce in quantity. 5. To cause to decline.

Sinking fund, a fund created for sinking or paying a public debt, or purchasing the stock for the government.

—*n.* 1. A drain to carry off filthy water. 2. A shallow box for filthy water, &c., as in a kitchen.

SINLESS, *a.* Free from sin; pure.

SINLESS-LY, *adv.* Innocently.

SINLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being sinless; perfect innocence.

SINNER, *n.* One who has sinned, especially without repenting.

SINU-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sinuare*, *atum*, from *sinus*, a bend, curve.] To wind; to turn. [out.]

SINUATION, *n.* A winding in and out.

SINUOSITY, *n.* 1. Quality of being sinuous. 2. A series of bends and turns.

SIN'U-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *sinuosus*.] Bending in and out.

SIN'US, *n.*; *Lat. pl. SĪNUS*; *Eng. pl. SĪNUS-ES*. [Lat., *a curve, bosom, bay*.] 1. A hollow. 2. A recess in the shore.

SIP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *sĭpan*.] To drink or imbibe in small quantities. — *v. i.* To drink a small quantity. — *n.* A small draught with the lips.

SĪPHON, *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*.] A bent tube or pipe for drawing liquor from a vessel.



Siphons.

SĪR (18), *n.* [O. Fr. *sire*, fr. Lat. *senior*, an elder, elderly person.] 1. A title of respect to any man proved siphon of position. 2. A with exhaust-knight or baronet; ing tube.

— prefixed to the Christian name.

SĪRE, *n.* [See SĪR.] 1. A father. 2. One who stands in the relation of a father, as a king. 3. Male parent of a beast. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To beget; used especially of stallions.

SĪREN (89), *n.* [Lat.] 1. One of three fabled damsels, who sung with ravishing sweetness. 2. An enticing woman. — *a.* Pertaining to a siren; fascinating; alluring.

SĪR'ŪS, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *σεῖρος*, *σεῖρος*, hot, scorching.] The large and bright star called the *Dog-star*.

SĪR'LOIN, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge*, from *sur*, upon, over, and *longe*, loin.] A loin of beef. [Written also *surloin*.]

SĪR'NAME, *n.* See SURNAME.

SĪR'ŪC'Ō, *n.*; *pl. SĪ-RŪC'ŌS*. [Ar. *shoruk*, from *shark*, the rising of the sun, the east.] An oppressive, reizing wind from the Libyan deserts.

SĪR'RAH, *n.* [From *sir*, or fr. *ir*. *sir-reach*, poor, sorry, lean.] *Sir*; — a word of contempt or of familiarity.

SĪR'UP, *n.* [Ar. *sharāb*, *sharāb*, drink, sirup, fr. *shariba*, to drink.] Sweetened juice of vegetables or fruits; also, any sweetened liquid.

SĪS'TER, *n.* [A.-S. *sweostor*, *suster*.] 1. A female born of the same parents. 2. A female associate.

SĪS'TER-HŌOD, *n.* 1. A society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or order. 2. State of being a sister.

SĪS'TER-IN-LAW (155), *n.* A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife.

SĪS'TER-LY, *a.* Becoming a sister; affectionate.

SĪT, *v. i.* [SAT; SITTING.] [A.-S. *sĭtan*, allied to Skr. *sad*.] 1. To rest on the haunches. 2. To perch. 3. To remain in repose; to abide. 4. To fit. 5. To incubate; to brood over. 6. To be engaged in public business, as legislators, &c.

SĪTE, *n.* [Lat. *situs*, fr. *sinere*, *sĭtum*, to let, put, or set down.] Place for a building; situation.

SĪT'TER, *n.* One who sits.

SĪT'TING, *n.* 1. A resting on a seat. 2. Time of remaining in session.

SĪT'U-ATE, } *a.* [L. Lat. *situatus*,
SĪT'U-ATED, } fr. *situare*, to place.
See SITE.] Seated, placed, or permanently fixed; residing.

SĪT'U-ATION, *n.* 1. Relative position, location, or condition. 2. Permanent position.

SĪX, *a.* or *n.* [A.-S. *six*, *sex*, Lat. *sex*.] Twice three. [many.]

SĪX'FOLD, *a.* Six times as much or
SĪX'PENCE, *n.* An English silver coin, worth half a shilling, or about 12 cents.

SĪX'TEEN, *a.* and *n.* Six and ten.

SĪX'TEENTH, *a.* 1. Sixth after the tenth. 2. Being one of sixteen equal parts of any thing. — *n.* 1. One of sixteen equal parts. 2. The next after the fifteenth.

SĪXTH, *a.* 1. Next after the fifth. 2. Being one of six equal parts of any thing. — *n.* 1. One of six equal parts. 2. The next after the fifth.

SĪXTH'LY, *adv.* In the sixth place.

SĪX'TI-ETH, *a.* 1. Next after the fifty-ninth. 2. Being one of sixty equal parts of any thing. — *n.* 1. One of sixty equal parts. 2. The next after the fifty-ninth.

SĪX'TY, *a.* and *n.* Six times ten.

SĪZ'ABLE, *a.* Being of considerable or suitable size.

SĪZ'AR, *n.* (*Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.*) One of a body of students next below the pensioners.

SIZE, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. *assize*.] 1. Extent of volume. 2. A conventional relative measure of dimension. 3. [W. *syth*, glue, size, from *syth*, stiff, rigid.] A kind of weak glue. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To arrange, according to size. 2. To prepare with size.

SĪZ'INESS, *n.* Glutinousness.

SĪZ'ING, *n.* A kind of weak glue; size.

SĪZ'Y, *a.* Glutinous; thick; viscous.

SĪZ'ZLE, *v. i.* To make a hissing sound, as hot metal dipped into water. — *n.* A hissing sound.

SKĀLD, *n.* See SCALD.

SKĀTE, *n.* 1. [D. *schaats*.] A frame for the foot with a metallic runner, for moving rapidly on ice. 2. [Lat. *squatius*, A.-S. *seceadda*.] A cartilaginous fish of a rhomboid form. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To move on skates. SKĀTER, *n.* One who skates.

SKĀE-DĀD'DLE, *v. i.* [Said to be of Sw. origin.] To run away with precipitation, as if in a panic. [Amer.]

SKEIN (skān), *n.* [O. Fr. *escaigne*, Gael. *sgainn*.] A knot, or a number of knots, of thread or yarn.

SKĒL'E-TON, *n.* [Gr. *σκελετόν* (sc. *σώμα*), a dried body, a mummy.] 1. Natural frame-work of an organized body, as bones, shells, &c. 2. General structure or frame of any thing.

SKĒP'TIC, *n.* [Written also *septic*.] [Gr. *σκηπτικός*, thoughtful, reflective; Lat. *septicus*.] 1. One who is yet undecided as to what is true. 2. One who disbelieves the divine origin of Christianity. [a skeptic.]

SKĒP'TIC-AL, *a.* Relating to, or being, SKĒP'TI-ÇISM, *n.* 1. Doubt; uncer-

tainty. 2. A doubting of the truth of revelation.

SKĒTCH, *n.* [Lat. *schēdium*, (sc. *carmen*), an extemporaneous poem, Gr. *σχεδῶς*, made suddenly or off-hand.] A first rough or incomplete plan of any design.

SKĒTCH, *n.* [Outline; delineation. — Outline explains itself; a sketch fills up the outline in part, giving broad touches by 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.]

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To draw in outline; to make a rough draught of.

SKĒTCH'Y, *a.* In the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

SKĒW'ER (skū'er), *n.* [Prob. allied to the root of *shovee*.] A pointed rod for fastening meat while roasting. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten with skewers.

SKĪD, *n.* [A.-S. *scide*, fr. *scidan*, to cleave.] A piece of timber used for support or to protect a vessel's side. [boat.]

SKĪFE, *n.* [Cf. SHIP.] A small, light

SKĪLL, *n.* [A.-S. *scilian*, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish.] 1. Knowledge. 2. Familiar knowledge united with readiness in performance.

SKĪN, *n.* [Dexterity. — Skill involves superior capacity and cultivation of the intellect; dexterity implies a greater talent for imitation, and a sleight of hand obtained by practice.]

SKĪLLED, *a.* Expert; skillful.

SKĪL'LET, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuelle*, from Lat. *scutella*, dim. of *scutra*, a dish.] A small vessel with a handle.

SKĪLL'FUL, } *a.* Possessed of, or dis-

SKĪLL'FUL, } playing skill.

SKĪLL'FUL-LY, } *adv.* With skill;

SKĪLL'FUL-LY, } dexterously.

SKĪLL'FUL-NESS, } *n.* Quality of pos-

SKĪLL'FUL-NESS, } sessed skill.

SKĪM, *v. t.* [A different form of *scum*.] [-MED; -MING.] 1. To clear, as a liquid from scum. 2. To take off by skimming. 3. To pass near the surface of. — *v. i.* To pass lightly.

SKĪM'MER, *n.* A utensil for skimming.

SKĪM-MĪLK, *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKĪM'MINGS, *n.* That which is removed by skimming.

SKĪN, *n.* [A.-S. *scinn*.] 1. Natural covering of animal bodies. 2. A hide; a pelt. 3. Exterior coat of fruits and plants. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] 1. To strip off the skin of; to flay. 2. To cover with skin. — *v. i.* To be covered with skin.

SKĪN-DEEP, *a.* Superficial; slight.

SKĪN'FLINT, *n.* A naiser; a niggerard.

SKĪN'LESS, *a.* Having no skin.

SKĪN'NER, *n.* One who skins.

SKĪN'NY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Consisting of skin, or of skin only.

SKĪP, *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] [Cf. Icel. *skopa*, *skoppa*, to run.] To leap; to bound. — *v. t.* To pass over or by; to omit. — *n.* 1. A leap; a bound. 2. Act of passing over an interval.

SKĪP-JACK, *n.* An upstart.

SKIPPER, *n.* [See SKIPPER and SKIP.] 1. The master of a small trading vessel. 2. [From *skip*.] The cheese maggot.

SKIRMISH (18), *n.* [O. Eng. *scarmishe*, *scrymishe*, fr. O. H. Ger. *skerman*, *skirman*, to defend.] A slight fight, esp. between detachments and small parties. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To fight slightly or in small parties.

SKIRMISHER, *n.* One who skirmishes.
SKIRT (18), *n.* [A.-S. *scyrten*, to shorten. Cf. SHIRT.] 1. Lower and loose part of a garment. 2. Border; edge. 3. A woman's garment like a petticoat. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form or to run along the edge of. — *v. i.* To be on the border.

SKIT'TISH, *a.* [From A.-S. *scōtan*, *scitan*, to shoot, cast.] Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; sly.
SKIT'TISH-LY, *adv.* In a skittish manner. [ness.]

SKIT'TISH-NESS, *n.* Timidity; shyness.
SKIT'TLES (skit'tlz), *n. pl.* [See SKIT-TISH.] Ninepins.

SKI'VEYER, *n.* [See SHIVER.] Split sheepskin, tanned with sumac, and dyed.

SKULK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dan. *skulke*, to play the truant, allied to *skulte*, to hide.] To get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk.

SKULLER, *n.* One who skulks.
SKULL, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *sculla*, skull. Cf. SCALE AND SHELL.] Bony case inclosing the brain.

SKULL-CAP, *n.* A close-fitting cap.
SKUNK, *n.* [Abenaki *sganku*.] A fetid animal of North America.

SKY (72), *n.* [O. Sax. *scio*, *scēo*, region of clouds. Cf. A.-S. *scāa*, *scēwa*, shadow.] The vault of heaven.

SKYRY, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.
SKY-LARK, *n.* A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies.

SKY-LARK'ING, *n.* Act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking.

SKY-LIGHT (-lit), *n.* A window in the roof or deck.

SKY-RÖCK'ET, *n.* A rocket that ascends high, and burns as it flies.

SKY-SAIL (*collog.* skisel), *n.* The sail set next above the royal.

SLAB, *n.* [Cf. W. *ystab*, *ylab*, a thin slip.] 1. A thin piece of any thing, as of marble or other stone, having plane surfaces. 2. An outside piece saved from a log.

SLABBER (*collog.* slöb'ber), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [H. Ger. *schlabbern*, frequentative form of *schlabben*, to lap.] To let the saliva fall from the mouth; to dribble. — *n.* Saliva carelessly let fall from the mouth.

SLACK, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *slac*, *slac*.] 1. Not drawn tight. 2. Not holding fast. 3. Not earnest or eager. 4. Not violent; not rapid.

Slack water, the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide.

— *adv.* In a slack manner; partially. — *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose. — *v. t.* or *i.* To slacken.

SLACK'EN, *v. i.* [SLACKENED; SLACKENING.] [A.-S. *slaccian*, *slaccian*.] 1. To become less tense or rigid. 2. To be remiss; to neglect. 3. To lose cohesion. 4. To abate. 5. To languish; to flag. — *v. t.* 1. To make less tight. 2. To render less earnest, rapid, or decided. 3. To withhold; to use less liberally. 4. To slack.

SLACK'LY, *adv.* Loosely; remissly.
SLACK'NESS, *n.* State of being slack; negligence; slowness; tardiness.

SLÄG, *n.* [H. Ger. *schlacke*.] Dross of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.

SLÄKE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *slack*.] 1. To quench; to extinguish. 2. To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place.

SLÄM, *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] [Cf. O. Eng. *lam*, to beat, Goth. & O. H. Ger. *slahan*.] [See SLAY.] To shut with violence. — *v. i.* To strike violently and noisily. — *n.* A violent driving and striking or shutting.

SLÄN'DER, *n.* [O. Eng. *ecclaudre*, fr. Gr. *σκαβάλλω*. See SCANDAL.] A false and malicious report tending to injure another's reputation. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To injure by maliciously uttering a false report. — *SYN.* — To defame.

SLÄN'DER-ER, *n.* A calumniator.

SLÄN'DER-OÜS, *n.* 1. Disposed to slander. 2. Containing slander; calumnious.

SLÄN'DER-OÜS-LY, *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

S'LÄNG, *n.* [Said to be of gypsy origin; but cf. LINGO.] Low, vulgar, unauthorized language.

S'LÄNT, *a.* [Sw. *slinta*, to slide, W. *ysglantaw*.] Inclined; sloping; oblique. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To turn from a direct line. — *v. i.* To lie obliquely. — *n.* An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

S'LÄNT'LY, } *adv.* In an inclined } direction; obliquely.

S'LÄP, *n.* A blow with something broad and flat, as the hand. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad. — *adv.* With a sudden blow; hence, quickly.

S'LÄP'DÄSH, *adv.* 1. At random. 2. All at once. [Collog.]

S'LÄP'ÄCK, *n.* A sort of flat cake baked upon a griddle. [Local.]

S'LÄSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Icel. *sasa*, to wound.] To cut in long cuts by striking violently and at random. — *n.* 1. A long cut; a slit made at random. 2. A large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes.

S'LÄT, *n.* [See SLOAT.] A narrow board to fasten together larger pieces. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To slap; to strike; to throw down violently.

S'LÄTE, *n.* [O. Eng. *sclate*, *sclet*; O. H. Ger. *slēizan*, for *slēizan*, to slit, split.] 1. An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates. 2. A prepared piece of such stone; esp. for roofing houses, &c., or for writing

upon. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with slate.

SLÄT'ER, *n.* One who slates buildings.

SLÄT'ING, *n.* 1. Act of covering with slates. 2. The covering thus put on. 3. Slates collectively.

SLÄT'TERN, *n.* [Cf. SLUT.] A woman negligent of her dress or house.

SLÄT'TERN-LY, *a.* Negligent; dirty. — *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

SLÄT'Y, *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.

S'LÄUGHT'ER (slaw'ter), *n.* [Goth. *slauhts*, slaughter.] 1. Extensive and unnecessary destruction of human life. 2. A killing, as a matter of business; butchery. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To kill. 2. To butcher.

S'LÄUGHT'ER-HOUSE (slaw'ter-), *n.* A house where beasts are butchered.

SLÄVE, *n.* [From the Slavonians, L. *Slavi*, *Slavi*, who were frequently made slaves by the Germans.] 1. A person held in bondage. 2. One who has lost the power of resistance. 3. One who labors like a slave. — *v. i.* To drudge; to toil. [slaves.]

SLÄVE'HOLDER, *n.* One who holds slaves.
SLÄV'ER, *n.* 1. A vessel engaged in the slave-trade. 2. One who deals in slaves.

SLÄV'ER, *n.* [See SLABBER.] Saliva dribbling from the mouth. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To suffer spittle to issue from the mouth. 2. To be smeared with saliva. — *v. t.* To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth.

SLÄV'ER-Y, *n.* A driveler; an idiot. **SLÄV'ER-Y**, *n.* Entire subjection of one person to the will of another.

SLÄV'THÄDE, *n.* Traffic in slaves.
SLÄV'ISH, *a.* Servile; base; laborious; mean. [ly; basely.]

SLÄV'ISH-LY, *adv.* Servilely; meanly.
SLÄV'ISH-NESS, *n.* Servility.

SLÄV'NI-AN, *n.* A native of Slavonia. — *a.* Pertaining to Slavonia; — applied especially to the language now spoken, in its various dialects, in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, &c.

S'LÄV, *n.* [D. *slav*, *slav*, contr. from *salade*. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage, cooked, or eaten.

S'LÄV, *v. t.* [SLEW; SLAIN; S'LÄY-ING.] [A.-S. *slahan*, *slahan*, contr. from *slan*, *slān*, to strike, beat, slay.] To put to death by a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to destroy.

S'LÄV'ER, *n.* One who slays.

S'LÄVE, *n.* [Icel. *stefa*, a slender thread.] Silk or thread untwisted. — *v. t.* To separate, as threads.

S'LÄV'ZY, *a.* [Ger. *schleiszig*, *schlissig*, worn out, fr. *schleizen*, to split, decay.] Wanting firmness of texture.

S'LÄD, *n.* [Icel. *sléti*, A.-S. *slēdan*, to slide.] A vehicle, or a light seat, moved on runners, over the snow. — *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] To convey on a sled.

S'LÄDGE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *slæge*, fr. *slahan*, to strike, beat.] A large, heavy hammer. 2. A vehicle moved on runners, or on low wheels.

SLEEK, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Icel. *slíki*,

to smooth, polish.] Having an even, smooth surface; glossy. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make even and smooth, or soft and glossy.

SLEEK'LY, adv. Smoothly. [sleek.]
SLEEP'NESS, n. Quality of being SLEEP. *v. i.* [SLEPT; SLEEPING.] [A.-S. *slæpan, slæpan.*] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind. 2. To be dead. 3. To be unemployed; to rest. —*n.* A natural and periodical suspension of the exercise of the bodily and mental powers for the purpose of rest.
 SYN. — Slumber; repose; rest.

SLEEP'ER, n. 1. One who sleeps. 2. A timber for the support of some superstructure, or to steady rails.

SLEEP'LY, adv. In a sleepy manner; drowsily. [sleepy.]

SLEEP'Y-NESS, n. State of being SLEEPING, *p. a.* Occupied with sleep or for sleeping.

SLEEP'LESS, a. 1. Having no sleep; wakeful. 2. Perpetually agitated.

SLEEP'LESS-NESS, n. Want of sleep.
SLEEP'-WALK'ER (-wawk'-), n. A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

SLEEP'Y, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Drowsy; inclined to sleep. 2. Tending to lulluce sleep.

SLEET, n. [A.-S. *slit, fr. slahan, to strike.*] A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain. —*v. i.* To snow or hail with a mixture of rain.

SLEET'Y, a. Consisting of sleet.
SLEEVE, n. [A.-S. *slēf, slēfe, fr. slēfan, to put on, clothe.*] Part of a garment fitted to cover the arm. —*v. t.* To furnish with sleeves.

SLEEVE'LESS, a. Having no sleeves.
SLEID (slād), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See SLEW.] To sleigh or prepare for use in the weaver's sley.

SLEIGH (slā), n. [See SLED.] A snow-ice on runners, for moving on snow or ice.

SLEIGH'ING (slā'ing), n. 1. State of the snow which admits of running sleighs. 2. Act of riding in a sleigh.

SLEIGHT (slit), n. [Eng. *slly.*] 1. An artful trick. 2. Dexterity.

SLENDER, a. [-ER; -EST.] [O. D. *slinder, slender, slinderen, slidderen, to creep.*] 1. Thin or narrow in proportion to circumference or width. 2. Weak; feeble. 3. Moderate; inconsiderable. 4. Small; meager.
SLENDER-LY, adv. Slightly; feebly.
SLENDER-NESS, n. State or quality of being slender.

SLEPT, imp. & p. p. of Sleep.
SLEW, imp. of Slay.

SLEY (slā), n. [A.-S. *slæg.*] A weaver's reed. —*v. t.* To part the threads of, and arrange them in a sley.

SLICE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *slitan.*] To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin piece from. —*n.* 1. A thin, broad piece cut off. 2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice.

SLICK, a. Sleek; smooth.
SLID, imp. & p. p. of Slide.

SLIDE, v. i. [SLID; SLID, SLIDDEN; SLIDING.] [A.-S. *slidan.*] 1. To move along a surface by slipping; to glide. 2. To pass inadvertently. 3. To move gently onward without friction. —*v. t.* 1. To thrust along by slipping. 2. To pass or put imperceptibly. —*n.* 1. A smooth and easy passage. 2. One who, or that which, slides. 3. Descent of earth or rock down a declivity. [slides.]

SLID'ER, n. One who, or that which, SLID'ING-RULE, *n.* An instrument for the mechanical performance of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

SLID'ING-SCALE, n. A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rise of prices.

SLIGHT (slit), a. [-ER; -EST.] [Goth. *slahits, smooth, even.*] 1. Not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant. 2. Slender. —*n.* A moderate degree of contempt, manifested chiefly by neglect. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice.

SYN. — To neglect — To slight is stronger than to neglect. We may neglect a duty or person from inconsideration, or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To slight is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or contempt.

SLIGHT'LY (slit'ly), adv. In a slight manner; negligently.

SLIGHT'NESS (slit'-), n. Weakness; want of force or strength.

SLI'LY, adv. See SLILY.
SLIM, a. [-MER; -MEST, 136.] [M. H. Ger. *slim, Icel. slám, ill, bad.*] 1. Slender. 2. Weak; slight.

SLIME, n. [A.-S. & Icel. *slim, O. H. Ger. slim, slimo.*] Soft, moist, and adhesive earth, or clay.

SLIM'Y-NESS, n. Quality of being slimy.

SLIM'NESS, n. State of being slimy.
SLIM'Y, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Abounding or overspread with slime. 2. Viscous; glutinous.

SLIP'NESS, n. See SLYNNESS.

SLING, n. [O. H. Ger. *slinga.*] 1. An instrument for throwing stones. 2. A throw. 3. A hanging bandage, in which a wounded arm is sustained. 4. A rope, with hooks, by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship. 5. [Cf. L. Ger. *slingen, to swallow.*] Spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened. —*v. t.* [SLUNG; SLINGING.] 1. To throw with a sling. 2. To hang so as to swing.

SLINK, v. i. [SLUNK; SLINKING.] [A.-S. *slincan.*] 1. To steal away; to sneak. 2. To miscarry, as a beast.

SLIP, v. i. [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *slipan.*] 1. To slide; to glide. 2. To sneak; to depart secretly. 3. To err. 4. To pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. —*v. t.* -1. To convey secretly. 2. To part from the stem, as a branch. 3. To let loose. 4. To disengage one's self from. —*n.* 1. Act of slipping. 2. An unintentional error. 3. A twig separated from the main stock. 4. An escape.

5. A long, narrow piece. 6. Any thing easily slipped on. 7. Space between wharves or in a dock. 8. A long seat in churches.

SLIP'-KNÓT (-nót), n. A knot which slips along the line around which it is made.

SLIP'PER, n. A light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease. [slippery.]
SLIP'PER-I-NESS, n. State of being SLIP'PER-Y, *a.* 1. Allowing or causing any thing to slip; smooth. 2. Not affording firm footing or confidence. 3. Apt to slip away. 4. Unstable; changeable.

SLIP'SHÖD, a. 1. Wearing shoes, without pulling up the heels. 2. Careless in manners, style, &c.

SLIT, v. t. [SLIT; SLIT, or SLITTED; SLITTING.] [A.-S. *slitan.*] 1. To cut lengthwise. 2. To make a long fissure in or on. 3. To rend; to split. —*n.* A long cut, or a narrow opening.

SLITTING-MILL, n. A mill where iron plates are slit into narrow strips.

SLIVER, or SLÍVER, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *slifan, to split.*] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces. —*n.* A piece cut or rent lengthwise.

SLÖB'BER, n. & c. See SLABBER.

SLÖE, n. [A.-S. *slā, slāhe.*] A small, bitter, wild plum.

SLÖP, n. [D. *sliep, H. Ger. schluppe, schluppe.*] A vessel with one mast.

SLÖP, n. 1. [Cf. Ir. & Gael. *slab, mnd. dirt.*] Water carelessly spilled. 2. *pl.* Water in which any thing has been washed. 3. [A.-S. *slöp.*]

a frock, *fr. slöpan, slöpan, to enter secretly.*] *pl.* Ready-made clothes, bedding, &c. —*v. t.* 1. To spill. 2. To spill liquid upon. —*v. i.* To overflow or be spilled.

SLÖPE, a. [Allied to A.-S. *slöpen, a slipping.*] Inclined, or inclining. —*n.* 1. A direction downward. 2. A declivity or acclivity. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To direct obliquely; to incline. —*v. i.* To be inclined.

SLÖP'ING, p. a. Inclining, or inclined; oblique.

SLÖP'PY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *slöp.*] Wet, so as to spatter easily.

SLÖP'-SHÖP, n. A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

SLÖSH, n. See SLUSH.

SLÖT, n. [Cf. *slit*; also, Icel. *sloti, a path.*] A slit in a plate of metal.

SLÖTH, or SLÖTH (20), n. [A.-S. *slædh, slæwdh, fr. slaw, slow.*] 1. Sluggishness; laziness. 2. A slow-moving South-American mammal.

SLÖTH'FUL, or SLÖTH'FUL, a. Sluggish; lazy; indolent.

SLÖTH'FUL-LY, or SLÖTH'FUL-LY, adv. In a slothful manner; lazily.

SLÖTH'FUL-NESS, or SLÖTH'FUL-NESS, n. Quality of being slothful.

SLOUCH, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf.



Eng. *slug, slack*.] To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look or manner.—*v. t.* To cause to hang down.—*n.* [See *infra*.] 1. A depression of the head or of some other part of the body. 2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

SLOUGH (slouh), *n.* [A.-S. *slōg*, a hollow place.] A place of deep mud or mire.

SLOUGH (slūf), *n.* [M. H. Ger. *sluch*, skin of a serpent.] 1. Castskin of a serpent. 2. The part that separates from a foul sore.—*v. i.* To separate, as the matter formed over a sore.

SLOUGHY (slūfy), *a.* Of the nature of the dead matter of a sore.

SLOVEN (or slūv'n, 58), *n.* [O. D. *slœf*, slow, squalid, negligent.] A man or boy careless of dress and cleanliness.

SLOVEN-LI-NESS (or slūv'n-), *n.* Habitual want of cleanliness.

SLOVEN-LY (or slūv'n-), *a.* 1. Negligent of dress or neatness. 2. Disorderly.—*adv.* In a slovenly manner.

SLOW, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *slaw*, allied to Goth. *slawan*, to be silent.] 1. Not swift; deliberate. 2. Not ready; not prompt.

SYN.—Dilatory; tardy.—*Slow* is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or inertness of intellect. *Dilatory* signifies a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done. *Tardy* denotes the habit of being behindhand.

SLOWLY, *adv.* In a slow manner; not rapidly. [being slow.]

SLOWNESS, *n.* State or quality of sludge, *n.* [See **SLOUGH**.] Soft mud; slush.

SLUE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Icel. *smia*, to turn, bend.] To turn about a fixed point, as a piece of timber.—*v. i.* To turn about; to slip.

SLUG, *n.* [Allied to *slack*.] 1. A drone. 2. A kind of snail. 3. [Prob. from the root of *slay*.] A piece of metal, for the charge of a gun.

SLUGGARD, *n.* [From *slug* and the termination *ard*.] A person habitually lazy; a drone.

SLUGGISH, *a.* 1. Habitually idle and lazy. 2. Having little motion. 3. Stupid; tame; simple.

SYN.—See **INERT**.

SLUGGISH-LY, *adv.* In a sluggish manner; lazily.

SLUGGISH-NESS, *n.* State of being sluggish; sloth.

SLUICE, *n.* [O. Fr. *escluse*, L. Lat. *exclusa*, fr. Lat. *excludere*, to shut out.] 1. A passage for water with a gate, for regulating the flow. 2. The stream which flows through a flood-gate. 3. Any thing regarded as flowing in a stream. [from a sluice.]

SLUICY, *a.* Falling in streams, as **SLUM**, [Said to be a contr. of *asylum*, vulgarly pron. *asy-lum*; and cf. **SLUMP**.] A dirty back street of a city.

SLUMBER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sumerian*, fr. *summa*, slumber.] 1. To sleep lightly; to doze. 2. To

sleep. 3. To be in a state of inactivity.—*n.* Light sleep; repose.

SLUMBER-OUS, *a.* Causing or inviting slumber.

SLUMP, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Icel. *slumpaz*, *slombaz*, to be jolted suddenly.] To sink suddenly through, or in, as when walking on snow, &c.

SLUNG, *imp. & p. p.* of *Sling*.

SLUNG'-SHOT, *n.* A metal ball, with a string attached, used for striking.

SLUNK, *imp. & p. p.* of *Slink*.

SLUR, *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] [D. *sluren*, *sloren*, to train, drag, to do negligently.] 1. To soil; to sully. 2. To pass lightly. 3. (*Mus.*) To perform in a smooth, gliding style.—*n.*

1. A stain; hence, slight reproach; also, an innuendo. 2. (*Mus.*) A mark [() or ()], connecting notes to be sung to the same syllable.

SLUSH, *n.* [See **SLUDGE** and **SLOUGH**.] 1. Soft mud. 2. A mixture of snow and water. 3. A mixture of grease, &c., for lubrication.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To smear with slush.

SLUT, *n.* [D. *slæt*, a rag, a slut, O. D. *slodde*, a slut.] 1. An untidy woman. 2. A bitch. [careless.]

SLUTTISH, *a.* Like a slut; untidy.

SLUTTISH-LY, *adv.* In a sluttish manner. [sluttish.]

SLUTTISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being sluttish, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [H. Ger. *schlau*. Cf. **SLEIGHT**.] 1. Artfully dexterous; shrewd. 2. Secretly mischievous; insidious. 3. Marked by artful and dexterous secrecy.

SYN.—See **CUNNING**.

SLY'-BOOTS, *n.* A sly person.

SLYLY, *adv.* Craftily; insidiously.

SLYNESS, *n.* Quality of being sly.

SMACK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *smecan*, to taste.] 1. To kiss with a loud sound. 2. To be tintured.—*v. t.* 1. To kiss with a sharp noise. 2. To make a noise with, as the lips, by separating them after tasting. 3. To crack, as a whip.—*n.* 1. A loud kiss. 2. A quick, sharp noise, as of a whip. 3. Taste; flavor. 4. [D. *smak*, A.-S. *smacc*.] A small coating or fishing vessel.

SMALL, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *smāl*, *smal*.] 1. Not large; little; minute. 2. Being of slight consequence. 3. Evincing little worth or ability. 4. Not prolonged in duration. 5. Weak; mild.—*n.* Slender part of a thing. **SMALLISH**, *a.* Somewhat small.

SMALL'-ARMS, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c.

SMALLNESS, *n.* State of being small; littleness.

SMALL-PÖX, *n.* [*Small*, and *pox*, *pox*.] An eruptive febrile disease.

SMALT, *n.* [See **SMELT**.] Glass of a fine deep blue, used as a pigment.

SMART, *n.* [D. *smart*, *smert*, allied to Lat. *mors*, death.] 1. Pungent, lively pain. 2. Severe pain of mind.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain. 2. To be punished.—*a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Causing a keen, local pain. 2. Severe; poignant. 3. Vig-

orous; sharp. 4. Active; efficient. 5. Vivacious; witty. 6. Showy; spruce.

SYN.—Clever.—*Smart* has been much used in New England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous, and active; as, a *smart* workman, &c., coinciding very nearly with the English sense of *clever*. The nearest approach to this in England is in such expressions as, he was *smart* (pungent or witty) in his reply. But *smart* and *smartness*, when applied to persons, are more commonly used in reference to dress; as, a *smart* appearance, &c.

SMARTLY, *adv.* Keenly; sharply.

SMART-MONEY (-mūn'), *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off.

SMARTNESS, *n.* Quality of being smart or pungent.

SMASH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the root of *smite*.] To dash to pieces.—*n.* A breaking to pieces.

SMATTER, *v. i.* [From the root of *smite*.] To have a slight, superficial knowledge.—*n.* Slight, superficial knowledge.

SMATTER-ER, *n.* One who has only a superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

SMATTER-ING, *n.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

SMEAR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *smearian*, *smearian*, fr. *smert*, fat.] 1. To daub. 2. To soil; to pollute.

SMELL, *v. t.* [SMELLED, **SMELT**; SMELLING.] [L. Ger. *smellen*, *schmelzen*, to smoke, to reek.] 1. To perceive by the nose. 2. To give heed to.—*v. i.* 1. To affect the olfactory nerves. 2. To have a particular smack of any quality. 3. To exercise the sense of smell.—*n.* 1. Sense of perception by the nose. 2. Quality of any thing which affects the olfactory organs.

SYN.—Scent; odor.

SMELL-ER, *n.* 1. One who smells. 2. The nose.

SMELT, *imp. & p. p.* of *Smell*.—*n.* [See **SMELL**.] A small fish, allied to the salmon. It emits a peculiar odor, whence the name.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. **MELT**.] To melt as ore, in order to separate the metal.

SMELTER, *n.* One who melts ore.

SMELTER-Y, *n.* A place for smelting ores.

SMICKER, *v. i.* [Icel. *smiekr*, slippery.] To look amorously or wantonly.

SMILE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Ger. *schmielen*, allied to Skr. *smi*, to laugh.] 1. To express pleasure or kindness in the features of the face. 2. To look gay and joyous. 3. To be propitious.—*v. t.* To express by a smile.—*n.* 1. Act of smiling; a peculiar look of pleasure, &c. 2. Favor; propitiousness.

SMILING-LY, *adv.* With a smile.

SMIRCH (18), *v. t.* [From the root of *smear*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil.

SMIRK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *smearian*, *smearician*. Cf. **SMILE**.] To look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected manner.—*n.* An affected, conceited, or silly smile.

SMITE, *v. t.* [SMOTE; SMITTEN; SMIT; SMITING.] [A.-S. *smitan*.] 1. To strike. 2. To kill. 3. To blast. 4. To affect with passion, as love.

SMITER, *n.* One who smites.
SMITH, *n.* [A.-S. *smith*.] One who works in metals.

SMITHERY, *n.* 1. Workshop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith.

SMITHY, *n.* Shop of a smith.
SMITTEN, *p. p.* of *Smite*. 1. Struck; killed. 2. Affected by love; enamored.

SMÖCK, *n.* [A.-S. *smoec*.] A woman's under garment; a chemise.

SMÖKE (20), *n.* [A.-S. *smocca*, *smöc*.] 1. The visible vapor from a burning body. 2. Watery exhalations. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To emit smoke. 2. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar. — *v. i.* 1. To apply smoke to. 2. To burn or to use in smoking, as a cigar. 3. To subject to smoke, for the purpose of annoying.

SMÖKE-JÄCK, *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of the ascending air in a chimney.

SMÖKER, *n.* One who smokes.

SMÖKT-NESS, *n.* State of being smoky.

SMÖKY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Emitting smoke. 2. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it. 3. Liable to be filled with smoke.

SMÖLDER, *v. t.* [D. *smuelen*.] To **SMÖLDER**, } waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion.

SMÖÖFH, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *smöthe*, *smöðhe*.] 1. Even; not rough. 2. Gently flowing. 3. Uttered without obstruction or hesitation. 4. Bland; mild. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make smooth.

SMÖÖFHLY, *adv.* Evenly; unobstructedly; blandly.

SMÖÖFHNESS, *n.* Quality or condition of being smooth.

SMÖTE, *imp.* of *Smite*.

SMÖTH'ER (smüth'er), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *smorian*.] 1. To kill by suffocation. 2. To stifle. 3. To repress the action of; to suppress. — *v. i.* To be suffocated or stifled.

SMÖULDER, *v. i.* See **SMOLDER**.

SMÖULGLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Ger. *smugeln*, D. *smokkelen*; A.-S. *smögan*, *smögan*, to creep, to flow or spread gradually.] 1. To import or export secretly, contrary to the law. 2. To convey clandestinely.

SMÖUGLER, *n.* One who smuggles.

SMÜT, *n.* [A.-S. *smitta*.] 1. Foul matter, like soot, or the spot which it makes. 2. A parasitic fungus on grain. 3. Ribaldry; obscenity. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To stain with smut. 2. To taint with mildew. — *v. i.* 1. To gather or be converted into smut. 2. To give off smut; to croak.

SMÜTCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *smoke*.] To blacken with smut. — *n.* Stain; dirty spot.

SMÜT'LI-LY, *adv.* In a smutty manner.

SMÜT'TI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being smutty.

SMÜT'TY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Soiled with smut. 2. Tainted with mildew. 3. Obscene.

SNACK, *n.* [O. & Prov. Eng. *snack*, to snatch, allied to *snap*.] A share; an equal part or portion.

SNAFFLE, *n.* [L. Ger. *snuff*, *snuffe*, *snuff*, a snout, nose.] A bridle consisting of a bit without branches. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bridle; to manage with a bridle.

SNAG, *n.* [From Gael. & Ir. *snaigh*, *snaidh*, to cut down, prune, sharpen.] 1. A short branch, or a rough branch. 2. Trunk of a large tree fixed to the bottom of a river at one end, and rising to the surface at the other end. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] To injure or destroy by or upon a snag.

SNAG'GEEB, } *a.* Full of short, rough
SNAG'GAY, } branches or sharp points.

SNAIL, *n.* [A.-S. *snägel*, *snägl*, *snæl*, dim., *snaca*, snake.] 1. An air-breathing mollusk, which moves very slowly by creeping. 2. A sluggard.

SNÄKE, *n.* [A.-S. *snaca*, fr. *snacan*, to creep, to sneak.] A serpent of the oviparous kind. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To drag, as a snake from a hole. 2. To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one.

SNÄKY, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a snake; serpentine.

SNÄP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [Icel. *snäpa*.] 1. To break short. 2. To strike with a sharp sound. 3. To bite or seize suddenly. 4. To crack, as a whip. — *v. i.* 1. To break short. 2. To make an effort to bite. 3. To utter harsh, angry words. — *n.* 1. A sudden breaking. 2. A sudden seizing, or effort to seize, with the teeth. 3. A crack of a whip. 4. A sudden and severe interval, as of cold weather. 5. A small catch or fastening. 6. A crisp kind of gingerbread.

SNÄP-DRÄG'ON, *n.* 1. A plant and its flower. 2. A play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy.

SNÄP'PISH, *a.* 1. Apt to snap. 2. Apt to speak angrily or tartly.

SNÄP'PISH-LY, *adv.* In a snappish manner. [snappish.]

SNÄP'PISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being **SNÄP** (4), *n.* [Icel. *snara*, snare; Goth. *snorjo*, a string.] 1. A contrivance for entangling birds, &c.; a trap; a wile. 2. Anything by which one is entangled. 3. String across the lower head of a drum. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To catch with a snare; to entangle.

SNÄRL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. D. *snarren*.] 1. To growl, as an angry dog. 2. To speak roughly. — *v. t.* [From *snare*.] 1. To entangle. 2. To embarrass; to insnare. — *n.* A complication of hair, thread, or the like; hence, embarrassing difficulty.

SNÄRL'ER, *n.* One who snarls.

SNÄTCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng.

snack, to snatch.] To seize abruptly, or without permission. — *n.* 1. A hasty seizing. 2. An attempt to seize suddenly. 3. A small piece or quantity.

SNÄTCH'ER, *n.* One who snatches.

SNÄTH, *n.* [A.-S. *snæð*.] The handle of a scythe.

SNÄEK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *snican*, *snacan*. Cf. **SNAKE**.] 1. To creep or steal away privately. 2. To behave with meanness and servility. — *n.* A mean, sneaking fellow.

SNÄEK'ING, *p. a.* 1. Mean; servile. 2. Covetous; niggardly.

SNÄEK'ING-LY, *adv.* Meantly.

SNÄER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. *snort*, to laugh loudly.] To show contempt by turning up the nose, by a particular cast of countenance, or by a covert expression.

SNÄER, *v. t.* To scoff; jeer. — 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 *scoff* is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

— *n.* 1. A look of contempt or derision. 2. An expression of ludicrous scorn.

SNÄER'ER, *n.* One who sneers.

SNÄEVING-LY, *adv.* With a look of contempt.

SNÄEZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *fnösan*, to sneeze.] To emit air through the nose, audibly and violently. — *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose.

SNÄCKER, *v. t.* [Prov. Ger. *schnickern*, from *schnecken*, to move quickly.] 1. To laugh slyly. 2. To laugh with small, audible catches of voice. — *n.* A half-suppressed broken laugh.

SNÄFF, *v. t.* [See **SNUFF**.] To draw air audibly up the nose. — *v. t.* 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose. 2. To scent; to smell. — *n.* 1. Perception by sniffing. 2. That which is taken by sniffing.

SNÄF'GER, *n.* and *v.* See **SNICKER**.

SNÄP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [Cf. **NIP**.] To cut off; to nip. — *n.* 1. A single cut, as with scissors. 2. A small shred.

SNÄPE, *n.* [H. Ger. *schnebbe*, *schnebbe*, bill; — so named from its long bill.] A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens.

SNÄVEL (sniv'l), *n.* [Cf. **SNIFF** and **SNUFFLE**.] Mucus running from the nose. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] 1. To run at the nose. 2. To cry, as children.

SNÄVEL'ER, } *n.* One who cries with
SNÄVEL-LER, } snivelling.

SNÖB, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *snob*, snot, snoot, a miserable fellow.] A vulgar person, who apes gentility, or affects the intimacy of distinguished persons.

SNÖB'ISH, *a.* Relating to a snob.

SNÖÖZE, *n.* [A modif. of *snuff*, to snort.] A short sleep; a nap. [Colloq.] — *v. t.* To sleep; to doze.

SNÖRE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *snora*, a snoring; Icel. *snarka*, to

crackle.] To breathe with a hoarse noise in sleep. — *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.

SNÖRT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *snore*.] To force the air with violence through the nose, as a horse.

SNÖT, *n.* [A.-S.] Mucus in or from the nose. [mean; dirty; filthy.]

SNÖTTY, *a.* Foul with snot; hence, **SNÖUT**, *n.* [Icel. *snúdr*.] 1. The long, projecting nose of a beast. 2. Nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

SNÖW, *n.* [A.-S. *snāw*.] Watery particles congealed into white or transparent crystals, or flakes, in the air. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fall in snow.

SNÖW-BALL, *n.* A round mass of snow pressed together. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pelt with snow-balls.

SNÖW-BIRD, *n.* The popular name of various birds which appear in time of snow.

SNÖW-BLINDNESS, *n.* Blindness caused by the light from snow.

SNÖW-DRIFT, *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

SNÖW-DROP, *n.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers.

SNÖW-FLOW, } *n.* A machine for
SNÖW-PLOUGH, } throwing snow
from a railway.

SNÖW-SHOE, *n.*

A light frame, worn to prevent the feet from sinking into snow.



Snow-shoe.

SNÖW-WHITE, *a.* White as snow.

SNÖWY, *a.* 1. White like snow. 2. Full of snow.

SNÜB, *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] [Icel. *snúba*, to rebuke. Cf. **SNIP**.] 1. To check or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic remark. 2. To slight designedly.

SNÜB-NÖSE, *n.* [Prov. Eng. *snub*, to stunt.] A short or flat nose.

SNÜFF, *n.* [Ger. *schnuppe*, fr. *schnuppen*, for *schnuffen*.] 1. Part of a candle-wick charred by the flame. 2. Pulverized tobacco for snuffing up into the nose. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To inhale. 2. To scent; to smell. 3. To take off the end of the snuff of. — *v. i.* 1. To inhale air with noise. 2. To take offense.

SNÜFF-BÖX, *n.* A box for carrying snuff about the person.

SNÜFFER, *n.* 1. One who snuffs. 2. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

SNÜFFLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *snuffelen*.] To speak or breathe hard through the nose; to snuffle. — *n.* 1. Sound made by air passing through the nostrils. 2. An affected nasal twang.

SNÜFFLER, *n.* One who snuffles.

SNÜFFLES (snüfflitz), *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

SNÜFFY, *a.* Soiled with snuff.

SNÜG, *a.* [-GER; -GEST.] [Allied to A.-S. *snican*, to creep.] 1. Closely pressed. 2. Concealed. 3. Compact, convenient, and comfortable. — *v. i.* [See *infra*.] To lie close.

SNÜG'GLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *snug*.] To move one way and the other to get a close place.

SNÜG'LY, *adv.* Closely; safely.

SNÜG'NESS, *n.* State of being snug.

SÖ, *adv.* [A.-S. *sica*.] 1. In that manner or degree. 2. Thus. 3. In such manner. 4. Very; in a high degree. 5. In this or that condition. 6. Therefore. — *conj.* Provided that; in case that.

SÖAK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *söcian*. Cf. **SUCK**.] 1. To steep. 2. To drench; to wet thoroughly. — *v. i.* 1. To lie steeped in water or other fluid. 2. To enter into pores or interstices.

SÖAK'ER, *n.* A hard drinker. [Low.]

SÖAP (20), *n.* [A.-S. *säpe*, Lat. *sapo*.] A compound of acids obtained from a fatty body, with alkalies or oxides. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To rub or wash over with soap.

SÖAP-BOIL'ER, *n.* One who makes soap.

SÖAP-STÖNE, *n.* A soft magnesian mineral, having a soapy feel.

SÖAP-SÜDS, *n. pl.* Water impregnated with soap.

SÖAPY, *a.* 1. Resembling, or having the qualities of, soap. 2. Smearing with soap.

SÖAR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [It. *soare*, fr. Lat. *ex* and *aura*, the air.] 1. To fly aloft, as a bird. 2. To rise in imagination. — *n.* A towering flight.

SÖB, *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] [A.-S. *seþian*, *söþian*, to complain, bewail.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast. — *n.* 1. A convulsive sigh. 2. A sorrowful cry.

SÖBER, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *sobrius*.] 1. Habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors. 2. Not intoxicated. 3. Self-controlled. 4. Serious. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become sober.

SÖBER-LY, *adv.* In a sober manner.

SÖBER-MIND'ED, *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober.

SÖBER-NESS, *n.* State of being sober; temperance; gravity.

SÖBRİ'E-TY, *n.* 1. Habitual soberness or temperance. 2. Habitual freedom from passion. 3. Gravity without sadness.

SÖBRIQUET (sö'bre-kä'), *n.* [Fr. from *sol*, foolish, and O. Fr. *brique*, id.] A nickname.

Söc, *n.* [A.-S. *söc*, power of holding court, sway, domain.] 1. Power or privilege of holding a court in a district. 2. Liberty of tenants excused from customary burdens.

SÖC'AGE, *n.* A tenure of lands and tenements by a determinate service.

SÖCIA-BIL'I-TY (sö'sha-), *n.* Quality of being sociable.

SÖCIA-BLE (sö'sha-bl), *a.* [Lat. *socialis*, fr. *socius*, a companion.] 1. Disposed to company. 2. Ready to converse. 3. Affording opportunities for conversation.

SÖCIA-BLE-NESS (sö'sha-bl-), *n.* Inclination to company and converse.

SÖCIA-BLY (sö'sha-), *adv.* In a sociable manner; familiarly.

SÖCIA'L, *a.* [Lat. *socialis*; *socius*, a companion.] 1. Pertaining to society. 2. Disposed to mix in friendly converse. 3. Consisting in mutual converse.

SÖCIA'L-ISM, *n.* Doctrine or theory of a better arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed.

SÖCIA'L-IST, *n.* One who advocates socialism. [like, socialism.]

SÖCIA'L-IST'IC, *a.* Relating to, or **SÖCIA'L-I-TY** (-shi-, 95), *n.* Quality of being social. [render social.]

SÖCIA'L-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To **SÖCIA'L-Y**, *adv.* In a social way.

SÖC'ETE-TY, *n.* [Lat. *societas*; *socius*, a companion.] 1. A number of persons associated. 2. Any community, esp. the more cultivated portion of any community. 3. Companionship.

SÖC'INT-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Sochnus or his religious creed. — *n.* One of the followers of Sochnus.

SÖC'INT-AN-ISM, *n.* Tenets of those who deny the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the vicarious atonement, &c.

SÖC'OL'O-GY (sö'shri-), *n.* The philosophy of human society; social science.

SÖCK, *n.* [Lat. *soccus*, a low-heeled, light shoe.] A covering for the foot; esp. the shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy.

SÖCK'ET, *n.* [From *sock*.] An opening into which any thing is fitted.

SÖCRATIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
SÖCRATIC-AL, } Socrates, or to his
manner of teaching; *i. e.* by questions leading to the desired result.

SÖCRATIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the Socratic method.

SÖD, *n.* [D. *zode*, *zöf*.] Earth filled with the roots of grass; turf. — *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] To cover with sod; to turf.

SÖDÄ, *n.* [From Lat. *salsus*, salted.] An alkali composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of sodium.

SÖDÄL'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *sodalitas*; *sodalis*, a comrade.] A fraternity.

SÖDÄ-WÄTER, *n.* Simple water highly charged with carbonic acid.

SÖDEN, *p. p.* of *Söthe*.

SÖDI-ÜM, *n.* [N. Lat. fr. *soda*.] A yellowish-white metallic element; the metallic base of soda.

SÖD'OM-ITE, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Sodom. 2. One guilty of sodomy.

SÖD'OM-Y, *n.* Unnatural copulation.

SÖFÄ (20), *n.* [Ar. *suffah*, fr. *saffa*, to dispose in order.] A long ornamental seat, with a stuffed bottom.

SÖF', *n.*; *pl.* **SÖF'IG**. [Per. *söf*, or *söf*.] A dervish. [the Sofis.]

SÖF'ISM, *n.* Doctrine or principles of **SÖF'IT**, *n.* [It. *suffitta*, *suffito*, fr. Lat. *suffurus*, fastened beneath or below.] Under side of staircases, archways, cornices, &c.

SÖT (21), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *söfte*, *söft*.] 1. Easily yielding to pressure. 2. Not rough to the touch.

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ò, Ü, Ý, long; Å, Æ, Ý, Ö, Æ, Ý, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHÄT; ÊRE, VEIL, TËRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÖN.

3. Agreeable to any sense or feel. 4. Effeminate. 5. Gentle in action or motion. 6. Not tinged with salts, as water. 7. Easy; quiet. — *adv.* Gently; quietly.

SÖFT'EN (söfn), *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become soft or more soft.

SÖFT-HEART'ED, *a.* Gentle; meek.

SÖFT'LY, *adv.* In a soft manner; gently; quietly; mildly.

SÖFT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being soft.

SÖG'GY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Icel. *sögger*, damp. Cf. **SOAK**.] Filled with water; wet.

SO-HÖ', *interj.* A word used in calling from a distant place.

SOFT-DISANT (swä/de/zöng') *a.* [Fr.] Calling himself; self-styled.

SOIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sylian*, *sēlan*.] 1. To make dirty on the surface. 2. To cover with anything extraneous. 3. To manure. — *v. i.* [O. Fr. *saoler*, *saouler*, to satiate, Lat. *saturare*, from *saturus*, dim. of *satur*, sated.] To feed, as cattle with green food cut for them. — *n.* 1. Dirt; foulness; spot. 2. Stain; tarnish. 3. [Lat. *solum*, bottom, soil.] Upper stratum of the earth; mold. 4. Compost; manure.

SOIRÉE (swär'é), *n.* [Fr., fr. *soir*, evening.] An evening party.

SÖJÖURN, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *sub*, under, about, and *diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To dwell for a time. — *n.* A temporary residence.

SÖJÖURN-ER, *n.* A temporary resident. [porary residence.]

SÖJÖURN-MENT (söjurn-), *n.* **TEM-SÖL** (20), *n.* A syllable applied to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

SÖL'ACE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cheer in grief. 2. To assuage.

SYN. — To comfort; alleviate; allay. — *n.* [Lat. *solatium*, fr. *solari*, to comfort.] Alleviation of grief, anxiety, or distress.

SYN. — See **COMFORT**.

SÖL'ACE-MENT, *n.* Act of solacing, or state of being solaced.

SÖ'LAR, *a.* [Lat. *solaris*; *sol*, the sun.] 1. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the sun. 2. Measured by the progress of the sun.

SÖLD, *imp. & p. p. of Sell.*

SÖL'DER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *solidare*, fr. *solidus*, solid.] To unite the surfaces of, as metals, by means of a more fusible metal. — *n.* A metallic composition for uniting the surface of metals.

SÖL'DIER (söl'jer, 77), *n.* [Lat. *solidus*, a piece of money, pay of a soldier.] 1. One who is engaged in military service, especially a private. 2. A brave warrior.

SÖL'DIER-LY (söl'jer-), *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; brave; martial. [body of soldiers.]

SÖL'DIER-Y (söl'jer-), *n.* A collective

SÖLE, *n.* [A.-S.; Lat. *solea*.] 1. Bottom of the foot. 2. Bottom of a shoe or boot. 3. Bottom or lower

part of any thing. 4. [Lat. *solea*.] A marine flat fish. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with a sole. — *a.* [Lat. *solus*.] 1. Being or acting without another. 2. Unmarried.

SÖLE-ÇİSM, *n.* [Gr. *σολεκισμός*, fr. the corruption of the Attic dialect by the Athenian colonists of Σόλος, in Cilicia.] 1. Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax. 2. Any absurdity.

SYN. — Barbarism.

SÖLE-ÇİST, *n.* One who commits a solecism.

SÖL'E-ÇİST'IE, *a.* Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism.

SÖLE'LY (löö), *adv.* Singly; alone.

SÖL'EMN (söl'em), *a.* [Lat. *solemnis*, *solemnis*, from Oscan *sollus*, all, and Lat. *annus*, a year, prop. that which takes place every year, esp. religious solemnities.] 1. Marked with religious rites and pomps. 2. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections. 3. Affectedly grave.

SYN. — See **GRAVE**.

SÖL'EM-NI-TY, *n.* 1. A religious rite or ceremony. 2. A steady seriousness. 3. Affected gravity. 4. Appearance calculated to inspire with solemn feelings.

SÖL'EM-NI-ZÄ'TION, *n.* Act of solemnizing; celebration.

SÖL'EM-NIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To perform with solemn ceremonies or legal forms. 2. To celebrate; to make famous. [emn manner.]

SÖL'EMN-LY (-em-), *adv.* In a solemn manner.

SÖL-FÄY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] [From the syllables *sol*, *fa*.] To pronounce the notes of the gamut.

SÖL-FÉÇ'ÉIO (sol-féd'jo), *n.* [It., fr. *solfa*, the gamut.] (*Mus.*) System of arranging the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, by which singing is taught.

SÖL'IC'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *solicitare*, *solicitare*, fr. *solicitus*, wholly moved, from Oscan *sollus*, whole, and *citus*, moved.] 1. To ask from with earnestness. 2. To endeavor to obtain. 3. To excite to action; to invite.

SYN. — To ask; request; supplicate; entreat; implore; importune.

SÖL'IC'IT-Ä'TION, *n.* 1. Act of soliciting. 2. Invitation.

SÖL'IC'IT-OR, *n.* 1. One who solicits. 2. One admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity.

SÖL'IC'IT-OR-ÇÉN'ER-AL, *n.* A legal officer of the crown. [*Eng.*]

SÖL'IC'IT-OÜS, *a.* Eager to obtain, or anxious to avoid; concerned.

SÖL'IC'IT-OÜS-LY, *adv.* Anxiously.

SÖL'IC'IT-RESS, *n.* A woman who solicits.

SÖL'IC'IT-TÜDE (30), *n.* Uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good.

SÖL'ID, *a.* [Lat. *solidus*, from *solum*, the bottom.] 1. Having the constituent parts firmly cohering. 2. Not hollow or spongy; dense. 3.

Cubic. 4. Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem.

SYN. — *Hard*. — *Solid* and *hard* both relate to the internal constitution of bodies; but *hard* denotes a firmer adherence of the component parts than *solid*. *Hard* is opposed to *soft*, and *solid* to *fluid* or *liquid*. Wood is always *solid*; but some kinds of wood are *hard*, and others are *soft*.

— *n.* 1. A firm, compact substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles. 2. A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness.

- equator, or time of the sun's entering such point.
- SOL-STI'TIAL** (-stīsh'al), *a.* Relating to, or happening at, a solstice, esp. the summer solstice. [solution.]
- SÖL'U-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* Susceptibility of
- SÖL'U-BLE**, *a.* [Lat. *solubilis*, fr. *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve.] Capable of solution.
- SÖ-LÜ'TION**, *n.* [Lat. *solutio*, from *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve.] 1. Disentanglement of any intricate problem or question. 2. Disintegration. 3. Action by which a solid becomes fluid when brought in contact with a fluid. 4. Preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid.
- SÖL'U-TIVE**, *a.* Tending to dissolve.
- SÖLVA-BIL'I-TY**, *n.* Ability to pay all just debts.
- SÖLVA-BLE**, *a.* 1. Capable of being solved. 2. Capable of being paid.
- SÖLVA-BLE-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being solvable.
- SÖLVE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *solvere*.] 1. To loosen or separate the parts of. 2. To clear up, as what is obscure. [debts.]
- SÖLV'EN-CY**, *n.* Ability to pay all
- SÖLV'END'**, *n.* [Lat. *solvendus*, from *solvere*. See SOLUTION.] A substance to be dissolved.
- SÖLV'ENT**, *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving. 2. Able to pay all just debts. — *n.* A fluid that dissolves any substance.
- SÖLVER**, *n.* One who solves.
- SÖ'MA-TÖL'O-GY**, *n.* [Gr. *σώμα*, *σώματος*, body, *λόγος*, discourse.] Doctrine of the general properties of bodies.
- SÖM'BER**, *a.* [From Lat. *sub umbra*, *SÖM'BRE*, } under shade.] Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy.
- SÖM'BROÜS**, *a.* Gloomy; somber.
- SÖME** (süm), *a.* [A.-S. *sum*.] 1. Consisting of a greater or less portion. 2. A certain. 3. Not much; a little. 4. About; near. 5. A part; a portion; — used pronominally.
- SÖME'BOD-Y** (süm'-), *n.* 1. A person unknown or indeterminate. 2. A person of consideration. [other.]
- SÖME'HOW**, *adv.* In one way or another.
- SÖM'ER-SÄULT** } (süm'er-), *n.* [Cor-
SÖM'ER-SËT } rupted fr. Fr. *soubresaut*, fr. Lat. *supra*, over, and *salvus*, a leap.] 1. A leap with heels over head. 2. A sudden and complete change.
- SÖME'THING**, *n.* 1. A thing undetermined. 2. A part; a portion, more or less. — *adv.* In some degree; somewhat.
- SÖME'TIME**, *adv.* 1. Once; formerly. 2. At one time or other hereafter. [and then.]
- SÖME'TIMES**, *adv.* At times; and then.
- SÖME'WHAT**, *n.* A certain quantity or degree, indeterminate. — *adv.* In some degree or quantity.
- SÖME'WHERE**, *adv.* In one place or another.
- SÖM-NÄM'BU-LÄ'TION**, *n.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulatio*, a walking about.] Act of walking in sleep.
- SÖM-NÄM'BU-LIC**, *a.* Walking in sleep. [sleep.]
- SÖM-NÄM'BU-LISM**, *n.* A walking in
- SÖM-NÄM'BU-LIST**, *n.* One who walks in his sleep.
- SÖM-NIF'ER-OÜS**, *a.* [Lat. *somnifer*; *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep.
- SÖM-NIF'IC**, *a.* [Lat. *somnificus*; *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep. [in his sleep.]
- SÖM-NIL'O QUÏST**, *n.* One who talks
- SÖM-NIL'O-QUOÜS**, *a.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *loqui*, to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep. [sleep.]
- SÖM-NIL'O-QUY**, *n.* A talking in
- SÖM'NO-LENÇE**, { *n.* [Lat. *somno-*
SÖM'NO-LEN-CY, } *lentia*.] Sleepi-
ness; drowsiness.
- SÖM'NO-LENT**, *a.* Sleepy; drowsy.
- SÖM'NO-LENT-LY**, *adv.* In a somnolent manner.
- SÖN** (sün), *n.* [A.-S. *sunu*, Skr. *sunu*, from *sö*, to beget.] 1. A male child. 2. A male descendant, however distant. 3. Any male person spoken of as a child. 4. Produce of any thing. 5. Jesus Christ.
- SÖ'NANT**, *a.* [Lat. *sonans*, sounding.] 1. Pertaining to sound. 2. (*Pron.*) Uttered with intonated or resonant breath; vocal, not surd.
- SÖ-NÄ'TÄ**, *n.* [It. from *sonare*, to sound.] An extended musical composition for one or two instruments.
- SÖNG**, *n.* [A.-S., fr. *singan*, to sing.] 1. A short poem to be sung. 2. A lay; a poem. 3. A mere trifles.
- SÖNG'STER**, *n.* One who sings; especially a bird that sings.
- SÖNG'STRESS**, *n.* A female singer.
- SÖ-NIF'ER-OÜS**, *a.* [Lat. *sonus*, sound, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing sound.
- SÖN-IN-LÄW** (155), *n.* A man married to one's daughter.
- SÖN'NET**, *n.* [It. *sonetto*, fr. *suono*, a sound, song, fr. Lat. *sonus*, a sound.] A rhymed poem of fourteen lines.
- SÖN'NET-EER'**, *n.* A composer of sonnets or small poems; — usually in contempt.
- SÖ-NÖ'ROÜS** (118), *a.* [Lat. *sonorus*, fr. *sonor*, a sound.] 1. Giving a clear or loud sound. 2. Yielding sound; vocal. 3. Magnificent in respect of sound. [manner.]
- SÖ-NÖ'ROÜS-LY**, *adv.* In a sonorous
- SÖ-NÖ'ROÜS-NESS**, *n.* Quality of being sonorous. [son; filiation.]
- SÖN'SHIP**, *n.* State or character of a
- SÖÖN** (28), *adv.* [A.-S. *sona*, *sunä*.] 1. In a short time. 2. Readily; willingly.
- SÖÖT** (sööt or sööt), *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *söt*.] A black substance formed by combustion. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To foul with soot.
- SÖÖT'ER-KÏN**, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *suttern*, to boil gently.] A kind of false birth. [ality.]
- SÖÖTH**, *n.* [A.-S. *söth*.] Truth; re-
- SÖÖPHE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gesöthian*, to soothe, flatter.] 1. To flatter. 2. To soften; to assuage.
- SÖÖTH'ER**, *n.* One who soothes.
- SÖÖTH'SÄY**, *v. i.* To predict.
- SÖÖTH'SÄY-ER**, *n.* A prognosticator.
- SÖÖTH'SÄY-ING**, *n.* The foretelling of events.
- SÖÖT'I-NESS** (sööt'- or sööt'-), *n.* Quality of being sooty.
- SÖÖT'Y** (sööt'y or sööt'y), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Producing, pertaining to, consisting of, or soiled by, soot.
- SÖP**, *n.* [A.-S. *sype*, fr. *sipan*, to sip, taste, soak.] 1. Something eatable steeped in any liquid. 2. Any thing given to pacify. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] To steep or dip in liquor.
- SÖ'PHI**, *n.* See SÖFI.
- SÖPH'ISM**, *n.* [Lat. *σοφισμα*, fr. *σοφίζεσθαι*, to play the sophist.] Any fallacy designed to deceive.
- SÖPH'IST**, *n.* (Gr. *σοφιστής*.) A captious or fallacious reasoner.
- SÖPH'IST-ER**, *n.* [See *supra*.] (*Eng. Universities*.) A student advanced beyond the first year of his residence.
- SÖ-PHIST'IC-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to a sophist, or embodying sophistry.
- SÖ-PHIST'IC-AL-LY**, *adv.* In a sophistical manner.
- SÖ-PHIST'I-CÄTE**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To render worthless by admixture; to pervert.
- SÖ-PHIST'I-CÄTE**, } *a.* Adulter-
SÖ-PHIST'I-CÄTED, } ated; not genuine.
- SÖ-PHIST'I-CÄ'TION**, *n.* Adulteration; debasement. [adulterates.]
- SÖ-PHIST'I-CÄ'TOR**, *n.* One who
- SÖPH'IST-RY**, *n.* Fallacious reasoning.
- SÖPH'O-MÖRE**, *n.* [Prob. fr. *Soph* or *Sophist*, and Gr. *μωρός*, foolish.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college.
- SÖPH'O-MÖR'IC**, } *a.* Pertaining
SÖPH'O-MÖR'IC-AL, } to, or like, a
sophomore; inflated style. [*Amér.*]
- SÖP'O-RIF'IC**, *a.* [Lat. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing, or tending to cause, sleep. — *n.* A medicine to induce sleep.
- SÖP'O-RÖSE** (125), } *a.* [Lat. *soporus*.]
SÖP'O-RÖÜS, } Causing sleep.
- SÖ-PRÄ'VO**, *n.* [It., fr. *soprano*, superior, highest.] The treble; the highest female voice.
- SÖR'ÇER-ER**, *n.* [Lu. Lat. *sortarius*, fr. Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, fate.] A conjurer; an enchanter.
- SÖR'ÇER-ESS**, *n.* A female sorcerer.
- SÖR'ÇER-OÜS**, *a.* Relating to sorcery.
- SÖR'ÇER-Y**, *n.* Divination by the assistance of evil spirit; magic.
- SÖR'DID**, *a.* [Lat. *sordidus*.] 1. Vile; base. 2. Meantly avaricious.
- SÖR'DID-LY**, *adv.* Meantly; basely; covetously. [Ilness.]
- SÖR'DID-NESS**, *n.* Baseness; niggard-
- SÖRE**, *n.* [A.-S. *sär*.] 1. A part of flesh ruptured or bruised, so as to be painful. 2. An ulcer. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Tender; painful. 2. Easily pained, grieved, or vexed. 3. Severe; afflictive; distressing. — *adv.* 1. With pain. 2. Greatly; violently.
- SÖR'EL**, *n.* [Dim. of *sore*, a buck.] A buck of the third year.

SÔRE'LV, adv. Grievously; greatly. **SÔRE'NESS, n.** State of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.

SÔR'GHUM (sô'gum), n. A genus of canes, of which some species are used for the manufacture of sugar.

SÔ-RÏ TËĜ, n. [Gr. *σωπετρῆς* (sô-sûv-Asûpêtrês), lit. heaped up; hence, a heap of syllogisms.] An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms.

SO-RÔR'I-ÇÏDE, n. [Lat. *sororicide*, fr. *soror*, a sister, and *cœdere*, to kill.] The murder, or the murderer, of a sister.

SÔR'REL, a. [O. Fr. *sor*, *sore*, yellowish brown.] Of a yellowish or reddish brown color. — **n.** 1. A yellowish or reddish brown color. 2. [A.-S. *sôr*, *sour*.] A plant having a sour juice.

SÔR'RILY, adv. In a pitiful manner.

SÔR'RÔW, n. [A.-S. *sorg*, *sorh*, allied to *sore*.] Pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; regret.

SYN. — **Grief**; **sadness**. — **Sorrow** denotes suffering of mind, from the loss of some good, or disappointment in our expectation of good. **Grief** expresses a poignant or uncontrollable degree of sorrow, which presses down the mind under a sense of loss. **Sadness** is that depression of thought and feeling which is a frequent but not invariably result of sorrow.

— **v. i.** [-ED; -ING.] To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done.

SÔR'RÔW-FUL, a. 1. Full of sorrow.

2. Producing sorrow. 3. Expressing sorrow. [ful manner.]

SÔR'RÔW-FUL-LY, adv. In a sorrow-

SÔR'RÔW-FUL-NESS, n. State of being sorrowful; grief.

SÔR'RY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Allied to *sorrow* and *sore*.] 1. Grieved; pained for some evil. 2. Melancholy; dismal. 3. Poor; mean.

SÔRT, n. [Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, part.] 1. A kind or species. 2. Manner; form. 3. Degree of any quality.

Out of sorts, in ill-humor; unwell.

SYN. — **Kind**. — **Kind** originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity; and hence, a class. **Sort** signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying, necessarily, the idea of affinity, but of mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably.

— **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] 1. To separate and place in distinct classes. 2. To reduce to order. 3. To select; to cull. — **v. i.** 1. To be joined with others of the same species; to agree. 2. To associate. 3. To suit; to fit.

SÔRT'A-BLE, a. Capable of being sorted.

SÔRTIË, n. [Fr., from *sortir*, to go out.] The issuing of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

SÔRTI-LËGE, n. [Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, and *legere*, to select.] A drawing of lots.

SÔ-sô, a. Passable; tolerable.

SÔT, n. [A.-S. *sot*, L. Lat. *sottus*, fr.

Chald. *shoteh*, foolish.] An habitual drunkard.

SÔT'TISH, a. Dull or stupid, especially with intemperance.

SÔT'TISH-LY, adv. Stupidly.

SÔT'TISH-NESS, n. Stupidity, especially from intoxication.

SOTTO VOCE (sô'to vô'châ). [It.] With a restrained voice.

SOU (sô), n.; pl. SOUS (sôb). [Fr. *sou*, sol, from Lat. *solidus*. See **SOLDIER**.]

A French money, and coin, worth the 20th part of a franc.

SOU-CHÖNG', n. [Chin. *se ou chong*, i. e., small, good quality.] A kind of black tea.

SÖUGH (sü), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *seġfan*, *söġfan*, to groan. Cf. **SIGH** and **SOB**.] To whistle or sigh, as the wind. — **n.** A buzzing or hollow murmur.

SOUGHT (sawt), imp. & p. p. of Seek.

SÖUL, n. [A.-S. *säwel*, *säul*, *säul*.] 1. The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man. 2. The animating or essential part. 3. Leader; inspirer. 4. Any noble manifestation of the moral nature. 5. A person; a man.

SÖUL'LESS (109), a. Without a soul; mean; spiritless.

SOUND, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *sund*.] 1. Entire; unbroken. 2. Healthy. 3. Firm; strong. 4. Founded in truth; weighty. 5. Heavy; laid on with force. 6. Profound; undisturbed. 7. Free from error. 8. Legal, valid. — **adv.** Soundly; heartily. — **n.** 1. [A.-S. *sund*, a swimming.] Air-bladder of a fish. 2. [A.-S. *sund*, for *swund*, fr. *swimman*, to swim.] A narrow passage of water; a strait. 3. [A.-S. *sundline*, a sounding line.] A probe of any kind. 4. [O. Eng. *soun*, Lat. *sonus*, noise.] A sensation received by means of the ear. 5. Noise without signification. — **v. t.** 1. To use the lead in searching the depth of water. 2. To make a noise. 3. To be spread or published. — **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] 1. To measure the depth of by means of a line and plummet. 2. To examine; to test. 3. To play on. 4. To utter audibly. 5. To cause to be reported.

SOUND-BÖARD, n. A sounding-board.

SOUND'ING, p. a. Sonorous; making a noise. — **n.** 1. Act of emitting sound. 2. *pl.* Any part of the ocean or other water where a line will reach the bottom.

SOUND'ING-BÖARD, n. 1. A thin board to propagate the sound in an organ, violin, &c. 2. A structure with a flat surface, over a pulpit to give distinctness to a speaker's voice.

SOUND'LY, adv. In a sound manner.

SOUND'NESS, n. State of being sound; freedom from error or fallacy.

SOUP, n. [See **SOP** and **SUP**.] Broth, highly seasoned.

SOUR, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *sôr*.] 1. Sharp to the taste; acid; tart. 2. Coagulated, as milk; rancid. 3. Harsh of temper. 4. Disagreeable to the feelings. 5. Expressing discon-

tent. — **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make acid. 2. To make harsh or unkindly. 3. To make cross or crabbed. — **v. i.** 1. To become acid. 2. To become peevish or crabbed.

SÖURÇE, n. [Fr. *source*, fr. *sourdre*, to spring forth or up, fr. Lat. *surgere*, to lift or spring up.] 1. That from which any thing proceeds. 2. Spring; fountain-head. [See **ORIGIN**.]

SÖUR'-CROUT, n. [Ger. *sauerkraut*, *SÖUR'-KRÖUT*,] i. e., *sour-cabbage*.] Cabbage cut fine, and suffered to ferment.

SÖUR'ISH, a. Somewhat sour.

SÖUR'LV, adv. In a sour manner.

SÖUR'NESS, n. State of being sour.

SÖUSE, n. [A modif. of *sauce*.] 1. Pickle made with salt. 2. Something pickled; esp. the ears, feet, &c., of swine. 3. A plunging into water. — **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] 1. To plunge into water. 2. To step in pickle. — **v. i.** [Cf. *Ger. sausen*, to rush, bluster.] To fall suddenly, as a bird on its prey.

SÖUTH, n. [A.-S. *suth*, for *sundh*, fr. *sunne*, the sun.] 1. Point of compass opposite to the north. 2. Any particular land considered as opposed to the north. — **a.** Lying toward the south, or in a southern direction. — **adv.** Toward or from the south.

SÖUTH, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To move toward the south. 2. To come to the meridian; — said of the moon.

SÖUTH-EÄST', n. The point equally distant from the south and east.

SÖUTH-EÄSTER-LY, a. Pertaining

SÖUTH-EÄST'ERN, n. to, or proceeding from, the south-east.

SÖUTH'ER-LY (süth'er-ly), a. Be-

SÖUTH'ERN (süth'ern), n. longing to, or proceeding from, the south; proceeding toward the south.

SÖUTH'ER-ERN, n. A native of the south or Southern States.

SÖUTH'ERN-MÖST (süth'ern-möst, 20), a. Furthest toward the south.

SÖUTH'ING, n. 1. Motion to the south. 2. Time at which the moon passes the meridian. 3. Course or distance south.

SÖUTH'RON (süth'-), n. An inhabitant of the south; a southerner.

SÖUTH'WARD (or süth'ard), adv. Toward the south. — **n.** Southern regions.

SÖUTH-WËST', n. Point equally distant from the south and west.

SÖUTH-WËST', a. Pertaining

SÖUTH-WËST'ER-LY, n. to, proceeding from, or lying in the direction of, the south-west.

SÖUTH-WËST'ER, n. A storm from the south-west.

SÖUTH-WËST'ERN, a. In the direction of south-west, or nearly so.

SÖUVENIR (soov'neer'), n. [Fr.] A remembrance; a keepsake.

SÖVER-EIGN (söver-in or süv'er-in, 22), a. [O. Fr. *soverain*, *suverain*, fr. Lat. *superus*, upper, higher.] 1. Supreme in power; chief. 2. Efficacious in the highest degree; predominant. — **n.** 1. A supreme ruler. 2.

A gold coin of England, worth 20 shillings sterling, or about \$4.84.
SOVEREIGN-TY (sôv'er-in- or sÿv'er-in-), *n.* Exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power. [hog kind.
SOW, *v. t.* [A.-S. *sugu*.] Female of the **SOW**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ED, or -N; -ING.] [A.-S. *sáuan*.] 1. To scatter, as seed.
 2. To spread abroad; to propagate.
 3. To scatter over. — *v. i.* To scatter seed for growth.

SÖWER, *n.* One who sows.
SOY, *n.* A kind of sauce for fish.
SPÄ, *n.* A spring of mineral water; — from a place of this name in Belgium.
SPACE, *n.* [Lat. *spatium*; *spatiari*, to walk about.] 1. Extension; room.
 2. Interval between two or more objects.
 3. Quantity or interval of time.
 4. A small piece of metal, used to separate words or letters. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] (*Print*). To arrange the spaces in or between.
SPÄ'CIÖUS, *a.* 1. Vast in extent. 2. Having large or ample room.

SYN.— Ample; capacious.— *Ample* implies largeness in quantity or amount, as, *ample room*, *ample resources*; *spacious* denotes wide physical extent or space, as, a *spacious hall*; *capacious* denotes, literally, the power of holding much, and hence wide or comprehensive, as, a *capacious mind*.

SPÄ'CIÖUS-LY, *adv.* Widely; extensively. [tent.
SPÄ'CIÖUS-NESS, *n.* Largeness of ex-
SPADE, *n.* [A.-S. *spadu*, *spad*, Gr. *σπάθη*.] 1. An instrument for digging. 2. *pl.* A suit of cards. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To dig with a spade.
SPA-DÛ'CEÖUS (-dîsh'us), *a.* [Lat. *spadix*, *spadicis*, a date-brown color.] Of a light red color.

SPA-DILLE', *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, dim. of *espada*, a sword.] Ace of spades.
SPÄN, *n.* [A.-S. *spann*.] 1. Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches. 2. A brief portion of time. 3. Extent of an arch between its abutments. 4. [From A.-S. *spannan*, to span, join.] A pair of horses driven together. [*Amer.*] — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] 1. To measure with the fingers extended. 2. To measure; to compass.
SPÄN'DREL, *n.* [Eng. *span*, O. Eng. *spande*.] The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.

SPÄN'GLE, *n.* [Prob. fr. A.-S. *spannan*, to span, clasp, join.] A small plate or boss of shining metal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To set or sprinkle with spangles. [Spain.]

SPÄN'IARD (-yard), *a.* A native of **SPÄN'IEL** (-yel), *n.* [From *Hispániola*, where was the best breed of this dog.] A variety of dog.


SPÄN'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Spain. — *n.* The language of Spain.
SPÄNK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From

span.] To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap.

SPÄNK'ER, *n.* 1. [From *spank*.] After-sail of a ship or bark. 2. A stout person. [Eng.] 3. Something very large.

SPÄNK'ING, *p. a.* Moving with a quick, lively pace.

SPÄN'NER, *n.* 1. One who spans. 2. An instrument used to tighten nuts on screws.

SPÄR, *n.* 1. [O. Eng. *spaad*, *spat*. Cf. M. H. Ger. *spat*, a splinter.] Any earthy mineral that breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of luster. 2. [Icel. *sparra*.] A mast, yard, boom, or gaff. — *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] [Cf. A.-S. *spyrjan*, to inquire, argue, dispute.] 1. To contend with the fists; to box. 2. To dispute; to quarrel.

SPÄR'A-BLE, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *sparrow-bill*.] A small nail used by shoemakers.

SPÄRE (4), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sparian*.] 1. To use frugally; to save. 2. To part with reluctantly; to give up. 3. To dispense with. 4. To save from danger or punishment. — *v. i.* To be frugal or parsimonious. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Not abundant. 2. Parsimonious. 3. Over and above what is necessary. 4. Held in reserve. 5. Wanting flesh.

SPÄRE'NESS, *n.* Thinness; leanness.
SPÄRE'-RIB, *n.* Ribs of pork with little flesh on them.

SPÄR'ING, *a.* 1. Scarce. 2. Scanty. 3. Saving; chary.

SPÄRK, *n.* [A.-S. *spearca*, and *springan*, to spring.] 1. A small particle of fire. 2. A small, transient light. 3. A feeble germ. 4. A brisk, showy, gay man. 5. A lover.

SPÄRK'ISH, *a.* 1. Airy; gay. 2. Showy; well-dressed.
SPÄRK'LE (spärk'l), *n.* A little spark. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 140.] 1. To emit sparks. 2. To twinkle. 3. To flash, as with sparks.

SPÄRK'LER, *n.* One who, or that which, sparkles.

SPÄRK'LING, *p. a.* Emitting sparks.
SPÄR'RÖW, *n.* [A.-S. *spearwa*, *speara*.] One of several species of small birds.

SPÄR'RÖW-HAWK, *n.* A species of short-winged hawk.

SPÄR'RY, *a.* Resembling spar.
SPÄRSE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *sparsus*, *p. p.* of *spargere*, to scatter.] Set or planted here and there.

SPÄRSE'LY, *adv.* Thinly.
SPÄRSE'NESS, *n.* State of being sparse.

SPÄR'TAN, *a.* Pertaining to Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.

SPÄSM, *n.* [Gr. *σπασμός*, fr *σπᾶν*, *spân*, to draw, convulse.] 1. An involuntary and morbid contraction of muscles. 2. A sudden, violent effort.

SPÄS-MÖD'IC, *a.* 1. Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm. 2. Soon relaxed or exhausted.

SPÄS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *σπαστικός*.] Relating to spasm.
SPÄT, *imp.* of *Spit*.

SPA-THÄ'CEÖUS, *a.* Having or resembling a spathe.

SPÄTHE, *n.* [Lat. *spatha*, Gr. *σπάθη*.] A sheath-formed involucre.

SPÄTH'IC, *a.* [Ger. *spath*, *spär*.] Like spar; foliated or lamellar.

SPÄTH'Û-FÖRM, *a.* [N. Lat. *spathum*, *spär*, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form.

SPÄTH'ÖSE, } *a.* 1. Having a spathe; **SPÄTH'ÖUS**, } *spathaceous*. 2. Having the characters of spar.

SPÄT'TER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the root of *spit*.] To sprinkle with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like.

SPÄT'TER-DÄSH'ES, *n. pl.* [*Spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs.

SPÄT'U-LÄ, *n.* [Lat. *spatula*, dim. of *spatha*. Cf. **SPADE**.] A thin, broad-bladed knife, for spreading plasters.

SPÄT'U-LATE, *a.* Shaped like a spatula, or like a battledoor.

SPÄV'IN, *n.* [From O. H. Ger. *sparwari*, a sparrow-hawk, because it makes a horse raise its leg, like a sparrow-hawk.] A swelling in or near some of the joints of a horse.

SPÄV'INED, *a.* Affected with spavin.

SPÄWN, *n.* [A.-S. *spanu*, *spana*, a teat; O. H. Ger. *spanian*, to milk.] 1. Eggs of fish or frogs when ejected. 2. Any product or offspring. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To produce or deposit, as fishes their eggs. 2. To bring forth; — in contempt. — *v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.

SPÄY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. W. *yspaddu*, to geld, Gr. *σπράων*, a eunuch, fr. *σπᾶν*, *spân*, to draw out.] To extirpate the ovaries of.

SPÉAK, *v. i.* [SPOKE (SPAKE, *nearly obs.*); SPOKEN; SPEAKING.] [A.-S. *speacan*, *speacan*.] 1. To utter words or articulate sounds. 2. To express opinions. 3. To utter a speech or harangue. 4. To give sound. — *v. t.* 1. To utter with the mouth. 2. To declare. 3. To converse in. 4. To accost. 5. To make known. 6. To communicate. [spoken.]

SPÉAK'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being **SPÉAK'ER**, *n.* 1. One who speaks. 2. One who presides over a deliberative assembly; a chairman.

SPÉAK'ER-SHIP, *n.* Office of speaker.

SPÉAR, *n.* [A.-S. *spere*, *speore*.] 1. A long, pointed weapon; a lance. 2. A shoot, as of grass. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pierce or kill with a spear. — *v. i.* To shoot into a long stem.

SPÉAR'MAN (150), *n.* One who is armed with a spear.

SPÉAR'MINT, *n.* A species of mint.

SPÉ'CIAL (spésh'äl), *a.* [Lat. *specialis*, fr. *species*.] 1. Pertaining to, or constituting, a species. 2. Extraordinary; uncommon. 3. Limited in range.

SYN.— See **PECULIAR**.

SPÉ'CIAL-ÏST (spésh'al-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to a speciality.

SPÉ'CI-ÄL'Ï-TY (spésh'ä-l'Ï-ty), *n.* 1. A particular or peculiar case. 2. A special occupation; a speciality.

SPECIAL-LY (spesh'al-), *adv.* Particularly; especially.

SPECIAL-TY (spesh'al-), *n.* 1. A particular or peculiar case. 2. A contract under seal. 3. That which one makes an object of special attention.

SPECIE (spesh'y), *n.* [Of obs. *species*, coin.] Coin; hard money.

SPECIES (spesh'ez), *n. sing. & pl.* [Lat., fr. *specere*, to behold.] 1. A conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus. 2. A class of beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation. 3. Sort; kind.

SPECIFIC, *a.* [Lat. *species*, a particular sort, and *facere*, to make.] 1. Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species. 2. Definite; limited; precise. — *n.* A remedy supposed to be infallible. [manner.]

SPECIFIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a specific

SPECIFIC-ATION, *n.* 1. Act of specifying. 2. Particular mention. 3. A written statement containing an enumeration of particulars. 4. Any thing specified.

SPECIFY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [SEE SPECIFIC.] To mention, as a particular thing.

SPECIFY-MEN, *n.* [Lat., fr. *specere*, to behold.] A part intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole.

SYN. — Sample. — A specimen is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs, as, a specimen of photography. A sample is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole as, a sample of sugar or of broadcloth.

SPECIOUS, *a.* [Lat. *speciosus*; *species*, look, appearance.] Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct.

SYN. — See PLAUSIBLE.

SPECIOUS-LY, *adv.* With a fair appearance.

SPECIOUS-NESS, *n.* Plausible appearance; fair external show.

SPECK, *n.* [A.-S. *specca*.] 1. A small spot or bluish, extraordinary or noteworthy. 2. A very small thing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stain in spots; to spot.

SPECKLE (spék'l), *n.* [Dim of *speck*.] A little spot; a speck. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To mark with small spots of a different color.

SPECTACLE, *n.* [Lat. *spectaculum*, fr. *spectare*, to look at.] 1. Something exhibited to view. 2. *pl.* An optical instrument used to correct some defect of vision. — [*cles*.]

SPECTACLED, *a.* Wearing spectacles.

SPECTACULAR, *a.* Pertaining to spectacles.

SPECTATOR, *n.* One who sees or beholds; a witness. — [*er*.]

SPECTRESS, *n.* A female beholder.

SPECTER, *n.* [Lat. *spectrum*, an appearance, fr. *specere*, to look.] An apparition; a ghost; a phantom. — [*er*; ghostly.]

SPECTRAL, *a.* Pertaining to a spectrum.

SPECTRUM, *n.*; *pl.* **SPECTRA**.

[Lat.] The colored and other rays of which light is composed, separated by a prism.

SPECTULAR, *a.* Having the qualities of a spectrum or mirror.

SPECTULATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *speculari*, -*latus*, to spy out, observe, fr. *specere*, to look.] 1. To think philosophically or abstractly; to meditate. 2. To buy with the expectation of selling at a profit.

SPECTULATION, *n.* 1. Act of speculating; as, (*a.*) Meditation; contemplation. (*b.*) A buying in expectation of selling at an advance. 2. Mere theory; conjecture.

SPECTULATIVE, *a.* Given to, or concerning, speculation; theoretical.

SPECTULATIVE-LY, *adv.* In a speculative manner. — [*lates*.]

SPECTULATOR, *n.* One who speculates.

SPECTULATORY, *a.* Exercising speculation; speculative.

SPECTULUM, *n.*; *pl.* **SPECTULA**. [Lat., fr. *specere*, to behold.] A mirror or looking-glass; a reflector.

SPEED, *imp. & p. p.* of *Speed*.

SPEECH, *n.* [See **SPEAK**.] 1. Power of speaking. 2. Words, as expressing ideas. 3. A particular language. 4. A formal discourse.

SYN. — See **HARANGUE** and **LARGUE**.

SPEECHIFY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Eng. *speech*, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To make a speech.

SPEECHLESS, *a.* Destitute or deprived of speech; dumb; mute.

SPEECHLESS-NESS, *n.* State of being speechless.

SPEED, *v. i.* [SPED; SPEEDED; SPEEDING.] [A.-S. *spēdan*, fr. *spōwan*, to succeed.] 1. To make haste. 2. To prosper; to succeed. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to make haste. 2. To cause to succeed. 3. To bring to a result. 4. To ruin.

SYN. — To dispatch; hasten; accelerate; hurry.

— *n.* 1. A moving forward with celerity. 2. Favorable issue; success.

SYN. — See **HASTE**.

SPEEDILY, *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly.

SPEEDY-NESS, *n.* Haste; dispatch.

SPEEDY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Swift; nimble; rapid in motion.

SPELL, *v. t.* 1. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *spellan*, to supply another's place.] To relieve; to help. 2. [SPELLED; SPELLT; SPELLING.] [A.-S. *speklian*, to relate.] To read; — with *out*. 3. To tell the letters of, as a word. 4. To write or print with the proper letters. — *v. i.* To form words with the proper letters. — *n.* 1. Relief of one by another in any work. 2. A short period; a season. 3. [A.-S. *spell*, history, tale, speech, a magic charm.] A verse repeated for its magical power; hence, any charm.

SPELL-BOUND, *a.* Locked up by a spell or charm.

SPELLER, *n.* 1. One who spells. 2. A spelling-book. [*Amer.*]

SPELLING, *n.* 1. Act of naming the letters of a word. 2. Formation of words with letters; orthography.

SPELLING-BOOK (27), *n.* A book for teaching to spell and read.

SPELLTER, *n.* [L. Ger. *spialter*.] [See **PEWTER**.] Zinc.

SPENÇER, *n.* [From a certain Lord *Spencer*.] A short over-jacket.

SPEND, *v. t.* [SPENT; SPENDING.] [A.-S. *spendan*, fr. Lat. *expendere* or *dispensare*, to weigh out, expend, dispense.] 1. To dispose of; to part with. 2. To bestow for any purpose. 3. To consume; to waste. 4. To pass, as time. 5. To exhaust of strength. — *v. t.* 1. To make expense. 2. To be lost or wasted.

SPENDER, *n.* One who spends.

SPENDTHRIFT, *n.* One who spends money profusely; a prodigal.

SPERM (14), *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, fr. *σπείρειν*, to sow.] 1. Animal seed. 2. Spermaceti. [*Colloq.*] 3. Spawm.

SPERMACEUM, *n.* [Lat. *sperma*, sperm, cetus, a whale.] A fatty matter from the head of a kind of whale.

SPERMATIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, semen.

SPERMATOCYCLE, *n.* [Gr. *σπέρμα*, σπέρματος, sperm, and *κύκλος*, a tumor.] A swelling of the spermatie vessels.

SPEW (spū), *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *speowan*.] To vomit.

SPEWLET, *n.* [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *σπῆκαλος*, gangrene.] A becoming gangrenous; mortification.

SPEWNOID, *a.* [Gr. *σπῆγ*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, likeness.] Resembling a wedge.

SPHERE, *n.* [Lat. *sphæra*, Gr. *σφαῖρα*.] 1. A body, every part of the surface of which is equally distant from a point within, called its center. 2. An orb or star. 3. Circuit of action, knowledge, or influence. 4. Rank; order of society.

SYN. — See **GLOBE**.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place in a sphere.

SPHERIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or spherical; globular. [*a* sphere.]

SPHERICAL-LY, *adv.* In the form of spherical; roundness. [*spheric*.]

SPHERICALS, *n. sing.* Science of the spherical; *σφαῖρα*, sphere, and *εἶδος*, form.] A body nearly spherical.

SPHEROIDAL, *a.* Having the form of a spheroid.

SPHERULE (53), *n.* A little sphere.

SPHINX, *n.* [Lat. *sphinx*, Gr. *σφίγξ*, from *σφίγγειν*, to bind tight, as if the throttler.] A fabled monster, which proposed riddles



Sphinx.

and put to death all who were unable to solve them.

SPHRA-GÍSTICS, *n. sing.* [Gr. σφραγίς, a seal.] The science of seals.

SPICE, *n.* [Lat. *species*, a species; Late Lat. spices, drugs, &c., of the same sort.] 1. An aromatic and pungent vegetable production. 2. That which resembles spices; also, a small quantity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To season or perfume with, or as with, spice.

SPICER-Y, *n.* Spices in general.

SPICU-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *spiculum*, a dart.] Resembling a dart.

SPICULE, *n.* [Lat. *spiculum*, dir. of *spicum*, *spica*, a point, dart.] A minute, slender granule or point

SPICY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Pertaining to, or abounding with spices. 2. Pungent; pointed.

SPIDER, *n.* [Fr. *spider*, fr. *spin*, so named from spinning his web.] 1. An animal that spins webs for taking its prey. 2. A frying-pan.

SPIG'OT, *n.* [From *spick*, for *spike*.] A peg to stop a small hole in a cask.

SPIKE, *n.* [Icel. *spikari*, allied to Lat. *spica*, a point, dart.] 1. A sort of large nail. 2. An ear of grain. 3. A shoot. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fasten or set with spikes.

SPIKE'LET, *n.* A small spike.

SPIKE'NARD (*collog.* spik'nard), *n.* [See SPIKE and NARD.] 1. An aromatic plant. 2. A fragrant essential oil. [points.]

SPIKY, *a.* Having a sharp point or SPILE, *n.* [D. *spijl*.] 1. A small peg to stop a hole. 2. A stake driven into the ground; a pile.

SPILL, *v. t.* [SPILLED; SPILT; SPILLING.] [A.-S. *spillan*.] 1. To suffer to fall or run out. 2. To shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle. — *v. i.* To be shed; to be lost or wasted.

SPIN, *v. t.* [SPUN; SPINNING.] [A.-S. *spinnan*, allied to *span*.] 1. To draw out and twist into threads. 2. To extend to a great length. 3. To protract. 4. To whirl. — *v. i.* 1. To practice spinning. 2. To draw and twist threads. 3. To whirl, as a top. 4. To stream or issue in a thread.

SPIN'ACH (spin'ej), *n.* [Lat. *spina*, SPIN'AGE] a thorn, prickle; — from its pointed leaves.] A garden plant.

SPIN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the spine.

SPIN'DLE, *n.* [A.-S. *spindel*, fr. *spinnan*, to spin.] 1. The rod in spinning-wheels by which the thread is twisted. 2. An axis or arbor. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To grow in a long, slender stalk or body. [person.]

SPIN'DLE-SHANKS, *n.* A tall, slender SPINE, *n.* [Lat. *spina*, a thorn, the spine.] 1. A sharp woody process; a thorn. 2. The back-bone.

SPIN'EL, or SPI-NÉL', } *n.* [L. Lat. SPI-NELLE' (spi-nél'), } *spinellus*, fr. Lat. *spina*, a thorn, prob. from its pointed crystals.] A mineral of great hardness.

SPIN'ET, or SPY-NÉT', *n.* [From Lat. *spina*, a thorn, because its quills resemble thorns.] An instrument of music resembling a harpsichord; — now superseded by the piano-forte.

SPIN'NER, *n.* One who spins. SPIN'NER-ÉT, *n.* An organ with which spiders and some insects form their silk or webs.

SPIN'NING-JÉN'NY, *n.* A machine for spinning wool or cotton.

SPIN'NING-WHEEL, *n.* A machine for spinning, in which a wheel drives a single spindle.

SPÍ-NÓS'I-TY, *n.* State of being spiny.

SPÍ'NOÜS, *a.* Full of spines; thorny. [CÉL'ISTER, *n.* [From *spin* and the termination *ster*.] An unmarried woman; — used in legal proceedings.]

SPÍ'NY, *a.* 1. Full of spines; thorny. 2. Perplexed; difficult.

SPÍ'R'A-CLE (or spí'ra-kl, 89), *n.* [Lat. *spiraculum*, fr. *spirare*, to breathe.] A small aperture in animal and vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is exhaled or inhaled.

SPÍ'RAL (89), *a.* [Lat. *spira*, a coil, spire.] Winding like a screw.

SPÍ'RAL-LY, *adv.* In a spiral form.

SPÍ'RANT, *n.* [Lat. *spirans*, *spirantis*, breathing.] A consonant sound uttered with perceptible emission of breath; — said of *f, v, th, &c.*

SPIRE, *n.* [Lat. *spira*, Gr. σπείρα, a coil, spire; Icel. *spira*, pinnacle.] 1. A winding line like the threads of a screw. 2. A body that shoots up to a point; a steeple. 3. A stalk or blade.

SPÍ'RIT, *n.* [Lat. *spiritus*, fr. *spirare*, to breathe.] 1. Breath. 2. Life, considered independently of corporeal existence. 3. The intelligent and immortal part of man. 4. A disembodied soul. 5. A specter; a ghost. 6. Any remarkable manifestation of life. 7. One of great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind. 8. Temper or disposition of mind; often in the pl., animation; cheerfulness. 9. *pl.* Hence, a liquid produced by distillation; esp. alcohol. 10. Intention; real meaning. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To excite; to encourage. 2. To convey rapidly and secretly.

SPÍ'RIT-ED, *p. a.* Animated; full of spirit or fire. [manner.]

SPÍ'RIT-ED-LY, *adv.* In a spirited

SPÍ'RIT-LESS, *a.* Wanting animation; dejected; depressed.

SPÍ'RIT-LESS-LY, *adv.* In a spiritless manner. [or vigor.]

SPÍ'RIT-LESS-NESS, *n.* Want of life

SPÍ'RIT-OÜS, *a.* Like spirit; refined.

SPÍ'RIT-U-AL, *a.* 1. Consisting of spirit; incorporeal. 2. Mental; intellectual. 3. Pertaining to the soul; pure; holy. 4. Ecclesiastical.

SPÍ'RIT-U-AL-ISM, *n.* 1. State of being spiritual. 2. Doctrine that all which exists is spirit or soul. 3. A belief in the frequent communication of intelligence from the world of spirits. [in spiritualism.]

SPÍ'RIT-U-AL-ÍST, *n.* One who believes

SPÍ'RIT-U-AL'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being spiritual. 2. That which belongs to the church, or to an ecclesiastic.

SPÍ'RIT-U-AL-I-ZÁ'TION, *n.* Act of spiritualizing.

SPÍ'RIT-U-AL-ÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

1. To refine. 2. To imbue with spirituality. [manner.]

SPÍ'RIT-U-AL-LY, *adv.* In a spiritual SPÍ'RIT-U-OÜS, *a.* 1. Having the quality of spirit; active; pure. 2. Consisting of refined spirit; ardent.

SPÍ-RÓM'E-TER, *n.* [Lat. *spirare*, to breathe, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

SPÍRT, *v. t. & i.* See SPURT.

SPÍ'RY, *a.* 1. Of a spiral form. 2. Pyramidal.

SPÍ'S'SI-TÜDE (30), *n.* [Lat. *spissitudo*; *spissus*, dense.] Thickness of soft substances.

SPÍT, *n.* [A.-S. *spita*, Icel. *spita*, a wooden nail, *spita*, a spear.] 1. An iron prong on which meat is roasted. 2. A point of land running into the sea. 3. Saliva. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To thrust a spit through. 2. To pierce. 3. [SPIT; SPITTING.] [A.-S. *spittan*, *spettan*.] To eject from the mouth, as saliva. — *v. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.

SPÍTE, *n.* [Abbreviated from *despite*.] Rancorous ill-will; malignity.

SPÍTY, — Malice. — Malice denotes a spirit which desires evil to others. Spite is a temper which delights to express itself in bitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be angry at; to hate. 2. To injure; to thwart.

SPÍTE'FUL, *a.* Filled with spite; malignant; malicious. [manner.]

SPÍTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a spiteful

SPÍTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being spiteful; malice.

SPÍT'FIRE, *n.* A passionate person.

SPÍT'TER, *n.* One who spits.

SPÍT'TLE, *n.* [From Eng. *spit*.] The matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva. [spittle.]

SPIT-TOÓN, *n.* A vessel to receive

SPLÁSH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] Allied to *plash*.] To spatter with water, or mud. — *v. i.* To strike and dash about water. — *n.* Water, or water and dirt thrown upon any thing.

SPLÁSH'Y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy.

SPLÁY', *a.* [Abbrev. fr. *display*.] Displayed; turned outward.

SPLÁY'-FOOT, *n.* A foot having the sole flattened instead of concave.

SPLÁY'-FOOT'ED, *a.* Having a wide foot. [in derision.]

SPLÁY'-MOUTH, *n.* A mouth stretched

SPLEEN, *n.* [Gr. σπλήν.] 1. A glandular organ to the left of the stomach; the milt. 2. Anger; ill-humor. 3. Melancholy.

SPLEEN'ISH, *a.* Spleeny.

SPLEEN'Y, *a.* 1. Peevish; fretful. 2. Melancholy.

SPLÉN'DENT, *n.* [Lat. *splendens*.] 1. Shining. 2. Illustrious.

SPLÉN'DID, *a.* [Lat. *splendidus*, fr. *splendere*, to shine.] 1. Shining; very bright. 2. Showy; magnificent. 3. Illustrious; famous.

SPLÉN'DID-LY, *adv.* In a splendid manner; brightly.

SPLÉN'DOR, n. 1. Great brightness; brilliancy. 2. Great show of richness and elegance. 3. Eminence.

SPLÉN'E-TIC (123), a. Affected with spleen. — *n.* A person affected with spleen.

SPLICE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *split*.] 1. To unite as two ropes, by interweaving. 2. To unite, by lapping two ends together, and binding. — *n.* 1. Union of ropes by interweaving the strands. 2. Connection by means of overlapping parts.

SPLINT, n. [See **SPLINTER**.] 1. A piece split off; a splinter. 2. A thin piece of wood to protect a broken bone when set. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To confine with splints, as a broken limb.

SPLIN'TER, n. A thin piece of wood split off. — *v. t.* or *i.* [See **SPLIT**.] To split or be split into long thin pieces; to shiver.

SPLIN'TER-Y, a. Resembling splinters.

SPLIT, v. t. [SPLIT; SPLITTING.] [Ccel. *splita*.] 1. To divide lengthwise; to cleave. 2. To burst; to vend. 3. To separate into parts or parties. — *v. i.* 1. To part asunder. 2. To burst with laughter. — *n.* 1. A crack, or longitudinal fissure. 2. A breach, as in a political party.

SPLUT'TER, n. A bustle; a stir. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To speak hastily and confusedly.

SPOIL, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *spoliare*.] 1. To plunder; to rob. 2. To seize by violence. 3. To vitiate; to mar. 4. To ruin; to destroy. — *v. i.* 1. To practice plunder. 2. To be corrupted; to decay. — *n.* That which is taken by violence; pillage.

SPOILER, n. 1. One who spoils; a plunderer. 2. One who corrupts.

SPOKE (20), imp. of Speak. — *n.* [A.-S. *spōca*.] 1. One of the small bars of a wheel. 2. Round of a ladder.

SPOK'EN (spōk'ən), p. p. of Speak.

SPOKES'MAN (150), n. [From *Speak, spoke, and man*.] One who speaks for another.

SPO'LI-ATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *spoliare, atum*.] To plunder; to pillage. — *v. i.* To practice plunder.

SPO'LI-ATION, n. 1. Act of plundering; despoliation. 2. Robbery in war, esp. at sea, under authority.

SPO'N-DITE, a. Pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees.

SPO'N'DEE, n. [Gr. *σπονδαίος* (se. ποῦς), fr. *σπονδή*, a libation; slow, solemn melodies, chiefly in this meter, having been used at libations.] A poetic foot of two long syllables.

SPO'NGE (spūnj), n. [Lat. *sponsgia*, Gr. *σπυγγα*.] 1. A fibrous and porous marine substance. 2. One who lives on others. 3. Dough before it is kneaded. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cleanse with a sponge. 2. To efface; to destroy all trace of. — *v. i.* 1. To imbibe, as a sponge. 2. To gain or live by mean arts.

SPO'N'GER, n. 1. One who uses a sponge. 2. A hanger-on.

SPO'N'GI-NESS, n. Quality of being spongy.

SPO'NGING-HOUSE, n. A bailiff's house to put debtors in before being taken to jail.

SPO'NG'Y, a. 1. Soft and full of cavities. 2. Wet; drenched.

SPO'NS'AL, a. [Lat. *sponsalis*, from *sponsus*, a betrothal.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION, n. [Lat. *sponsio*, from *spondere*, to promise solemnly.] Act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'N'SOR, n. [Lat.] 1. A surety. 2. A godfather or godmother.

SPO'N'TA-NE'I-TY, n. Quality or state of being spontaneous.

SPON-TA'NE-OÛS, a. [Lat. *spontaneus*, fr. *sponte*, of free will.] 1. Proceeding from natural feeling or disposition, or from a native internal proneness or tendency. 2. Proceeding from internal impulse, without external force.

SRY — Voluntary. — What is *voluntary* is the result of a *voltition*, or act of choice; it therefore implies some degree of consideration, and may be the result of mere reason, without excited feeling. What is *spontaneous* springs wholly from feeling by a kind of outburst of the mind which admits of no reflection; as, a *spontaneous* burst of applause. Hence, the term is sometimes applied to things inanimate.

SPON-TA'NE-OÛS-LY, adv. 1. Of one's own accord. 2. By its own force.

SPON-TO'ON', n. [It. *spontone*, from *spuntare*, to break off the point.] A kind of half pike.

SPOOL, n. [D. *spoel*.] A hollow cylinder of wood, used to wind thread on. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To wind on spools.

SPOON, n. [A.-S. *spōn*, *spoon*, a chip.] A small concave basin with a handle, used in partaking of food.

SPOONBILL, n. A wading bird, allied to the heron; — so named from the shape of the bill.

SPOONFUL (155), n. As much as a spoon will hold.

SPOON-MEAT, n. Food eaten with a spoon; liquid food.

SPO-RAD'IC, a. [Gr. *σποραδικός*, scattered, fr. *σπερμα*, to sow seed.] Occurring singly or in scattered cases; single.

SPORE, n. [Gr. *σπόρος*, a sowing, seed.] One of the minute grains in flowerless plants which performs the function of seeds.

SPORT, n. [Abbrev. fr. *disport*.] 1. That which diverts and makes mirth. 2. Contemptuous mirth. 3. A toy. 4. Diversion of the field, as fowling, fishing, &c. — *v. t.* 1. To divert; to make merry; — used reflexively. 2. To bring out in public. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To play; to frolic. 2. To trifle. [some.]

SPORT'FUL, a. Full of sport; frolicsome.

SPORT'IVE, a. Gay; frolicsome.

SPORT'IVE-LY, adv. Playfully.

SPORTS'MAN (150), n. One who hunts, fishes, and fowls. [sportsmen.]

SPORTS'MAN-SHIP, n. Practice of

SPÖT, n. [From the root of *spit*.] 1. A mark on a substance made by foreign matter. 2. A stain on character. 3. Any particular place. — *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To discolor; to stain; to blot. 2. To note so as to insure recognition. 3. To tarnish, as reputation.

SPÖT'LESS, a. Without a spot; esp. free from reproach or impurity.

SPÖT'LESS-LY, adv. In a spotless manner.

SPÖT'LESS-NESS, n. Freedom from spot or stain. [spotty.]

SPÖTTI-NESS, n. State of being spotted.

SPÖTT'Y, a. Full of spots.

SPOU'S'AL, a. Pertaining to a spouse, or to a marriage. — *n.* Marriage; nuptials; — generally in the plural.

SPOUSE, n. [O. Fr. *esposus*, *espos*, fem. *esposse*, *sponse*, Lat. *sponsus*, *sponsa*, from *spondere*, to promise solemnly.] A married person; husband or wife.

SPOUSE'LESS, a. Destitute of a spouse.

SPOUT, n. [Allied to *spit*.] 1. A pipe for conducting a fluid. 2. A projecting mouth for directing a stream of a liquid poured out. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To throw out, as liquids, through a narrow orifice. 2. To throw out, as words, with affected gravity. — *v. i.* 1. To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice. 2. To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

SPRÄ'N, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *springere*, to press, to force out, fr. Lat. *exprimere*. See **EXPRESS**.] To weaken or overstrain, as a joint or muscle. — *n.* Excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint.

SPRING, imp. of Spring. — See **SPRING**.

SPRÄT, n. A small fish, allied to the *sprattle*. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dan. *springe*, *springe*, to palpitate.] 1. To lie with the limbs stretched out or struggling. 2. To spread irregularly, as vines.

SPRÄY, n. 1. [A.-S. *sprec*, a twig, branch, O. H. Ger. *sprählon*, to cut. Cf. **SPRING**.] (a.) A small shoot; a twig. (b.) Small branches collectively. 2. [A.-S. *springan*, to pour.] Water.

SPRÉAD, v. t. [SPREAD; SPREAD-ING.] [A.-S. *springan*.] 1. To extend in any direction. 2. To divulge; to publish. 3. To set and furnish with provision. — *v. i.* 1. To extend in any or every direction. 2. To be propagated. — *n.* 1. Extent; compass. 2. Expansion of parts. 3. A table, furnished with a meal.

SPRÉE, n. [Fr. *spree*, a spark, spirit.] A merry frolic; a carousal.

SPRÉG, n. [A.-S. *sprec*. See **SPRAY**.] A small shoot or twig. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] To mark or adorn with **SPRING'GY**, *a.* Full of springs. [sprigs.]

SPRIGHT (spirit), n. [Contr. fr. *spirit*.] A spirit; a soul; an apparition.

SPRIGHT'LI-NESS (spirit'-), n. Quality of being sprightly; liveliness.

DR, DO, WOLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÜRN, RUE, PÜLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, É, soft; C, ß, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

SPRIGH'T'LY (sprít'/-), *a.* Spirit-like, or spright-like; lively; animated.

SPRÍNG, *v. i.* [SPRUNG (formerly SPRANG); SPRUNG; SPRINGING.] [*A.-S. springan.*] 1. To leap; to jump. 2. To issue suddenly. 3. To fly back; to start. 4. To proceed; to result. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to spring up or forth. 2. To produce unexpectedly. 3. To cause to explode. 4. To burst; to break. 5. To crack or split. — *n.* 1. A leap; a jump. 2. A flying back. 3. Elastic force. 4. An elastic body. 5. Any source of supply; esp. a fountain. 6. Cause; origin. 7. Season of the year when plants begin to vegetate.

SPRÍNG, *n.* [From *spring*, *v. i.*] A noose or snare. [which, springs.]

SPRÍNG'ER, *n.* One who, or that

SPRÍNG'-HALT, *n.* A lameness in which a horse suddenly twitches up his legs. [source.]

SPRÍNG'-HEAD, *n.* A fountain or

SPRÍNG'NESS, *n.* 1. Elasticity. 2. Wetness or sponginess, as of land.

SPRÍNG'-TIDE, *n.* 1. The tide at, or soon after, the new and full moon. 2. Time of spring.

SPRÍNG'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Elastic; light. 2. Wet; spongy.

SPRÍNG'LE (sprínk'l), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *A.-S. sprengan, sprencan*, to sprinkle.] 1. To scatter in small drops or particles. 2. To scatter on. 3. To baptize; hence, to purify. — *v. i.* 1. To perform the act of scattering small drops or particles. 2. To rain moderately. — *n.* A small quantity scattered.

SPRÍNG'LING, *n.* 1. Act of scattering in small drops or particles. 2. A small quantity.

SPRÍT, *n.* [*A.-S. sprót*, a sprit, spear.] A small pole, crossing the sail of a boat diagonally.

SPRÍTE, *n.* [Contr. from *spirit*.] A spirit; an apparition. [a sprit.]

SPRÍT'-SAIL, *n.* A sail extended by

SPROUT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. sprótan, spryttan*.] To shoot as a seed; to germinate. — *n.* The shoot of a plant.

SPRUCE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Perh. fr. *spruce*, or *Prussia*, leather, which was an article of finery. Cf. also Prov. Ger. *spreuzzen*, to boast of.] Neat, without elegance or dignity. [spruce.]

SPRUCE', *n.* [See **FINICAL**.] — *v. t.* ori. [-ED; -ING.] To dress with affected neatness. — *n.* [O. Eng. *Pruse*, so named because it was first known as a native of *Prussia*.] A certain coniferous tree; — applied in the United States to the hemlock spruce. [spruce.]

SPRUCE'-BEER, *n.* Beer flavored with

SPRUCE'LY, *adv.* With affected neatness. [spruce; trimness.]

SPRUNG'NESS, *n.* State of being

SPRÜNG, *imp. & p. p.* of *Spring*.

SPRÛ, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] Nimble; active; vigorous. [Prov. or *Colloq.*]

SPÛD, *n.* [Dan. *spyd*, a spear.] An implement for destroying weeds.

SPÛME, *n.* [Lat. *spuma*, from *spuere*, to spew.] Froth; foam; scum. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To froth; to foam.

SPU-MÉS'CEÑCE, *n.* Frothiness.

SPÛMOÛS, } [*a.* [Lat. *spumosus*; *spu-*
SPÛM'Y, } *ma*, foam.] Consisting
of froth or scum; foamy.

SPÛN, *imp. & p. p.* of *Spin*.

SPÛNGF, *n.* See **SPONGE**.

SPÛNK, *n.* [*A.-S. sponge*, a sponge, *span*, spoon, a chip, tinder. Cf. **PUNK**.] 1. Touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk 2. Spirit; pluck.

SPÛNK'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Full of spunk; spirited. [*Colloq.*]

SPÛN'-YÄRN, *n.* A line formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

SPÛR, *n.* [*A.-S. spura*, allied to *spear*.] 1. An instrument with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels, to prick a horse. 2. Incitement. 3. The projection on a cock's leg. 4. A mountain that shoots laterally from any other mountain or range. 5. Ergot. — *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] 1. To prick with spurs; to incite. 2. To urge or encourage to action. — *v. i.* 1. To hasten. 2. To press forward.

SPÛR'-GALL, *n.* A place galled or excoerated by much using of the spur.

SPÛR'I-OÛS, *a.* [Lat. *spurius*.] 1. Not genuine. 2. Not legitimate. **SYN.** — Counterfeit; false; fictitious.

SPÛR'I-OÛS-LY, *adv.* Falsely.

SPÛR'I-OÛS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being spurious.

SPÛRN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. spurnan*, allied to *spura*, heel.] 1. To kick. 2. To reject with disdain. — *v. i.* 1. To kick. 2. To manifest disdain in rejecting any thing — *n.* 1. A kick. 2. Contemptuous treatment.

SPÛRRÉD, *p. a.* 1. Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs. 2. Affected with ergot.

SPÛRT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Written also *spirt*, formed fr. O. Eng. *spirt*, to sprout, by transposing the *i* and *r*.] To throw out, violently, as a liquid in a stream. — *v. i.* To gush out in a stream. — *n.* A sudden gushing of a liquid from a tube or orifice; a jet.

SPÛT'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the root of *spout* and *spit*] 1. To emit saliva from the mouth in small portions, as in rapid speaking. 2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly. — *v. t.* To utter with indistinctness. — *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

SPÛT'ER-ER, *n.* One who sputters.

SPÛY, *n.* [See **ESPY**.] 1. One who constantly watches the conduct of others. 2. A person sent into an enemy's camp to gain information, and secretly communicate it to the proper officer. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To discover at a distance; to espy. 2. To examine secretly. — *v. i.* To search narrowly.

SPÛY'-GLASS, *n.* A small telescope.

SQUAB, *a.* [Icel. *qráp*, soft, fat, *quapa*, to tremble with loose fat, Ger.

quabbe, a dewlap.] 1. Fat; thick, bulky. 2. Unfledged. — *n.* 1. A young pigeon. 2. A person of a short, fat figure.

SQUAB'BLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to L. Ger. *kabbeln*, to quarrel.] 1. To contend for superiority. 2. To debate peevishly. — *n.* A wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. [son.]

SQUAB'BLER, *n.* A contentious person.

SQUAD (skwöd), *n.* [Lat. *ex* and *quadra*, a square, fr. *quatuor*, four.] A small party of men for drill, inspection, or service.

SQUAD'RON, *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops. 2. A detachment of vessels under the command of the senior officer.

SQUÄL'ID (skwöl'id), *a.* [Lat. *squalidus*.] Foul; filthy. [ness.]

SQUÄ-LID'ITY, *n.* Foulness; filthy-ness.

SQUÄL'ID-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being squalid.

SQUÄLL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Sw. *sqälla*, to cry out.] To scream or cry violently. — *n.* 1. A loud scream or cry. 2. A sudden and violent gust of wind.

SQUÄLL'ER, *n.* One who squalls.

SQUÄLL'Y, *a.* Abounding with squalls.

SQUÄ'LOID, *a.* [Lat. *squalis*, a shark, and Gr. *éidos*, likeness.] Resembling a shark.

SQUÄ'LÖR, *n.* [Lat.] Filthiness; squalidity.

SQUÄ-MÖSE' (125), } [*a.* [Lat. *squamösus*,
SQUÄ'MÖÛS, } *mosus*; *squa-*
SQUÄ'MÖÛS, } *ma*, a scale.] Covered with, or consisting of, scales.

SQUAN'DER (skwön'-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. II Ger. *quandian*, *suentan*, fr. *swindan*, *swintan*, to vanish, dwindle.] To spend lavishly or prodigally. [ders.]

SQUAN'DER-ER, *n.* One who squanders.

SQUÄRE (4), *a.* [From Lat. *ex*, and *quadra*, a square.] 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. Exactly correspondent; true; just. 4. Rendering equal justice; fair; honest. 5. Even; leaving no balance. 6. Of greater length than usual; as, a square sail. — *n.* 1. A figure having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. That which is square, or nearly so, or is reckoned by squares. 3. An area of four sides, with houses on each side. 4. An instrument used to lay out or test square work. 5. Product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself. 6. Relation of exact agreement: equal. [Carpenter's Square.]

ty. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. To form to right angles. 3. To reduce to any given measure. 4. To adjust; to regulate. 5. To make even; to leave no difference or balance. 6. To multiply by itself. — *v. i.* To suit; to fit.

Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ü, ÿ, long; Å, Æ, I, Ö, Ü, ÿ, short; CARE, FÄR, ÅSK, ALL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL, TÈRM; PÛQUE, FIRM; SÓN

SQUARELY, *adv.* In a square form or manner. [square.]

SQUARENESS, *n.* State of being square. [square.]

SQUARE-RIGGED, *a.* Having the chief sails extended by yards, suspended by the middle.

SQUASH (skwôsh), *v. t.* [Eng. *quash*, or from O. Fr. *eschacher*, *eschacier*.] To press into pulp; to crush. — *n.* 1. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body. 2. [Mass. Ind. asq. pl. *asquash*, raw, green; *askutasquash*, vine-apple.] A gourd-like plant and its fruit.

SQUAT (skwôt), *v. i.* [-TED; -TING.] [Cf. It. *quatto*, squat, cowering, from Lat. *coactus*, driven or urged together.] 1. To sit upon the hams or heels. 2. To settle on another's land without title. [Amer.] — *a.* 1. Sitting on the hams or heels; cowering. 2. Short and thick.

SQUATTER, *n.* 1. One who squats or sits close. 2. One who settles on new land without a title. [Amer.]

SQUAW, *n.* [Massachusetts *squa*, *eshqua*.] An Indian woman.

SQUEAK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Sw. *squaka*, to cry out, II. Ger. *quackern*, to squeak, squeal.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry; or to make a sharp noise. — *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered.

SQUEAL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Sw. *squäla*, to cry out. See SQUALL.] To cry with a shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do. — *n.* A shrill, and somewhat prolonged cry.

SQUEAMISH, *a.* [From *quæmish*.] Having a stomach that is easily nauseated; hence, nice to excess in taste.

SYN. — See FASTIDIOUS.

SQUEAMISH-LY, *adv.* Fastidiously.

SQUEAMISHNESS, *n.* Fastidiousness.

SQUEEZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *cwisan*, *cwissan*, to crush, squeeze.] 1. To press between two bodies. 2. To oppress. 3. To compel, or cause to pass. — *v. i.* To urge one's way; to pass by pressing. — *n.* Act of one who squeezes; compression.

SQUIB, *n.* 1. A little pipe, filled with combustible matter; a cracker. 2. [Allied to *quib*.] A brief, sarcastic or witty essay or paragraph.

SQUID, *n.* The cuttle-fish.

SQUILL, *n.* [Lat. *squilla*, Gr. *σκέλλα*.] 1. A lily-like plant, with a medicinal root. 2. A crustaceous sea animal.

SQUINT, *a.* [D. *schuine*, a slope. Cf. ASKANT.] 1. Looking obliquely. 2. Looking with suspicion. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To see obliquely. 2. To have the axes of the eyes not coincident. — *n.* 1. Act, or habit, of squinting. 2. Want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes. [squints.]

SQUINT-EYE (-i), *n.* An eye that squints. — *v. i.* or *t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To attend as a beau, or gallant. [Colloq.]

SQUIRM (18), *v. i.* or *t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to Skr. *krimi*, a worm. Cf. SWARM, *v. i.*, 5.] 1. To move, or cause to move, like a worm. 2. To

climb, by embracing with the hands and feet.

SQUIRREL (skwîr'el or skwûr'el), *n.* [L. Lat. *squirelus*, dim. of Lat. *sciurus*, Gr. *σκίουρος*, from *σκιά*, shade, and *οὐρά*, tail.] A small, rodent mammal having a bushy tail.

SQUIRT (18), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. L. Ger. *swirtzen*, to squirt, O. Sw. *squätta*, id.] To eject out of a narrow pipe, in a stream. — *v. i.* To throw out liquid from a narrow orifice, in a rapid stream. — *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected.

STAB, *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] [From the root of *staff*, *stave*.] 1. To wound with a pointed weapon. 2. To injure secretly. — *v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon. — *n.* A thrust or wound with a pointed weapon.

STĀBAT MĀTER. [Lat.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words.

STĀBER, *n.* One who stabs.

STĀBILITY, *n.* 1. State of being stable or firm. 2. Steadiness of character or purpose.

STĀBLE, *a.* [Lat. *stabilis*, fr. *stare*, to stand.] 1. Firmly established. 2. Steady in purpose. — *n.* [Lat. *stabilium*, fr. *stare*, to stand.] A building for beasts. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To put or keep in a stable. — *v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable.

STĀBLING, *n.* 1. Act of keeping cattle in a stable. 2. A house for horses and cattle.

STĀBLY, *adv.* Fixedly; steadily.

STĀC-EĀTO, *a.* [It. (*Mus.*) Disconnected; distinct; — a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.

STĀCK, *n.* [From the root of *stick*.] 1. A large pile of hay or grain, &c.; a conical pile of muskets. 2. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. 3. Chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make into a conical or other pile.

STĀD'DLE, *n.* [From the root of *stead*, *steady*.] 1. Support of a stack of hay or grain. 2. A small forest tree.

STĀ'DI-ŪM, *n.*; *pl.* STĀ'DI-Ā. [Ū at., from Gr. *στάδιον*.] A Greek measure of length, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English.

STĀDT'HÖLDER (stūt'/-), *n.* [D. *stadhouder*; *stad*, a city, a town, and *houder*, a holder.] Formerly, the chief magistrate of Holland.

STĀFF, *n.*; *pl.* STĀVES or STĀFFS (in the first three senses), STĀFFS (in the last sense). [A.-S. *stāf*, a staff, prop.] 1. A stick for support or defense; hence, a support. 2. The five lines and the spaces on which music is written. 3. A pole to hoist a flag upon. 4. [From *staff*, as an ensign of authority.] A corps of officers attached to a superior officer.

STĀFF-ŌF-FI-CĒR, *n.* An officer belonging to the staff of a regiment.

STĀG, *n.* [Icel. *steggr*, male of several animals.] 1. The male red deer. 2. A young bull castrated.

STĀGE, *n.* [O. Fr. *estage*, N. Fr. *étage*, as if fr. a Lat. *staticus*, fr. *stare*, to remain.] 1. A platform slightly elevated. 2. A scaffold. 3. A theater; hence, also, the drama. 4. A place where any thing is publicly exhibited. 5. Distance between two places of rest on a road. 6. A degree of advancement or progress. 7. A public coach running from station to station. [coach.]

STĀGE'-CŌACH (20), *n.* A public STĀGE'-PLĀY, *n.* A dramatic entertainment.

STĀ'GER, *n.* 1. One who has long acted on the stage of life. 2. A horse used in drawing a stage.

STĀG'GER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. D. *staggeren*, fr. *staken*, *staecken*, to stop.] 1. To reel; to vacillate. 2. To begin to give way. 3. To hesitate. — *v. t.* To make less steady or confident.

STĀG'GERS, *n. pl.* Apoplexy in horses and other animals.

STĀ'GING, *n.* A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, &c., in building. [nant.]

STĀG'NAN-CY, *n.* State of being stagnant. [A. Lat. *stagnans*.] 1. Motionless; impure from want of motion. 2. Not active; dull.

STĀG'NĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *stagnare*, -*natum*, from *stagnum*, standing water.] 1. To cease to flow. 2. To cease to be brisk or active.

STAG-NĀTION, *n.* 1. Cessation of flowing, as of a fluid. 2. State of being dull.

STĀID, *imp. & p. p.* of *Stay*. — *a.* [From *stay*, to stop.] Sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful.

STĀID'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being staid.

STĀIN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. from *distain*.] 1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter. 2. To color, as wood, glass, &c. 3. To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground. 4. To bring reproach on. — *n.* 1. A discoloration. 2. Taint of guilt. 3. Cause of reproach.

STĀIN'ER, *n.* One who stains.

STĀIN'LESS, *a.* Free from any stain.

STĀIR, *n.* [A.-S. *stæger*, fr. *stigan*, to ascend.] 1. One step of a series. 2. A series of steps; — usually in the pl.

STĀIR'-CASE, *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, &c.

STĀKE, *n.* [From the root of *stick*.] 1. A stick, pointed at one end. 2. Martyrdom, esp. by fire. 3. That which is laid down as a wager. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fasten, defend, or mark off, with stakes. 2. To wager.

STĀ-LĀC'TĪE, *a.* Pertaining to stalactites; resembling a stalactite; stalactitic.

STĀ-LĀC'TĪTE (147), *n.* [From Gr. *σταλακτός*, oozing out in drops.] A

pendent cone of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle.
STAL'AC-TIT'IC, } a. Relating to,
STAL'AC-TIT'IC-AL, } or resembling,
 a stalactite.
STAL-LÄG'MITE, *n.* [Gr. *στάλαγμα*, that which drops, a drop.] A deposit of earthy or calcareous matter, made by calcareous water dropping on the floors of caverns. [of stalagmites.]
STÄLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From A.-S. *steall*, Eng. *stall*, a stable.] To discharge urine; — said of beasts. — *a.* [From *stale* (obs.), urine, — first used of beer.] 1. Vapid or tasteless from age. 2. Not freshly made. 3. Worn out by use; trite; common.
STÄLE'NESS, *n.* State of being stale.
STÄLK (stawk), *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *stalc*, *stalc*, high, steep.] 1. Stem or main axis of a plant. 2. Petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant. 3. Stem of a quill. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *stalcian*, *stalcian*, from *stalc*, *stalc*, high.] To walk with high, proud steps. — *v. t.* To approach under cover of a screen, or by stealth.
STÄLK'ER (stawk'er), *n.* One who stalks.
STÄLK'ING-HÖRSE (stawk'/-), *n.* 1. A horse, or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of game. 2. Hence, a pretense. [stalk.]
STÄLK'Y (stawk'y), *a.* Resembling a stall.
STÄLL, *n.* [A.-S. *steall*, *stall*, a place, station, a stable, condition, fr. the root *stal*, Skr. *stäl*, to stand.] 1. Place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed. 2. A stable. 3. A slight shed for the sale of merchandise. 4. Seat of an ecclesiastic in the choir of a church. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put into a stall or stable. 2. To plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed.
STÄLL'ÄGE, *n.* Rent paid for a stall.
STÄLL'-FEED, *v. t.* [-FED; -FEED-ING.] To feed and fatten in a stable, or on dry fodder.
STÄLL'ION (stäl'yun), *n.* [From A.-S. *steall*, Eng. *stall*, a stable.] A male horse used for raising stock.
STÄLL'WART, *a.* [Cf. A.-S. *stälweordh*, worth stealing or taking, afterward extended to other causes of estimation.] Brave; bold; strong.
STÄM'EN, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* **STÄM'ENS** (used only in the fourth sense); *Lat. pl.* **STÄM'L-NÄ** (in the first three senses). [Lat. *stamen*, a thread, fiber, fr. Gr. *στράβα*, to stand.] 1. A thread. 2. *pl.* Fixed, firm part of a body. 3. *pl.* Whatever constitutes the principal strength of any thing. 4. The male organ of flowers for furnishing the pollen.
STÄM'I-NÄL, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina.
STÄM'I-NÄTE, *a.* Furnished with, or producing, stamens.
STÄ-MIN'E-OÜS, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, stamens.
STÄM'MER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H.

Ger. *stammalon*, *stammen*, A.-S. *stommettan*.] To hesitate in speaking; to stutter. — *v. t.* To utter with hesitation, or imperfectly. — *n.* Defective utterance; a stutter.
STÄM'MER-ER, *n.* One who stammers.
STÄMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *stampôn*.] 1. To strike with the bottom of the foot. 2. To impress with some mark. 3. To imprint; to fix deeply. 4. To coin; to mint. — *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward. — *n.* 1. Act of stamping. 2. Any instrument for making impressions. 3. Mark made by stamping. 4. A thing stamped. 5. A stamped or printed device, required by law to be affixed to certain papers. 6. An instrument for cutting out materials. 7. Make; form; character.
STÄMP'-ÄCT, *n.* An act of the British Parliament, imposing a duty on all paper and parchment used in the British American colonies.
STÄM-PÉDE', *n.* [From *stamp*.] A standon frigate and running away of large bodies of cattle or horses.
STÄNCH (66) *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. *Lat. stancare*, fr. *Lat. stagnare*, to be or make stagnant.] To stop the flowing of, as blood. — *v. i.* To stop flowing, as blood. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [From *stanch*, *v. t.*, and hence, lit. stopped.] 1. Strong and tight. 2. Firm in principle; steady.
STÄN'CHION (stän'shun), *n.* [See **STÄNCH**, *v. t.*] A prop; a small post.
STÄND, *v. i.* [STOOD; STANDING.] [A.-S. *standan*.] 1. To remain at rest in an erect position. 2. To be situated. 3. To stop; to halt. 4. To endure. 5. To be fixed, steady, or firm. 6. To be in some particular state. 7. To continue in force. — *v. t.* 1. To endure; to sustain. 2. To withstand. 3. To abide by; to admit. — *n.* 1. A place where one stands. 2. A stop; a halt. 3. An structure erected for spectators. 4. Something on which a thing rests or is laid. 5. Resistance.
STÄND'ÄRD, *n.* [From *Lat. extendere*, to spread out.] 1. A staff with a flag or colors. 2. That which is established as a rule or measure of quantity. 3. Model; criterion. 4. A standing tree or stem. 5. An upright support. — *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value.
STÄND'ING, *p. a.* 1. Established; settled; permanent. 2. Stagnant. 3. Remaining erect. — *n.* 1. State of being erect. 2. Duration; continuance. 3. Power to stand. 4. Reputation; rank.
STÄND'ISH (146), *n.* [From *stand* and *disk*.] A stand for pen and ink.
STÄND'-POINT, *n.* A fixed point or station; point of view. [Recent.]
STÄND'-STILL, *n.* A stop.
STÄN'HÖPE (*colloq.* stän'up), *n.* A light carriage, without a top; — named from Lord Stanhope.
STÄN'NA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *stannum*, tin.]

Pertaining to tin. — *n.* A tin-mine; or tin-works. [tained from tin.]
STÄN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or ob-
STÄN'ZÄ, *n.* [It. *stanza*, lit. a stop, fr. *Lat. stans*, standing.] A combination of verses, whether like or unlike in measure.
STÄP'LE, *n.* [A.-S. *stapul*, *stapel*, step, prop, post, fr. *stapan*, to step, go, raise.] 1. A principal production of a country. 2. Principal element. 3. Thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. 4. A loop of metal to hold a hook. — *a.* Chief; principal.
STÄR, *n.* [A.-S. *stearra*, Skr. *stri*.] 1. One of the innumerable luminous bodies in the heavens. 2. Figure of a star. 3. A person of brilliant and attractive parts. — *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] To set or adorn with stars.
STÄR'BOARD (*colloq.* stür'burd), *n.* [A.-S. *störbord*, fr. *stéoran*, to steer, and *bord*, a board, border.] The right-hand side of a ship, looking forward. — *a.* Pertaining to the right-hand side of a ship.
STÄRCH, *a.* [A.-S. *starc*, strong, rough. See **STÄRK**.] Stiff; precise. — *n.* A granular substance, used for stiffening cloth. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To stiffen with starch.
STÄR'-CHÄM'BER, *n.* [Either from A.-S. *stéoran*, to steer, govern, or from being held in a room where certain Jewish contracts and obligations called *stars* were kept.] An ancient criminal court in England.
STÄRCHED (stürcht), *p. a.* Stiff; precise; formal. [starched.]
STÄRCH'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being starchily, *adv.* Formally; stiffly.
STÄRCH'NESS, *n.* Stiffness; preciseness. [starch; stiff.]
STÄRCH'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, starch.
STÄRE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *starian*.] To look with fixed eyes wide open. — *v. t.* To look earnestly at. — *n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open.
STÄR'ER, *n.* One who stares.
STÄR'-GÄZ'ER, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; an astronomer; — in contempt.
STÄR'-GÄZ'ING, *n.* Act of observing the stars with attention.
STÄRK, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *stearc*, strong, rough; formed on the root of *Ger. starr*, stiff.] 1. Stiff; strong. 2. Mere; sheer; downright. — *adv.* Wholly; absolutely.
STÄR'LESS, *a.* Having no stars visible.
STÄR'LIGHT (-līt), *n.* Light proceeding from the stars. — *a.* Lighted by the stars.
STÄR'LING, *n.* [See **STÄRE**.] A small bird, common in Europe.
STÄR'VY, *a.* Adorned with stars. 2. Consisting of the stars; stellar. 3. Shining like stars.
STÄRT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *stirte*, *sterte*, allied to the root of *stir*.] 1. To move suddenly, as with a spring. 2. To shrink; to wince. 3. To set out; to begin. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to move suddenly. 2. To pro-

Ä, Ê, Î, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Å, Æ, Ý, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL, TÉRM; PÍQUE, FIRM; SÓN,

duce suddenly to view. 3. To bring within pursuit. — *n.* 1. A sudden motion. 2. An unexpected movement; a sally. 3. Act of setting out. 4. [A.-S. *steort*, a tail, an extremity.] A projection; a horn; a tail.

START'ING-POST, *n.* A post from which competitors in a race start.

START'LE (stär't'l'), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *start*.] To shrink on feeling a sudden alarm. — *v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm. — *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger.

STAR-VÄ'TION, *n.* Act of starving, or state of being starved.

STÄRVE, *v. i.* [A.-S. *steorfan*, *steorfan*; N. H. Ger. *sterben*, to die.] 1. To perish or die with cold. [Eng.] 2. To perish with hunger; to be very indigent. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To kill with cold. [Eng.] 2. To kill with hunger or want.

STÄRVE'LING (stärv'ling), *a.* Hungry; pining. — *n.* An animal or plant pining from want of nutriment.

STÄTE, *n.* [Lat. *status*, a standing, position.] 1. Circumstances or condition. 2. Any community of a particular character. 3. Whole body of people united under one government. 4. A commonwealth. 5. Pomp.

Syn. — Situation; condition. — *State* is generic; the *situation* of a thing is its state in reference to external objects and influences; its *condition* is its internal state, or what it is in itself considered.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To express the particulars of; to narrate.

STÄT'ED, *a.* Settled; occurring at regular times.

STÄT'ED-LY, *adv.* At appointed times.

STÄTE'-HOUSE, *n.* The building in which a legislature holds its sessions.

STÄTE'LI-NESS, *n.* Condition of being stately.

STÄTE'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Evincing state or dignity. — *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

STÄTE'MENT, *n.* 1. Act of stating. 2. A narrative; a recital.

STÄTE'-ROOM (28), *n.* 1. A magnificent room. 2. A lodging-room in a ship's cabin.

STÄTES'MAN (150), *n.* A man versed in the arts of government.

STÄTES'MAN-SHIP, *n.* Qualifications or employments of a statesman.

STÄT'IC, } [Gr. *στατικός*, from
STÄT'IC-AL, } *στάται*, to cause to stand.] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest, or in equilibrium. 2. Acting by mere weight.

STÄT'ICS, *n. sing.* That branch of mechanics which relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

STÄT'ION, *n.* [Lat. *statio*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] 1. Place where any thing stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; esp. (*a.*) A stopping-place on railways. (*b.*) Rendezvous of a police force. 2. Situation;

position. 3. Employment; occupation. 4. Condition of life.

Syn. — Depot. — It is unfortunate that, in America, the stopping-places on our railways first received the name of *depot* — a gross misapplication of the term, since it means simply a *store-house*, or *magazine*. In England, the name has always been "station," or "station-house"; and there is now a strong tendency to adopt this in America as the only proper word.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place; to set. [tion.]

STÄT'ION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a station.

STÄT'ION-A-RY, *a.* 1. Not moving; stable; fixed. 2. Not improving.

STÄT'ION-ER, *n.* One who sells paper, pens, ink, &c.

STÄT'ION-ER-Y, *n.* Articles usually sold by stationers. [man.]

STÄT'IST, *n.* [From *state*.] A states-

STÄT'IS'TIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
STÄT'IS'TIC-AL, } statistics.

STÄT'IS-T'ICIAN (-tish'an), *n.* A person familiar with statistics.

STÄT'IS'TICS, *n. pl.* [From Eng. *statist*, a statesman.] 1. A classified collection of facts, respecting the condition of a people or class. 2. *sing.* The science which has to do with the collection of such facts.

STÄT'U-A-RY, *n.* 1. Art of carving statues. 2. One who makes statues. 3. A collection of statues.

STÄT'ÜE, *n.* [Lat. *statua*, *i. e.*, *stativa effigies*, from *effigies*, standing still.] An image carved out of marble or other solid substance.

STÄT'U-ÉSQUE' (-ésk'), *a.* Statue-like in character or appearance.

STÄT'U-ÉTTE', *n.* A small statue.

STÄT'ÜRE, *n.* [Lat. *statura*, fr. *stare*, *statum*, to stand.] Natural height of the body.

STÄT'US, *n.* [Lat.] State; condition.

STÄT'U-TABLE, *a.* Made by, or being in conformity to, statute.

STÄT'UTE, *n.* [L. Lat. *statutum*, fr. *statuere*, to set, ordain.] An act of the legislature of a country; a positive law.

STÄT'U-TO-RY, *a.* Enacted by statute.

STÄT'UNCH, *a.* See **STANCH**.

STÄVE, *n.* [Eng. *staff*, Ger. *stab*.] 1. A thin, narrow piece of wood for a cask. 2. A stanza. — *v. t.* [STAVED, or **STOVE**; STAVING.] From *stave*, *staff*, *n.*] 1. To break a hole in; to burst. 2. To push, as with a staff. 3. To delay; to drive away.

STÄV, *v. i.* [STAYED, or **STAYD**; STAYING.] [Sw. *sta*, to stand. Cf. Lat. *stare*.] 1. To remain; to continue in a place; to stop. 2. To wait; to attend. 3. To dwell; to tarry. 4. To rely; to trust. — *v. t. i.* 1. To withhold; to restrain. 2. To delay; to obstruct. 3. [O. Fr. *estayier*, to prop, fr. Icel. *stedia*, to confirm.] To prop; to support. — *n.* 1. Continuance; sojourn. 2. Stand; stop. 3. That which serves as a prop. 4. *pl.* A corset. 5. A large, strong rope, to support a mast. [a stay.]

STÄY'-SAIL, *n.* Any sail extended on

STÄAD, *n.* [A.-S. *stæd*, a place, station.] Place or room which another had, or might have.

STÄAD'FAST, *a.* [From *stead* and *fast*, *i. e.*, fast in place.] 1. Fast fixed; firm. 2. Constant; resolute.

STÄAD'FAST-LY, *adv.* In a steadfast manner. [steadfast.]

STÄAD'FAST-NESS, *n.* State of being

STÄAD'I-LY, *adv.* Firmly.

STÄAD'I-NESS, *n.* State of being

steady; firmness.

STÄAD'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Firm in standing or position. 2. Constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit. 3. Constant; uniform. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To hold or keep firm; to support.

STÄAK, *n.* [Icel. *steik*, broiled meat, *steikja*, to broil. Cf. A.-S. *sticce*, a piece, steak.] A slice of beef, pork, or venison, &c., broiled or cut for broiling.

STÄAL, *v. t.* [STOLE; STOLEN; STEALING.] [A.-S. *stelan*, *stelan*.] 1. To take without right or leave. 2. To gain or win by address or imperceptible means.

Syn. — To filch; pilfer; purloin.

— *v. i.* 1. To practice theft. 2. To slip in, along, or away, unperceived.

STÄAL'ER, *n.* One who steals; a thief.

STÄALTH, *n.* A secret or clandestine procedure.

STÄALTH'-LY, *adv.* By stealth.

STÄALTH'-NESS, *n.* State of being stealthy.

STÄALTH'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Done by stealth; secret; private; sly.

STÄAM, *n.* [A.-S. *stæm*, *stæm*, *stæm*.] Ger. *stimm*, weather when snow or rain is drifted.] 1. Vapor into which water is converted, when heated to the boiling point. 2. Mist formed by condensed vapor. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To rise or pass off in vapor. 2. To travel by the agency of steam. — *v. t. i.* 1. To exhale. 2. To apply steam to. [by steam.]

STÄAM'-BOAT, *n.* A vessel propelled

STÄAM'-BOIL'ER, *n.* A boiler for generating steam.

STÄAM'-ÉN'GINE, *n.* An engine moved by steam.

STÄAM'ER, *n.* 1. A vessel propelled by steam. 2. A steam fire-engine. 3. A culinary vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam.

STÄAM'-PACKET, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam.

STÄAM'-SHIP, *n.* A ship propelled by steam. [bling, steam.]

STÄAM'-RINE, *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ*, tallow, suet.] One of the proximate principles of animal fat.

STÄA-TITE, *n.* [Gr. *στέαρ*, *στεάρος*, fat, tallow.] A soft magnesium rock; — called also *soap-stone*.

STÄED, *n.* [A.-S. *stæda*, *stæda*, from *stæd*, a stud of breeding steeds.] A spirited horse for state or war.

STÄEL, *n.* [A.-S. *stætl*, *stætl*, for *stæhel*.] 1. Iron combined with carbon. 2. An instrument made of steel. 3.

Hardness; sternness; rigor. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To overlay, point, or edge with steel. 2. To harden. 3. To cause to resemble steel.

STEEL'Y, *a.* 1. Made of steel. 2. Resembling steel; hard; firm.

STEEL'YARD (*colloq.* stīl'yard), *n.*
A form of balance.

STEEP, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [-A-S. *steap.*] Descending with great inclination; precipitous. — *n.* A precipitous place, hill, or mountain. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *stippen*, to steep, dip.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate. [are steeped.]



Steelyard.

STEEP'ER, *n.* A vat in which things STEEP'PLE, *n.* [Cf. *steep.*] A tower of a church, ending in a point; a spire.

STEEP'PLE-CHÄSE, *n.* A race between a number of horsemen, to see which can first reach some distant object (as a church steeple) in a straight course.

STEEP'PLY, *adv.* With steepness.

STEEP'NESS, *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity.

STEER, *n.* [A.-S. *stēor*, Skr. *sthōrin*, *sthōrin*, Gr. *ταῖπος*.] A young ox. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *stēdran*, *stioran*, to establish.] To guide; to govern; — applied to a vessel in the water. — *v. i.* 1. To direct and govern a vessel in its course. 2. To be directed and governed.

STEER'AGE, *n.* 1. Act or practice of steering. 2. An apartment in a ship for an inferior class of passengers. 3. That by which a course is directed.

STEERS'MAN (150), *n.* One who steers.

STEEVE, *v. i.* [Cf. O. D. *steve*, staff.] To make an angle with the line of a vessel's keel; — said of the bowsprit.

STEE'LA-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στελλάριος*, covered, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of writing in ciphers.

STELL'AR, } [Lat. *stellaris*; *stel-*
STELL'AR-Y, } *la*, a star.] Pertaining to, or full of, stars; stary.

STELL'ATE, *a.* [Lat. *stellatus*, set or covered with stars; *stella*, a star.] Resembling a star; radiated.

STELL'IFER-ÖUS, *a.* [Lat. *stellifer*; *stella*, a star, and *ferre*, to bear.] Abounding with stars.

STELL'IFÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form.] Like a star, radiated.

STELL'UL-LAR (stēl'yū-lar), *a.* [Lat. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star.] Shaped like little stars.

STE-LÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στήλη*, a post, pillar, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of inscribing characters on pillars.

STEM, *n.* [A.-S. *stemma*, *stefn*; allied to the root of *staff*.] 1. Main body of a tree, or other plant. 2. A little branch bearing a fruit or flower. 3. Stock of a family. 4. [A.-S. *stefn*, Icel. *stafn*.] A curved timber at the fore end of a vessel; hence, the forward part of a vessel. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] 1. To

oppose, or cut, as with the stem of a vessel; to make progress against, as a current. 2. To oppose, as a stream or moving force.

STENCH (66), *n.* [A.-S. *stenc*, fr. *stincan*, to stink.] An ill smell; stink.

STEN'CIL, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *stenge*, a bar, stake, pole.] A thin plate of metal, or other material, on which a pattern is cut, used in painting, marking, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] To paint or mark with stencils.

STE-NÖG'RA-PHER, *n.* One skilled in stenography.

STEN'O-GRÄPH'IC, } *a.* Pertain-
STEN'O-GRÄPH'IC-AL, } ing to stenography.

STE-NÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στενός*, narrow, close, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand.

STEN-TÖ'R-I-AN, *a.* [From *Stentor*, a herald, spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice.] Extremely loud.

STĒP, *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *steppan*, *stapan*.] 1. To advance or recede by moving the feet. 2. To walk gravely or slowly. — *v. t.* 1. To set, as the foot. 2. To fix the foot of, as a mast, in its place. — *n.* 1. An advance made by one removal of the foot; a pace. 2. One remove in ascending or descending. 3. Space passed by the foot in walking or running. 4. A small distance. 5. Gradation; degree. 6. Footprint; trace. 7. Preceding; action. 8. *pl.* A portable frame-work of stairs.

STĒP-BRÖTH'ER, *n.* A brother by marriage. [*riage* only.]

STĒP-CHILD, *n.* A child by marriage.

STĒP-DAUGH'TER (-daw'ter), *n.* A daughter by marriage only.

STĒP-FÄTH'ER, *n.* A father by marriage only.

STĒP-MÖTH'ER (-mūth'er), *n.* A mother by marriage only.

STĒPPE, *n.* [Russ. *step*.] One of the vast barren plains in South-eastern Europe and Asia.

STĒPPING-STÖNE, *n.* 1. A stone to raise the feet above the water or mud. 2. A means of advancement.

STĒP-SĪS'TER, *n.* A sister by marriage only. [*riage* only.]

STĒP-SÖN (-sūn), *n.* A son by marriage.

STĒR'CO-RA'CEÖUS, *a.* [Lat. *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung.] Pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.

STĒRE-O-GRÄPH'IC, *a.* Delineated on a plane.

STĒRE-ÖG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane.

STĒRE-ÖM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] Art of measuring solid bodies.

STĒRE-O-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view.] An optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms, as seen in nature.

STĒRE-O-SCÖP'IC, *a.* Relating or adapted to the stereoscope.

STĒRE-ÖT'O-MY, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*,

firm, solid, and *τομή*, a cutting.] Science or art of cutting solids into certain figures.

STĒRE-O-TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, firm, solid, and *τύπος*, type.] 1. A plate of type-metal, resembling a page of type. 2. Art of making plates of type-metal in imitation of pages of type. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make stereotype plates for, as for a book.

STĒRE-O-TYP'ER, *n.* One who makes stereotype plates.

STĒR'ILE, *a.* [Lat. *sterilis*.] 1. Barren; unfruitful. 2. Destitute of ideas.

STĒRİL'T-Y, *n.* Quality or state of being sterile; unproductiveness.

STĒR'LING, *a.* [From *Easterling*, the name of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality.] 1. Pertaining to the British coinage. 2. Genuine; pure.

STĒRN (14), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *sterne*, allied to O. H. Ger. *stir*, stiff.] 1. Severe in look or manner. 2. Rigidly steadfast. — *n.* [A.-S. *stearn*, from the root of *steer*.] 1. Hind part of a vessel, or boat. 2. Hinder part of any thing. [*bone*.]

STĒRN'AL, *a.* Pertaining to the breast.

STĒRN-CHÄSE, *n.* A chase in which one vessel follows in the wake of the other [from the stern.]

STĒRN-CHÄS'ER, *n.* A gun to fire STĒRN'LY, *adv.* In a stern manner.

STĒRN'NESS (109), *n.* Rigor; severity.

STĒRN-SHEETS, *n. pl.* Part of a boat between the stern and the aftermost seat of rowers.

STĒR'NUM, *n.* [N. Lat.; Gr. *στέριον*.] The breast-bone.

STĒR'NU-TÄ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *sternutatio*.] Act of sneezing.

STĒR-NŪTA-TĪVE, } *a.* Provoking
STĒR-NŪTA-TÖRY, } to sneeze.

STĒR-WÄY, *n.* Movement of a ship with her stern foremost.

STĒR'TO-ROÜS, *a.* [Lat. *stertere*, to snore.] Breathing hoarsely or heavily; snoring.

STĒTH'O-SCÖPE, *n.* [Gr. *στήθος*, breast, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine.] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest.

STĒVE, *v. t.* [From the root of *stow*.] To stow, as in a ship's hold.

STĒVE-DÖRE, *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels.

STĒW (stū), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See STOVE.] To boil slowly and gently; to seethe. — *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner. — *n.* 1. A house for bathing, sweating, &c. 2. A house of prostitution. 3. A dish cooked by stewing. 4. Confusion. [*Colloq.*]

STĒWARD (stū'ard), *n.* [A.-S. *stige-ward*, *stiveard*.] 1. A man who manages the domestic concerns of another. 2. A waiter on board a ship.

STĒWARD-ESS, *n.* A female waiter on shipboard. [*ard*.]

STĒWARD-SHIP, *n.* Office of a steward.

STĒB'IL-AL, *a.* Like, or having the qualities of, antimony.

STĒB'IL-ŪM, *n.* [Lat.] Antimony.

STICH (stik), *n.* [Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line.] A verse or line in poetry.

STICK, *n.* [A.-S. *sticca*, allied to *stecan*, *stician*, to stab, prick.] 1. A small shoot of a tree or shrub, cut off. 2. Any stem or branch cut for fuel or timber. 3. Any thing shaped like a stick. — *v. t.* [STUCK; STICK-ING.] 1. To pierce; to stab. 2. To set; to fix in or on. — *v. i.* 1. To adhere. 2. To be united closely. 3. To be hindered from proceeding. 4. To hesitate. [sticky.]

STICKY-NESS, *n.* Quality of being STICKLE (stik'l), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with sticks to interpose occasionally.] To contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds.

STICKLER, *n.* One who stickles. STICKY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Inclined to stick; adhesive; tenacious. STIFF, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *stif*.] 1. Not easily bent. 2. Not liquid or fluid. 3. Not easily subdued; firm. 4. Formal in manner.

STIFFEN, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become stiff.

STIFFLY, *adv.* In a stiff manner.

STIFF-NECKED (n'ekt), *a.* Stubborn.

STIFFNESS, *n.* State of being stiff.

STIFLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *stive*.] 1. To stop the breath; to choke. 2. To extinguish; to quench. 3. To suppress; to conceal. — *n.* [From *stiff*.] 1. Joint on the hind leg of a horse next to the flank. 2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse.

STIGMA, *n.* [Eng. pl. STIGMAS; Lat. pl. *stigmata*.] [Gr. *στίγμα*, from *στίζειν*, to prick, brand.] 1. A brand. 2. Any mark of infamy. 3. (Bot.) The top of the pistil. [ma.]

STIG-MATIC, *a.* Marked with a stigma.

STIGMA-TIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To set a mark of disgrace on; to brand.

STILE, *n.* [A.-S. *stigel*, ladder, fr. *stigan*, to ascend.] A set of steps, for passing a fence or wall.

STILETTO, *n.*; pl. STILETTOS. [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, fr. Lat. *stilus*, *stylus*, a pointed instrument.]

1. A small round dagger. 2. A pointed instrument for making eye-hole holes. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] To stab with a stiletto.

STILL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. [A.-S. *stillan*, fr. *stille*, still.] To stop, as noise, motion, or agitation; to quiet. 2. [Abbrev. from *distill*.] To distill. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Silent. 2. Undisturbed. 3. Motionless. — *adv.*

1. To this time. 2. Habitually; always. 3. By an additional degree. 4. Nevertheless; — sometimes used as a conjunction. 5. After that. — *n.* A vessel used in distillation.

STIL-LA-TYTOUS (-tish-us), *a.* [Lat. *stillatus*; *stilla*, a drop.] Falling in drops.

STILL-BORN, *a.* Dead at the birth.

STILL-LIFE, *n.* The class or style of painting which represents fruits, flowers, dead game, &c.

STILLNESS, *n.* Freedom from noise, motion, agitation, or excitement, &c.

STILLY (109), *adv.* 1. Silently. 2. Calmly; quietly.

STILT, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *stelza*.] A piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To raise on stilts. 2. To raise by unnatural means.

STIMU-LANT, *a.* Serving to stimulate. — *n.* That which stimulates, provokes, or excites.

STIMU-LATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *stimulare*, -*latum*; *stimulus*, a goad.] To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion.

STIMU-LATION, *n.* Act of stimulating, or state of being stimulated.

STIMU-LATIVE, *a.* Having the quality of stimulating. — *n.* That which stimulates. [lates.]

STIMU-LATOR, *n.* One who stimulates.

STIMU-LUS, *n.*; pl. *STIMULI*. [Lat.] Something that rouses the mind or spirits, or increases vital action.

STING, *n.* [A.-S. *sting*, *stineg*. Cf. STICK.] 1. A sharp-pointed weapon with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defense. 2. Wound made by a sting. 3. Any thing that gives acute pain. 4. Point of an epigram, or sarcasm. — *v. t.* [STUNG; STINGING.] 1. To pierce with a sting. 2. To pain acutely.

STINGER, *n.* One who, or that which, stings.

STINGI-LY, *adv.* In a stinging manner.

STINGI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being stinging.

STINGY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Orig. eager, greedy, stimulated, fr. *sting*.] Meantly avaricious; niggardly.

STINK, *v. i.* [STANK or STUNK; STINKING.] [A.-S. *stincan*.] To emit a strong, offensive smell. — *n.* A strong, offensive smell.

STINT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *stintan*, to blunt. Cf. STUNT.] 1. To restrain within certain limits. 2. To assign a certain task to. — *n.* 1. Limit; restraint; extent. 2. Quantity assigned.

STIPE, *n.* [Lat. *stipes*, a stock, post.] (Bot.) (a.) Base of a frond, as of a fern. (b.) Stalk of a pistil. (c.) Stem of a fungus or mushroom.

STIPEND, *n.* [Lat. *stipendium*; *stips*, a gift in small coin, and *pendere*, to pay out.] Settled pay or compensation.

STIPENDI-ARY, *a.* Receiving wages. — *n.* One who receives a stipend.

STIPPLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *stip-pelen*, to spot, dot; *stip*, *stippel*, a dot, spot.] To engrave by means of dots. — *n.* A mode of engraving by means of dots instead of lines.

STIPU-LATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *stipulari*, -*latus*, orig. to conclude a money transaction, from *stips*, a gift in small coin.] To make an agreement; to bargain; to contract. — *a.* Furnished with stipules.

STIPU-LATION, *n.* 1. Act of stipulating. 2. That which is stipulated.

STIPU-LATOR, *n.* One who stipulates.

STIPULE, *n.* [Lat. *stipula*, a stalk, straw.] A leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles or leaves.

STIR (18), *v. t.* [-RED; -RING.] [A.-S. *styrjan*.] 1. To change the place of in any manner. 2. To bring into debate. 3. To instigate; to prompt. — *v. i.* 1. To move one's self. 2. To be in motion. — *n.* 1. Agitation; tumult. 2. Public commotion.

STIR-RUP (stür'rup or stür'rup), *n.* [A.-S. *stigerap*, *stirap*; *stigan*, to mount, and *ráp*, a rope.] A ring for the foot of a rider, attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle.

STITCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *stician*, to prick.] 1. To form stitches in. 2. To sew together. — *v. i.* To practice stitching. — *n.* 1. A single pass of a needle, or the loop made by it. 2. Space between two double furrows in plowed ground. 3. An acute pain.

STIFFY, *n.* [Icel. *stethi*.] An anvil.

STIVE, *v. t.* [Allied to *stew*, *stow*, *stuff*.] To make hot and close.

STIVER, *n.* [D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin, worth two cents.

STOAK, *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *stocken*, to stop.] To choke. [dish color.]

STOAT, *n.* The ermine, when of a red color.

STOCK-CADE, *n.* See STOCKADE.

STOCK, *n.* [A.-S. *stoc*, a stock, stick. See STICK.] 1. Stem of a tree or plant. 2. Something fixed, solid and senseless. 3. One who is dull and lifeless as a post. 4. The principal supporting part. 5. Original progenitor; also, lineage; family. 6. Money invested in business; *pl.* shares in joint-stock companies [Amer.], or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt. [Eng.] 7. Supply provided. 8. Domestic animals used, or raised, on a farm. 9. A stiff, wide band for the neck. 10. *pl.* A frame in which the feet or feet and hands of criminals were confined. 11. *pl.* Frame on which a ship rests while building. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To provide with material requisites; to store; to supply. — *a.* Standard; permanent.

STOCK-ÅDE', *n.* [See STOCK.] A line or inclosure of posts, set as a fence or barrier. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground. [deals in stocks.]

STOCK-BROKER, *n.* A broker who deals in stocks.

STOCK-DÖVE (-düv), *n.* The wild pigeon of Europe.

STOCK-EX-CHANGE', *n.* 1. Place where stocks are bought and sold. 2. An association of stock-brokers. [Eng.] [without salt.]

STOCK-FISH, *n.* Cod dried in the sun.

STOCKHÖLDER, *n.* A proprietor of stock in any public funds.



Stocks (10).

STÖCK'ING, n. [From *stock*.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

STÖCK'-JÖBBER, n. One who speculates in stocks.

STÖCK'-JÖBBERING, n. Act or art of dealing in stocks. [post.]

STÖCK'-STILL, c. Still as a fixed stocker, *a.* [E-R; -EST, 142.] [From *stock*.] Thick and firm; stout.

STÖIC, n. [Gr. *στωικός*, from *στώα*, a porch, esp. one where Zeno taught.] 1. A disciple of the philosopher Zeno. 2. One not easily excited; an apathetic person.

STÖIC, n. Unfeeling; manifest-stöic-ness, *a.* ing indifference to pleasure or pain.

STÖIC-AL-LY, adv. In the manner of the Stoics. [stolical.]

STÖIC-AL-NESS, n. State of being stöic-ly, *a.* 1. Opinions and maxims of the Stoics. 2. Indifference to pleasure or pain.

STÖIK'ER, n. [Prov. Eng. *stoke*, to stir the fire, fr. *stoke*, a stock, stick.] One who tends the furnace of a locomotive or steam-engine.

STÖLE, imp. of Steal. — *n.* [Gr. *στολή*, dress, robe, from *στέλλειν*, to array.] 1. A long, loose garment. 2. A narrow band worn by Roman Catholic deacons, bishops, and priests.

STÖLEN (stōl'n, lō's), p. p. of Steal.

STÖLID, c. [Lat. *stolidus*.] Hopelessly insensible or stupid.

STÖLID'ITY, n. Dullness of intellect; stupidity.

STÖMACH (stüm'ak), n. [Gr. *στόμαχος*, from *στόμα*, a mouth, outlet.] 1. The principal organ of digestion. 2. Appetite. 3. Inclination; liking. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To resent. 2. To brook.

STÖMACH-ER (-cher), n. An ornament worn on the breast by women.

STÖMACH'IC, a. Exciting the action of the stomach. — *n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

STÖNE (20), n. [A.-S. *stān*.] 1. A mass of concretion earthy or mineral matter. 2. A monument to the dead. 3. A calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder. 4. Nut of a drupe. 5. A weight which legally is fourteen pounds, but in practice varies. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pelt or kill with stones. 2. To free from stones. 3. To wall with stones.

STÖNE'-BLIND, a. Perfectly blind.

STÖNE'-COAL, n. Anthracite coal.

STÖNE'-CUTTER, n. One who cuts or hews stones.

STÖNE'-FRUIT, n. Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp; a drupe.

STÖNER, n. 1. One who stones. 2. One who walls with stones.

STÖNE'S'-THROW, n. Distance which a stone may be thrown.

STÖNE'-STILL, a. Motionless.

STÖNE'-WÄRE, n. A species of potter's ware.

STÖN'INESS, n. Quality or state of being stony.

STÖNY, a. Relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling, stone.

STÖOD, imp. of Stand.

STÖOK, n. A small collection of sheaves set up in the field.

STÖOL, n. [A.-S. *stōl*, allied to O. H. Ger. *stellan*, to put, set.] 1. A seat without a back. 2. A discharge from the bowels.

STÖOP, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *stūpian*.] 1. To bend downward and forward. 2. To descend from rank or dignity. 3. To come down on prey, as a hawk; to swoop. 4. To alight from the wing. — *n.* 1. Act of stooping. 2. Concension. 3. Fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop. 4. [O. D. *stoepen*, to sit.] A porch with balustrade and seats on the sides. [Amer.] 5. [A.-S. *stoppa*, a large cup.] A vessel of liquor; a flagon.

STÖP, v. t. [-PEP; -PING.] [From Lat. *stupa*, *stoppa*, coarse part of flax, oakum.] 1. To close, as an aperture, by filling. 2. To arrest the progress of. 3. To hinder from moving. 4. To punctuate. — *v. i.* To cease from any motion or course of action. — *n.* Act of stopping or state of being stopped. 2. That which stops. 3. A contrivance by which the sounds of a musical instrument are regulated. 4. A mark of punctuation.

STÖP-CÖCK, n. A pipe for a fluid, stopped by a turning-cock.

STÖP-GÄP, n. 1. That which closes a gap. 2. A temporary expedient.

STÖP'PAGE, n. Act of stopping, or state of being stopped.

STÖPPER, n. One who, or that which, stops; that which closes a hole in a vessel. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To close or secure with a stopper.

STÖPPLE, n. That which stops the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

STÖR'ÄGE (45), n. 1. A putting in a store. 2. Price for keeping goods in a store.

STÖR'RAX, n. [Lat.] A fragrant resin resembling benzoin.

STÖRE, n. [Cf. A.-S. *stōr*, great, large, vast.] 1. A great quantity, or number. 2. A store-house; a magazine. 3. Any place where goods are sold. [Amer.] 4. *pl.* Articles accumulated for some object.

SYN. — Shop. — The English call the place where goods are sold a *shop*, and confine the word *store* to its original meaning; viz., a warehouse or place where goods are stored. Our American application of the word *store* to all places, except the lowest, where goods are sold, marks a tendency to "scale upward" in the use of terms, which we have in common with the French, among whom *boutique* has, in like manner, given place to *magasin* as a place for the sale of goods.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish; to supply. 2. To lay up against a future time. 3. To deposit for preservation.

STÖRE'-HOUSE, n. A building for keeping goods; a ware-house.

STÖRI'ED, p. a. 1. Told in a story. 2. Having a history.

STÖRK, n. [A.-S. *storc*.] A large wading bird.

STÖRM, n. [From the root of *stör*.] 1. A violent disturbance of the atmosphere, producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; hence, often, a fall of rain or snow. 2. A civil, political, or domestic commotion. 3. Assault on a fortified place. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, &c. — *v. i.* 1. To raise a tempest. 2. To blow with violence; also to rain, hail, snow, or the like. 3. To rage by storms.



Stork.

STÖRM-BEÄT, a. Tempestuousness.

STÖRM'Y, a. [E-R; -EST, 142.] 1. Agitated with furious winds; boisterous. 2. Violent; passionate.

STÖRTH'ING (stört'ing), n. [Norw. *storting*, fr. *stör*, great, and *ting*, court.] The Parliament of Norway.

STÖRY (20), n. [From *history*.] 1. A recital of that which has occurred; esp. a short narrative; a tale. 2. A falsehood. 3. [Either fr. *store*, or allied to *stör*.] A set of rooms on the same floor; a loft. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To narrate or describe.

STÖRY'-TELL'ER, n. One who tells stories.

STÖUP, n. [See STÖOP.] Basin for holy water, at the entrance of churches.

STÖUT, a. [E-R; -EST.] [Icel. *stútr*, D. *stout*.] 1. Strong; vigorous; robust. 2. Bold; valiant; brave. 3. Big in stature, large.

SYN. — Corpulent. — *Stout*, in our early writers, was used chiefly or wholly in the sense of *strong* or *bold*; as, a stout champion, a stout heart, a stout resistance. At a later period it was used for *thick-set* or *bulky*; and more recently, especially in England, the idea has been carried still further, so that Taylor says in his Synonyms, "The stout man has the proportions of an ox; he is corpulent, fat, and fleshy in relation to his size." Few in America entirely drop the original sense; and many who have read Washington Irving's story of the "Stout Gentleman" never suspected that he was merely a very fat man.

— *n.* A strong kind of beer.

STÖUT'LY, adv. Lustily; boldly; obstinately. [stout.]

STÖUT'NESS, n. Condition of being stout.

STÖVE, n. [A.-S. *stove*, a stove, bath.] An apparatus for warming a room or house, or for culinary or other purposes. — *v. imp. of Stave*.

STÖVER, n. [O. Fr. *estover*, necessity, provisions.] All kinds of provision for cattle.

STÖW, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *stov*, a place, a fixed mansion.] 1. To arrange in a compact mass. 2. To fill, by packing closely.

STÖW'AGE, n. 1. Act of stowing. 2. Room for the reception of things. 3. State of being laid up.

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Ü, Y, long; Å, Æ, Ý, Ö, Ü, Y, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÅSK, ALL, WHAT; ÈRE, VEIL TÈRM; PÏQUE, FÏRM; SÖN,

STRABISMUS, *n.* [Gr. *στραβισμός*; *στραβίσειν*, to squint, *στρέφειν*, to twist, turn.] Squinting.

STRADDLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the root of stride.] To stand or walk with the legs far apart. — *v. t.* To stand or sit astride of. — *n.* Act or position of one who straddles.

STRAGGLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *stray*.] To wander from the direct course; to rove.

STRAGGLER, *n.* One who straggles.

STRAIGHT (strāt), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A. S. *streht*, p. p. of *strecean*, to stretch.] 1. Direct; not deviating or crooked. 2. According with justice; upright. — *adv.* Directly; in the shortest time.

STRAIGHTEN (strā'tn), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make straight.

STRAIGHTFORWARD (strā't-'), *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating. [right line.]

STRAIGHTLY (strā'tlī), *adv.* In a STRAIGHTNESS (strā't-'), *n.* Quality of being straight; rectitude.

STRAIGHTWAY (strā't-'), *adv.* Immediately.

STRAIN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *straindre*, Lat. *stringere*, to draw or bind tight.] 1. To draw with force; to stretch. 2. To exert to the utmost. 3. To harm by over-exertion. 4. To filter. — *v. i.* 1. To make violent efforts. 2. To be filtered. — *n.* 1. A violent effort. 2. A sprain. 3. A particular portion of a tune. 4. Style. 5. Tendency; inborn disposition.

STRAINER, *n.* 1. One who strains. 2. That through which any liquid passes for purification.

STRAIT, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [From Lat. *strictus*, drawn together, close, tight.] 1. Narrow. 2. Difficult; distressful. — *n.* 1. A narrow pass or passage; — chiefly in the pl. 2. Distress; difficulty.

STRAITEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To narrow; to confine. 2. To make tense or tight. 3. To distress. [coat.]

STRAIT-JACKET, *n.* A waist-STRAIT-LACED (-lāst), *n.* 1. Bound tightly with stays. 2. Strict in manners or morals.

STRAITLY, *adv.* Narrowly; strictly.

STRAITNESS, *n.* State or quality of being strait.

STRAIT-WAIST'COAT, *n.* A dress used for restraining maniacs.

STRAKE, *n.* [See STREAK.] 1. An iron band by which feloes are secured to each other. 2. A continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, from stem to stern.

STRAMONIUM, *n.* [N. Lat.] A plant used in medicine as a narcotic.

STRAND, *n.* [A. S.] 1. Shore of the sea, or of a lake. 2. One of the twists of a rope. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To drive or run aground on a shore. 2. To break one of the strands of, as a rope.

STRANGE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [O. Fr. *estrang*, fr. Lat. *extraneus*, being without, externally.] 1. Not before

known, heard, or seen. 2. Causing surprise; exciting curiosity. [Iner.]

STRANGELY, *adv.* In a strange manner.

STRANGENESS, *n.* Condition of being strange; reserve; uncoutness; exchange; wonderfulness.

STRANGER, *n.* One who is strange; a foreigner; a guest.

STRANGLER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *strangulare*, Gr. *σπαραγγάειν*, from *σπαραγγάη*, a halter.] 1. To destroy the life of by stopping respiration; to suffocate; to choke. 2. To suppress.

STRANGLER, *n.* One who strangles.

STRANGLER, *n.* A swelling in a horse's throat.

STRANGULATION, *n.* 1. Act of strangling or suffocation. 2. Inordinate constriction. [strangury.]

STRANGLING, *a.* Of the nature of strangling.

STRANGURY, *n.* [Lat. *stranguria*, Gr. *σπαραγγούρα*, fr. *σπράγγος*, a drop, and *οὐρεῖν*, to make urine.] A painful discharge of urine, drop by drop.

STRÅP, *n.* [Lat. *strappus*, Gr. *στροφός*, from *στρέφειν*, to twist.] 1. A long, narrow slip of leather, or other material. 2. An iron plate for connecting timbers. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 136.] 1. To chastise with a strap. 2. To fasten with a strap. 3. To sharpen by rubbing a strap, as a razor.

STRAPPADO, *n.* [It. *strappata*, a pulling.] A military punishment consisting in drawing an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall.

STRAPPING, *a.* Tall; lusty.

STRATA, *n.* or *pl.* of *stratum*.

STRATĀGĒM, *n.* [Gr. *στρατήγημα*; *στρατήγος*, a commander.] 1. A scheme for deceiving an enemy. 2. Any artifice.

STRATĒGIC, } *a.* Pertaining to,
STRATĒGICAL, } or effected by,
strategy.

STRATĒGIST, *n.* One skilled in strategy.

STRATĒGY, *n.* Science of directing great military movements.

STRATĒPI-CĀTION, *n.* A forming or being formed into layers in the earth.

STRATĒPĒRM, *a.* [Lat. *stratum* and *forma*, form.] Having the form of strata.

STRATĒFY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *stratum* and *facere*, to make.] To form or deposit in strata.

STRATĒG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *στρατός*, an army, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Description of an army.

STRĀTUM (147), *n.*; Lat. *pl.* STRĀTĀ, [Lat., fr. *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] A layer of earth or rock.

STRAW, *n.* [From the root of *strew*.] 1. Stalk of certain species of grain, pulse, &c. 2. A mass of such stalks. 3. Any thing proverbially worthless.

STRAWBERRY, *n.* A plant and its fruit. [lowish color.]

STRĀW-CŌLOR, *n.* A delicate, yellowish color.

STRĀWY, *a.* Made of, or like, straw.

STRAY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *estrayer*, fr. Lat. *extra*, without, and

vagare, to stroll about.] To wander, as from a direct course or from company, or the proper limits. — *a.* Wandering. — *n.* Any domestic animal that is lost.

STREAK, *n.* [A. S. *strica*, a line, stroke, fr. *strican*, to go.] 1. A line of a different color; a stripe. 2. (Ship-building.) A range of planks, reaching from the stem to the stern.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe.

STREAKY, *a.* Having streaks; striped.

STREAM, *n.* [A. S. *strĕam*.] 1. A current of water or other fluid. 2. Any thing continuously issuing from a source. 3. Drift; tendency.

STRĒM, *n.* Current. — *Current* gives us but an idea, that of *running*; *stream* adds the idea of this onward flow being the result of some uniform force; hence we speak of a shifting *current* and a *steady stream*.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To flow in a current, as a fluid or whatever resembles fluids. 2. To emit an abundant stream. — *v. t.* To send forth in a current or stream.

STREAMER, *n.* A flag; a pennon.

STREAMLET, *n.* A small stream.

STREAMY, *a.* 1. Abounding with streams. 2. Flowing with a current.

STREET, *n.* [L. Lat. *strata* (sc. *via*), a paved way; Lat. *sternere*, *stratum*, to pave.] A way or road in a town.

STRĒM, *n.* — See ROAD.

STREET-WALKER (-wawk'-), *n.* A common prostitute who offers herself to sale in the streets.

STRENGTH, *n.* [A. S. *strengþu*, *strengþh*. See STRONG.] 1. Capacity for exertion or endurance. 2. Power of resisting attacks. 3. Legal or moral force. 4. Amount or numbers of any body. 5. Vigor of style. 6. Intensity of the distinguishing and essential element.

STRĒM, *n.* — See FORCE.

STRENGTHEN, *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or grow strong or stronger.

STRENGTHENER, *n.* One who, or that which, increases strength.

STRĒNUOUS, *a.* [Lat. *strenuus*.] Eagerly pressing or urgent.

STRĒNUOUSLY, *adv.* Vigorously.

STRĒNUOUSNESS, *n.* Eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

STRESS, *n.* [Abbrev. from *distress*.] That which bears with weight; that which constrains; pressure.

STRETCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A. S. *streccean*.] 1. To extend, esp. in length. 2. To spread; to expand. 3. To reach out. 4. To strain. 5. To exaggerate. — *v. i.* 1. To be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both. 2. To be extended. 3. To exaggerate. 4. To make violent efforts in running. — *n.* 1. Act of stretching, or state of being stretched; effort. 2. Any extended portion or division. 3. Reach or extent; a tack.

STRETCHER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, stretches. 2. A brick or

stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall.

3. A frame for carrying wounded or dead persons.

STREW (strū or strō), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *strewian*, *strebōwian*, Goth. *straujan*.] 1. To scatter; to spread by scattering. 2. To cover by scattering.

STRĪĀ, n.; *pl.* **STRĪÆ** [Lat.] A small channel, or thread-like line, in the surface of a shell, &c.

STRĪATE } *a.* [Lat. *striatus*.]
STRĪATED } Formed with small channels.

STRĪK'EN, p. p. of *Strike*, and *p. a.* Struck; smitten.

STRICK'LE (strikl'), *n.* An instrument to strike grain to a level with the measure.

STRĪCT, a. [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *strictus*, drawn or bound tight.] 1. Drawn close; tight. 2. Tense. 3. Exact; rigorously nice. 4. Observing exact rules; rigorous. 5. Rigidly inter-preted; restricted.

SYN. — Severe. — *Strict* points to a person or thing, as one that binds closely or keeps under control, as, *strict* in discipline, *strict* rules; *severe* marks a readiness or disposition to inflict pain.

STRĪCT'LY, adv. Tightly; exactly; rigorously. [tion of being strict.]

STRĪCT'NESS, n. Quality or condition.

STRĪCT'URE (strī), *n.* 1. Critical remark; censure. 2. A morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

STRĪDE, v. i. [STRĪD, STRODE; STRĪD, STRIDDEN; STRĪDING.] [A.-S. *strīdan*, to walk about.] 1. To walk with long steps. 2. To straddle. — *v. t.* To pass over at a step. — *n.* [See *infra*.] A long, measured, or pompous step.

STRĪD'U-LOŪS, a. [Lat. *stridulus*.] Making a small, harsh, creaking sound.

STRĪFE, n. [See *STRIVE*.] 1. Exertion or contention for superiority. 2. Contention in battle.

STRĪG'OSE', a. [Lat. *strigosus*; *stringere*, to scrape.] Set with stiff bristles.

STRĪKE, v. t. [STRUCK; STRUCK, STRICKEN; STRĪKING.] [A.-S. *strīcan*.] 1. To touch or hit with some force. 2. To cause to sound by one or more beats. 3. To let or take down. 4. To impress strongly. 5. To affect by a sudden impression. 6. To make and ratify. 7. To level, as a measure of grain, &c. — *v. i.* 1. To make a quick blow or thrust. 2. To hit; to dash. 3. To sound by percussion. 4. To combine in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages. 5. To lower a flag in token of respect or surrender. — *n.* 1. An instrument for leveling grain, &c. 2. Act of combining and demanding higher wages for work.

STRĪK'ER, n. One who strikes.

STRĪK'ING, a. Impressive.

STRĪNG, n. [A.-S.] 1. A slender line or cord. 2. A line or a series of things. — *v. t.* [STRUNG; STRING-

ING.] 1. To furnish with strings. 2. To make tense. 3. To strip the strings from.

STRĪNG'EN-CY, n. Severe pressure.

STRĪNG'ENT, a. [Lat. *stringens*, drawing or binding tight.] Urgent; making severe requirements.

STRĪNG'ER, n. 1. One who strings or makes strings. 2. (Railways.) A longitudinal sleeper.

STRĪNG'-HALT, n. A convulsive twitching of the hinder leg of a horse; spring-halt. [stringy.]

STRĪNG'T-NESS, n. State of being

STRĪNG'Y, a. 1. Consisting of strings; fibrous. 2. Ropy; viscid.

STRĪP, v. t. [-PED; -PING, 136.] [A.-S. *strypan*.] 1. To pull or tear off, as a covering. 2. To deprive of a covering. 3. To bereave — *v. i.* To undress. — *n.* A narrow piece, comparatively long.

STRĪPE, n. [See *STRIP, v. t.*] 1. A line or long narrow piece of a different color from the ground. 2. A blow with a rod or scourge. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form with stripes.

STRĪP'LING, n. [As if a small strip from the main stock.] A lad.

STRĪP'PINGS, n. pl. The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

STRĪVE, v. i. [STROVE, STRIVEN; STRĪVING.] [O. Fr. *estriver*, O. H. Ger. *striban*.] 1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to labor hard. 2. To struggle in opposition. 3. To contend reciprocally.

SYN. — To emulate; endeavor.

STRĪV'ER, n. One who strives.

STRĪB'LE, n. [Gr. *στρόβιλος*, from *στρέφω*, to twist.] A cone, as that of the hop or pine.

STRŌKE, n. [From *strike*.] 1. A blow. 2. A sudden attack, as of disease or death. 3. Sound of a clock. 4. Touch of a pen or pencil. 5. A masterly effort. 6. An effort suddenly produced. 7. Sweep of an oar in rowing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *strīcian*, fr. *strīcan*, to strike.] 1. To rub gently with the hand. 2. To make smooth.

STRŌKES'MAN (150), *n.* (Rowing.) The man who rows the aftermost oar.

STRŌLL, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To ramble idly or leisurely. — *n.* A wandering idly and leisurely; a ramble.

STRŌLL'ER, n. One who strolls.

STRŌNG, a. [-ER; -EST, 82.] [A.-S. *strang*, *strong*, fr. the root of *string*.] 1. Having great power to act or to endure. 2. Violent; impetuous. 3. Zealous; earnestly engaged. 4. Full of spirit; intoxicating. 5. Affecting any sense forcibly. 6. Having great vigor or power, as the mind.

SYN. — See *ROBUST*.

STRŌNG'HOLD, n. A fortified place.

STRŌNG'LY, adv. With strength.

STRŌN'TI-A } (-shī-), *n.* [From
STRŌN'TI-AN } *Strontian*, in Argyllshire.] An earth of a white color.

STRŌP, n. [See *STRAP*.] An instrument for sharpening razors, &c. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING, 136.] To

draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

STRŌP'HE, n. [Gr. *στροφή*, fr. *στρέφω*, to turn.] That part of an ancient song, or dance, which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra.

STRŌVE, imp. of *Strive*.

STRŌW, v. t. Same as *STREW*.

STRUCK, imp. & *p. p.* of *Strike*.

STRŪCT'ŪR-AL, a. Pertaining to structure.

STRŪCT'ŪRE, n. [Lat. *structura*, fr. *struere*, to join together.] 1. Form; construction. 2. Arrangement of parts. 3. Manner of organization. 4. An edifice.

STRŪG'GLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Icel. *strjúgr*, a hostile disposition.] 1. To use great efforts. 2. To labor in any kind of difficulty or distress.

SYN. — To strive; contend; labor. See *ENDEAVOR*.

— *n.* 1. Great labor or effort. 2. Contention; strife. 3. Agony.

SYN. — See *ENDEAVOR*.

STRŪG'GLER, n. One who struggles.

STRŪ'MĀ, n. [Lat.] Same as *SCROFULA*.

STRŪ-MŌSE', a. Scrofulous; having **STRŪ'MŌS, s.** struma.

STRŪM'PET, n. [Lat. *stuprata*, from *stuprare* to debauch.] A prostitute.

STRŪNG, imp. & *p. p.* of *String*.

STRŪT, v. i. [-TED; -TING.] [Dan. *strutte*.] To walk affectively with a lofty, proud gait, and erect head. — *n.* 1. Affectation of dignity in walking. 2. A brace.

STRŪCH'NI-Ā, s. [From Gr. *στροχ-στρυχίνης*,] *ros*, a kind of nightshade.] A vegetable alkaloid, used as a medicine, but very poisonous when taken in excess.

STŪB, n. [A.-S. *stybb*, *steb*, allied to Lat. *stipes*.] Stump of a small tree. — *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] 1. To grub up by the roots. 2. To strike, as the toes, against a stump or stone, &c.

STŪB'BED (60), *a.* Short and thick.

STŪB'BED-NESS, n. State or quality of being stubbed.

STŪB'BLE, n. [Dim. of *stub*.] Stumps of grain, left in the ground.

STŪB'BORN, a. [From *stub*.] 1. Unreasonably obstinate; not to be persuaded. 2. Enduring without complaint; hardy.

SYN. — Obstinate. — *Stubborn* describes a high degree of obstinacy. He who is *obstinate* is one who will not yield to the appeals we make to his reason and his better feelings. He who is *stubborn* grows more obstinate the more clearly his unreasonableness is exposed.

STŪB'BORN-LY, adv. Obstinately.

STŪB'BORN-NESS (109), *n.* Obstinaey; contumacy.

STŪB'BY, a. 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick.

STŪB'-NĀIL, n. A short, thick nail.

STŪC'CO, n. [It., fr. O. H. Ger. *stucchi*, shell, stucco.] 1. Plaster for walls; esp., a fine kind used for internal decorations. 2. Work made



Style (2, 5)

of stucco. — *v. t.* [ED; -ING, 144.]
 To overlay with stucco.
STUCK, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stick*.
STÜD, *n.* [A.-S. *studu*.] 1. A small piece of timber used to support beams. 2. A large-headed ornamental nail. 3. An ornamental button for a shirt. 4. [A.-S. *stöd*. Cf. STEED.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept. — *v. t.* [-DED; -DING, 136.] To adorn or set with studs.
STÜD'DING-SAIL, *n.* A light sail set outside of a square sail of a vessel.
STÜD'DENT, *n.* [Lat. *studens*, studying.] 1. One engaged in study; a scholar. 2. A bookish man. [ing.]
STÜD'-HÖRSE, *n.* A horse for breed-stud'*IED*, *p. a.* 1. Well-considered. 2. Premeditated.
STÜD'DI-O (147), *n.* [It., study, school.] The workshop of an artist.
STÜD'DI-OUS, *a.* 1. Given to study. 2. Diligent; attentive. 3. Planned with study.
STÜD'DI-OUS-LY, *adv.* With study; attentively. [studiously.]
STÜD'DI-OUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being stud'*Y*, *n.* [Lat. *studium*, fr. *studere*, to study.] 1. Application to books, to arts or science, or to any subject. 2. Thoughtful attention. 3. Any object of attentive consideration. 4. A room devoted to study. — *v. i.* 1. To apply the mind to books or to any subject. 2. To endeavor diligently. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To apply the mind to. 2. To consider attentively.
STUFF, *n.* [Prob. fr. Lat. *stippa*, tow, oakum.] 1. Material to be manufactured. 2. Cloth not made into garments. 3. Refuse or worthless matter; hence, nonsense. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fill by crowding. 2. To thrust or crowd. 3. To fill by being put into. 4. To fill with seasoning. — *v. i.* 1. To feed gluttonously.
STUFF'ING, *n.* 1. That which is used for filling. 2. Seasoning for meat.
STÜLT'I-FÛ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *stultus*, foolish, *facere*, to make.] 1. To make a fool of. 2. To allege or prove to be insane.
STÜM, *n.* [D. *stom*.] Unfermented grape-juice; must. — *v. t.* 1. To renew, as wine, by mixing must with it.
STÜM'BLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prov. Eng. *stumble*, to stumble.] 1. To trip in walking or running. 2. To err. 3. To light by chance. — *n.* 1. A trip in walking or running. 2. A blunder; a failure.
STÜM'BLER, *n.* One who stumbles.
STÜM'BLING-BLÖCK, } *n.* Any cause
STÜM'BLING-STÖNE, } of stumbling or error.
STÜMP, *n.* 1. The part of a tree remaining in the earth after the trunk is cut off. 2. Part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is lost. 3. *pl.* Legs. [Colloq.]
Stump-erator, one who harangues the populace from the stump of a tree, or other elevation. [Amer.]

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strike with the toe. 2. To travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes. [Amer.]
STÜMP'Y, *a.* Full of stumps.
STÜN, *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] [A.-S. *stünian*.] 1. To make senseless with a blow. 2. To overpower the hearing of.
STÜNG, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Sting*.
STÜNK, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Stink*.
STÜNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *stintan*, to blunt, *stunt*, blunt.] To hinder from growth.
STÜPE, *n.* [Lat. *stupa*, *stippa*, tow. Cf. STUFF.] Medicated cloth applied to a hurt or sore.
STÜPE-FAC'TION, *n.* 1. Act of stupefying. 2. Insensibility; stupidity.
STÜPE-FAC'TIVE, *a.* Causing insensibility. [which, stupefies.]
STÜPE-FÛER, *n.* One who, or that
STÜPE-FÛ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *stupefacere*; *stupere*, to be struck senseless, and *facere*, to make.] To make stupid; to blunt the sensibility of.
STU-PEN'DOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *stupendus*.] Astonishing; especially, of astonishing magnitude or elevation.
STU-PEN'DOÜS-LY, *adv.* In a stupendous manner.
STU-PEN'DOÜS-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being stupendous.
STÜPID, *a.* [Lat. *stupidus*.] 1. Very dull; wanting in understanding. 2. Resulting from, or evincing, stupidity. *Syn.* — See SILLY.
STU-PID'I-TY, *n.* Extreme dullness of perception or understanding. [ner.]
STÜPID-LY, *adv.* In a stupid manner.
STÜPID-NESS, *n.* Stupidity.
STÜPOR, *n.* [Lat., from *stupere*, to be struck senseless.] Great diminution of sensibility; numbness.
STU-PRA'TION, *n.* [Lat. *stuprare*, -*pratum*, to ravish.] Violation of chastity by force.
STÜR'DI-LY, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly. [sturdy.]
STÜR'DI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being stur'*DY*, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [O. Fr. *estourdi*, stunned, thoughtless, rash. Cf. Icel. *styrdr*, rigid, hard.] 1. Foolishly obstinate. 2. Characterized by strength or force.
STÜR'GEON (stür'juu), *n.* [L. *sturio*, *sturgio*, A.-S. *styrja*, *styriga*.] A large cartilaginous fish.
STÜT'TER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [H. Ger. *stottern*.] To hesitate in uttering words; to stammer. — *n.* Act of stuttering.
STÜT'TER-ER, *n.* One who stutters.
STÛ, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *stigend*, fr. *stigan*, to rise.] An inflamed tumor on the edge of the eyelid. 2. [A.-S. *stige*.] A pen for swine. — *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.
STÛG'I-AN, *a.* [Lat. *Stygus*, fr. Gr. *Στύξ*, *Στυγός*, Styx, *i. e.*, the Hateful.] Relating to Styx, a fabled river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed; hence, infernal.

STÛLE, *n.* [Lat. *stylus*, Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar, a writing instrument.] 1. An instrument for writing on waxed tablets. 2. Any thing resembling the ancient style; as, (*a.*) The pin of a dial. (*b.*) The cylindrical and tapering portion of a pistil. 3. Choice of words. 4. Mode of presentation, in music or the fine arts. 5. Fashion. 6. Title; official designation. 7. A mode of reckoning time. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give a title to in addressing. *Syn.* — To call; name; denominate.
STÛLET, *n.* [Dim. of *style*.] A small dagger; a stiletto. [genteel.]
STÛL'ISH, *a.* Highly fashionable; stylish.
STÛL'TIC, *n.* Something which serves to arrest hemorrhage. — *a.* [Gr. *στυπτικός*, fr. *στυφειν*, to contract.] Having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; astringent.
SÛA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being sued.
SÛA'SION, *n.* [Lat. *suasio*.] Persuasion.
SÛA'SIVE, *a.* Persuasive. [suade.]
SÛA'SO-RY, *a.* Able or tending to persuade.
SÛA'VI-TY (swäv'ti-ty), *n.* [Lat. *suavis*, fr. *suavis*, sweet.] Agreeableness; pleasantness; sweetness.
SÛB'-ÄC'ÛE-TATE, *n.* An acetate having an excess of the base.
SÛB'-ÄC'ÛID, *a.* Moderately acid or sour.
SÛB'-ÄC'ÛRID, *a.* Moderately acid.
SÛB-ÄL'TERN (113), *a.* [Lat. *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after another.] Subordinate; inferior. — *n.* A person holding a subordinate position.
SÛB-ÄL'TER'NATE, *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive. [ter.]
SÛB-Ä'QUE-OÜS, *a.* Being under was'*AS'TRAL*, *a.* Beneath the stars.
SÛB-ÄS-TRIN'GENT, *a.* Moderately astringent.
SÛB-AU-DI'TION (-dÛsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *subauditio*, fr. *sub*, under, and *audire*, to hear.] Act of understanding something not expressed.
SÛB'-BÄSE (109), } *n.* Deepest pedal
SÛB'-BÄSS, } stop, or the lowest tones of an organ.
SÛB-COM-MIT'TEE, *n.* An under committee. [servant.]
SÛB-DEA'ÇON (-dÛkn), *a.* A deacon's
SÛB'DI-VIDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To divide again, as what has already been divided.
SÛB'DI-VIS'ION (-vÛzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of subdividing. 2. Part made by subdividing. [above the tonic.]
SÛB-DÖM'I-NANT, *n.* The fourth tone
SÛB-DÛCT', *v. t.* [Lat. *subducere*, -*ductum*.] 1. To withdraw. 2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.
SÛB-DÛC'TION, *n.* Act of subtracting.
SÛB-DÛE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 140.] [Lat. *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead.] 1. To conquer permanently; to overpower. 2. To overcome by persuasion, or other mild means. 3. To make mellow; to break, as land. *Syn.* — See CONQUER.

SUB-DŪ'ER, *n.* One who subdues.
 SU-BĒR'IC, *a.* [Lat. *suber*, the cork-tree.] Pertaining to cork.
 SŪB'Ī-TĀ'NE-OŪS, *a.* Sudden; quick.
 SŪB'Ī'ĈENT, *a.* [Lat. *subjacens*, lying under.] Being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.
 SŪB'JĒCT', *a.* [Lat. *subiectus*, lying under.] 1. Placed or situate under. 2. Placed under the power of another. 3. Exposed; disposed.

SYN. — See LIABLE.

— *n.* 1. One under the authority of a ruler. 2. That which is brought under any physical operation or examination; that which is taken up for discussion. 3. That of which any thing is affirmed or predicated. 4. That in which any quality, attribute, or relation, inheres; substance. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bring under the power of. 2. To make liable. 3. To make accountable. 4. To cause to undergo.
 SUB-JĒCT'ION, *n.* 1. Act of subjecting. 2. State of being subject.
 SUB-JĒCT'IVE, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a subject. 2. Pertaining to, or derived from, one's own consciousness.

SYN. — See OBJECTIVE.

SUB-JĒCT'IVE-LY, *adv.* In relation to the subject.
 SUB-JĒCT'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being subjective.
 SŪB'JĒCT-IV'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being subjective. 2. That which is treated in a subjective manner.
 SŪB'JĒCT-MĀ'TER, *n.* The matter presented for consideration.
 SUB-JOIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To add after something else has been said or written.
 SŪB'JU-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subjugare*, -*gatum*; *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To subdue and bring under the absolute control of another. [gating.]
 SŪB'JU-GĀTION, *n.* Act of subduing.
 SUB-JŪNC'TION, *n.* A subjoining, or being subjoined.
 SUB-JŪNC'TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *subjunctivus*.] 1. Added to something before said or written. 2. Expressing contingency, hypothesis, or condition. — *n.* The subjunctive mode.
 SUB-LĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *sublatio*, fr. *subollere*, *sublatum*, to take away.] Act of taking away.
 SŪB-LĒT', *v. t.* [-LET; -LETTING.] To underlet; to lease, as a lessee to another person. [sublimate.]
 SUB-LĪM'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being sublimated.
 SŪB'LI-MĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sublimare*, -*matum*, to elevate, fr. *sublimis*, high.] 1. To bring by heat, as a solid, into the state of vapor. 2. To refine and exalt.
 SŪB'LI-MATE, *n.* Product of a sublimation. — *a.* Vaporized by heat, and again condensed, as solid substances.
 SŪB'LI-MĀTION, *n.* Act of sublimating, or state of being sublimated.
 SUB-LĪME', *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *sublimis*.] 1. High in place. 2. Dis-

tinguished by lofty traits. 3. Awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, heroic resolve, &c. — *n.* A grand or lofty style. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sublimate. 2. To dignify; to ennoble. [ner.]
 SUB-LĪME'LY, *adv.* In a sublime manner.
 SUB-LĪME'NESS, *n.* Sublimity.
 SUB-LĪM'I-TY, *n.* 1. Lofty height. 2. Nobleness of nature or character. 3. Feeling of astonishment and awe, at the contemplation of what is lofty or exalted. 4. Loftiness of sentiment or style.

SYN. — Grandeur. — The mental state indicated by these two words is the same; namely, a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe. In speaking of the quality which produces this emotion, we call it *grandeur* when it springs from what is vast in space, power, &c.; we call it *sublimity* when it springs from what is elevated far above the ordinary incidents of humanity. An immense plane is *grand*. The heavens are not only *grand*, but *sublime* (as the predominating emotion), from their immense height.

SŪB-LĪNE-ĀTION, *n.* A mark under a word in a sentence. [tongue.]
 SŪB-LĪNG'UAL, *a.* Situated under the
 SŪB-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* Being beneath the
 SŪB-LŪ'NA-RY, } moon; terrestrial.
 SŪB'MA-RĪNE', *a.* Being, or growing, under water, in the sea. [scale.]
 SŪB-MĒ'DĪ-ANT, *n.* Sixth tone of the
 SŪB-MĒRGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *submergere*, fr. *sub*, under, and *mergere*, *mersum*, to plunge.] To put under water; to plunge; to drown.
 SŪB-MĒRSED'(-mĕrst'), *a.* [See *supra*.] Being or growing under water.
 SUB-MĒR'SION, *n.* 1. Act of submerging. 2. State of being put under water or other fluid.
 SUB-MĪS'SION (-mĭsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of submitting; of obedience. 2. State of being submissive; meekness; resignation. 3. Acknowledgment of a fault. [submit.]
 SUB-MĪS'SIVE, *a.* Inclined or ready to submit.
 SUB-MĪS'SIVE-LY, *adv.* With submission. [submitive.]
 SUB-MĪS'SIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being
 SUB-MĪT', *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *submittere*; *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. To yield to power, will, or authority. 2. To leave to the discretion or judgment of another. — *v. i.* 1. To yield one's person to the power, or one's opinion to the opinion, of another. 2. To yield without murmuring.
 SŪB-MŪLT'I-PLE, *n.* A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times.
 SŪB-NĀS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *subnascentis*.] Growing underneath.
 SUB-ŌR'DĪ-NA-ĈY, *n.* [Lat. *sub*, under, and *ordinans*, arranging.] State of being subordinate.
 SUB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sub*, under, and *ordinare*, -*datum*, to arrange.] 1. To place in a lower order. 2. To subdue.
 SUB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE, *a.* 1. Holding a lower position. 2. Inferior in order,

nature, power, or importance, &c. — *n.* One who ranks below another.
 SUB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTE-LY, *adv.* In a subordinate manner.
 SUB-ŌR'DĪ-NĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of subordinating. 2. State of being subordinate. 3. Place of rank among inferiors.
 SUB-ŌRN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subornare*; *sub*, under, secretly, and *ornare*, to furnish.] 1. To cause to take a false oath. 2. To procure by collusion. [ing.]
 SŪB'ŌRN-NĀTION, *n.* Act of suborning.
 SUB-ŌRN'ER, *n.* One who suborns.
 SŪB'ŌR'VAL, *a.* Nearly oval.
 SUB-PĒ'NĀ, *n.* [Lat. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment.] A writ commanding the attendance in court of a witness, under a penalty. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] To serve with a writ of subpoena.

SŪB'SALT, *n.* A compound of an acid containing oxygen and a salifiable base, but having fewer equivalents of the acid than of the base.
 SUB-SĒRĪBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subscribere*; *sub*, under, and *scribere*, to write.] 1. To sign with one's own hand; to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath. 2. To attest. 3. To promise to give, by writing one's name. — *v. i.* 1. To give consent by signing one's name; hence, to assent. 2. To enter one's name for a newspaper or a book, &c.
 SUB-SĒRĪBER, *n.* One who subscribes.
 SUB-SĒRĪPT, *a.* Written underneath.
 SUB-SĒRĪPTION, *n.* 1. Act of subscribing. 2. That which is subscribed. 3. Sum subscribed.
 SŪB'SĒ-QUĒNCE, *n.* State of being subsequent.
 SŪB'SĒ-QUĒNT, *a.* [Lat. *subsequens*.] Following in time or order of place.
 SŪB'SĒ-QUĒNT-LY, *adv.* In a subsequent time, manner, or position.
 SUB-SĒRVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subservire*; *sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to promote.
 SUB-SĒRVI-ENĈE, *n.* Use or operation of *SUB-SĒRVI-EN-ĈY*, } action that promotes some purpose.
 SUB-SĒRVI-ENT, *a.* Fitted or disposed to subserve; subordinate.
 SYN. — Subject; inferior; submissive.
 SUB-SĪDE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subsidere*; *sub*, under, below, and *sedere*, to settle.] 1. To sink or fall to the bottom. 2. To fall into a state of quiet. 3. To descend; to sink.
 SYN. — See ABATE.
 SUB-SĪD'ENĈE, *n.* Act of subsiding.
 SUB-SĪD'I-ĀRY (44), *a.* Furnishing a subsidy; auxiliary. — *n.* One who contributes aid; an auxiliary.
 SŪB'SĪ-DĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To purchase the assistance of by payment of a subsidy.
 SŪB'SĪ-DY, *n.* [Lat. *subsidium*, orig., troops stationed in reserve. fr. *subsistere*, to sit down.] 1. Support; aid. 2. Money paid by one prince or

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEĪL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.

SYN. — Tribute. — A *subsidiy* is voluntary; a *tribute* is exacted. A *subsidiy* is paid to an ally for his services; a *tribute* is given in acknowledgment of dependence or subjection.

SUB-SIST' v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subsistere*, *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand, be fixed.] 1. To be; to have existence. 2. To continue. 3. To be supported; to live. — *v. t.* To feed; to maintain.

SUB-SIST'ENCE, *n.* 1. Real being. 2. Inherency. 3. Means of support.

SUB-SIST'ENT, *a.* 1. Having real being. 2. Inherent.

SUB-SOIL, *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil. (of a species.)

SUB-SPE'CI'ES (-shéz), *n.* A division SUBSTANCE, *n.* [Lat. *substantia*, *fr. sub*, under, and *stare*, to stand.] 1. That which constitutes any thing what it is: nature. 2. The characteristics of any thing. 3. Body; matter. 4. Estate; property.

SUB-STANTIAL, *a.* 1. Belonging to substance; actually existing. 2. Real; true. 3. Strong; stout; solid. 4. Moderately wealthy.

SUB-STANTIAL-IT-Y (-shí-ál'í-tý), *n.* State of being substantial.

SUB-STANTIAL-LY, *adv.* Really; essentially. [material parts.]

SUB-STANTIALS, *n. pl.* Essential or SUB-STANTI-ATE (-shí-át), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To establish by proof or competent evidence.

SUB-STAN-TIVE, *a.* 1. Betokening existence; real. 2. Enduring; firm. — *n.* A noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists.

SUB-STAN-TIVE-LY, *adv.* 1. In substance. 2. As a substantive name, or noun.

SUB-SUBSTITUTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *substituere*, *sub*, under, and *stature*, to put.] To put in the place of another. — *n.* One who, or that which, is put in the place of another.

SUB-SUBSTITUTION, *n.* Act of substituting, or state of being substituted.

SUB-SUBSTITUTION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to substitution.

SUB-STRÁ'TUM, *n.*; *pl.* SUB-STRÁ'TA. [Lat. *substratus*, strewed under.] 1. That which is laid or spread under. 2. The subsoil. 3. Substance.

SUB-STRUC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *substructio*, from *sub*, under, and *struere*, to build.] Under-building; foundation.

SUB-STY'LE, *n.* A right line, on which the style of a dial is erected.

SUB-SUL'TO-RY, *a.* [Lat. *subsulire*, *sub*, under, and *sul*, to spring up.] Moving by sudden leaps.

SUB-TÉND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subtendere*, *fr. sub*, under, and *tendere*, to extend.] To extend under, or be opposite to.

SUB-TÉNSE', *n.* [Lat. *subtendere*, *ten-sum*, to stretch underneath.] A line subtending; chord.

SUB-TÉR'FLU-ENT, } *a.* [Lat. *subter-*
SUB-TÉR'FLU-OÛS, } *fluens*, flowing beneath.] Running under.

SUB-TÉR-FÛGE, *n.* [Lat. *subterfugium*, *fr. Lat. subter*, under, and *fugere*, to flee.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; an evasion.

SUB-TÉR-RA'NE-AN (124), } *a.* [Lat.
SUB-TÉR-RA'NE-OÛS, } *subter-*
ranus, *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth.] Being under the surface of the earth.

SUB-TÍ'LE, *a.* [Lat. *subtilis*; *sub*, under, slightly, and *tela*, a web, warp.] 1. Thin; rare. 2. Nice; fine; delicate. 3. Acute; piercing. 4. Refined.

SYN. — Acute. — In *acute* the image is that of a needle's point; in *subtle* that of a thread spun out to extreme fineness. Hence, he who is *acute* has a piercing judgment, which enables him to discern and discriminate with the nicest accuracy; he who has a *subtle* intellect can spin the finest thread of thought, and follow out a subject in its most complicated relations. *Acuteness* guards against error; *subtily* carries forward our investigations into tenuous and recondite topics.

SUB-TÍ'LE-LY (109), *adv.* In a subtle manner. [of being subtle.]

SUB-TÍ'LE-NESS, *n.* State or quality

SUB-TÍ'LE-ZÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of making subtle. 2. A making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapor. 3. Refinement.

SUB-TÍ'LE-ZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make thin or fine. 2. To refine.

SUB-TÍ'LE-TY, *n.* 1. Thinness; fineness. 2. Refinement. 3. Cunning.

SUB-TÍ'LE (-süt'), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Contr. *fr. subtle*.] 1. Sly; artful; cunning. 2. Cunningly devised.

SUB-TÍ'LE-NESS (-süt'nes), *n.* Quality of being subtle.

SUB-TÍ'LE-RY (-süt'l'tý), *n.* 1. Cunning; craftiness; artfulness. 2. Acuteness; shrewdness.

SUB-TÍ'LY (-süt'lý), *adv.* 1. Slyly; artfully. 2. Delicately. [consonant.]

SUB-TÓN'IC, *n.* A vocal or sonant

SUB-TRÁ'CT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *subtrahere*, *tractum*; *sub*, under, and *trahere*, to draw.] To withdraw or take from the rest, as a part. [tracts.]

SUB-TRÁ'CT-ER, *n.* One who subtracts.

SUB-TRÁ'CTION, *n.* The taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater.

SUB-TRÁ'CTIVE, *a.* Tending, or having power, to subtract.

SUB-TRÁ-HÉND', *n.* Number to be subtracted from another.

SUB-TREÁ'SU-RY, *n.* A subordinate treasury or place of deposit.

SUB-ÚRB', *n.* [Lat. *suburbium*; *sub*, under, near, and *urbs*, a city.] Region on the confines of any large town, including buildings, streets, &c.

SUB-ÚRB'AN, *a.* Relating to, or being in, the suburbs of a city. [variety.]

SUB-VÁ-RÍ'E-TY, *n.* A subordinate

SUB-VÉR'SION, *n.* Act of subverting; entire overthrow; utter ruin.

SUB-VÉR'SIVE, *a.* Tending to subvert or overthrow and ruin.

SUB-VÉRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

subvertere, *-versum*; *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly.

2. To pervert, as the mind.

SUB-VÉRT'ER, *n.* One who subverts.

SUB-VÉRT'É-BLE, *a.* Capable of being subverted. [ordinate worker.]

SUB-WORK'ER (-wúrk'er), *n.* A SUB-SÚ'C'E-DÁ'NE-OÛS, *a.* [See SUCCEED.] Supplying the place of something else.

SÚ'C'E-DÁ'NE-ÚM, *n.*; *pl.* SÚ'C-E-DÉ-DÁ'NE-A. [Lat. See *infra*.] A substitute.

SÚ'C-EÉD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *succedere*, *-cessum*; *sub*, under, and *cedere*, to go, to go forward.] 1. To follow in order. 2. To be subsequent or consequent.

SYN. — See FOLLOW.

— *v. i.* 1. To come next in order. 2. To come in the place of another. 3. To obtain the object desired.

SÚ'C-EÉD'ER, *n.* One who succeeds.

SÚ'C-EÉSS', *n.* [Lat. *successus*.] Favorable termination of any attempt.

SÚ'C-EÉSS'FUL, *a.* Resulting in, assuring, or promotive of, success.

SÚ'C-EÉSS'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a successful manner. [conclusion.]

SÚ'C-EÉSS'FUL-NESS, *n.* Prosperous

SÚ'C-EÉSS'ION (-sész'un), *n.* 1. A following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following. 2. Line of descendants. 3. Power or right of inheritance.

SÚ'C-EÉSS'ION-AL (-sész'un-), *a.* Pertaining to succession; consecutive.

SÚ'C-EÉSS'IVE, *a.* Following in order.

SÚ'C-EÉSS'IVE-LY, *adv.* In a series or order. [ing successive.]

SÚ'C-EÉSS'IVE-NESS, *n.* State of being SÚ'C-EÉSS'OR, *n.* One who succeeds or follows.

SÚ'C-CÍ'CT', *a.* [Lat. *succinctus*, girded below, or from below, tucked up.] Compressed into a narrow compass.

SYN. — Short; concise; compendious.

SÚ'C-CÍ'CT'LY, *adv.* Briefly; concisely. [ciseness.]

SÚ'C-CÍ'CT'NESS, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.

SÚ'C-CÍ'N'IC, *a.* [Lat. *succinum*, amber.] Pertaining to amber.

SÚ'C-CÍ-NOÛS, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, amber.

SÚ'C-COR, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [It. *soccorrere*, Lat. *succurrere*, *fr. sub*, under, and *currere*, to run.] To relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress.

SYN. — To relieve; deliver; comfort. — *n.* Aid; help; assistance, especially in distress. [cor.]

SÚ'C-COR-ER, *n.* One who affords succor.

SÚ'C-COR-Y, *n.* [Corrupt. *fr. chicory*.] A plant; chicory.

SÚ'C-CO-TÁSH, *n.* [Narraganset Ind. *msickquatash*, corn boiled whole.] Green maize and beans boiled together.

SÚ'C-CU-LENCE, } *n.* Condition of
SÚ'C-CU-LEN-CY, } being succulent.

SÚ'C-CU-LÉNT, *a.* [Lat. *succulentus*, from *succus*, juice.] Full of juice; juicy.

SUC-CUMB' (62), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *succumbere*; *sub*, under, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] To yield; to submit unresistingly.

SUC-CUS'SION (-kūsh'un), *n.* [Lat. *succussio*; *sub*, under, below, and *quaterere*, to shake.] A shaking; a shake.

SŪCH, *a.* [O. Eng. *swiche*, *swik*, A.-S. *swelic*, *swite*, Goth. *swaleiks*, fr. *sca*, so, and *leiks*, like.] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind. 2. Of a character specified. 3. The same that.

SŪCK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sūcan*.] 1. To draw up, in, or out, with the mouth. 2. To draw milk from, with the mouth. 3. To inhale; to absorb. 4. To draw in, as a whirlpool. — *v. i.* 1. To draw by exhausting the air. 2. To draw the breast. — *n.* 1. Act of drawing with the mouth. 2. Milk drawn from the breast.

SŪCK'ER, *n.* 1. One who, or that which, sucks. 2. The shoot of a plant. 3. A fish. [at the breast.]

SŪCK'LE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To nurse SŪCK'LING, *n.* A child or animal nursed at the breast.

SŪC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] Act of sucking. [ing.]

SUC-TŌRI-AL, *a.* Adapted for sucking SŪ'DA-TORY, *a.* [Lat. *sudatorius*.] Sweating; perspiring. — *n.* A sweating-bath.

SŪ'D'EN (58), *a.* [O. Fr. *sodain*, *sudain*, *soudain*, fr. Lat. *subitus*, sudden, fr. *sub*, under, secretly, and *ire*, to go.] 1. Coming unexpectedly. 2. Hastily prepared or employed; quick.

SŪ'D'EN-LY, *adv.* In an unexpected manner.

SŪ'D'EN-NESS, *n.* A coming or happening without previous notice.

SŪ'DOR-IF'IC, *a.* [Lat. *sudor*, sweat, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sweat. — *n.* A medicine that produces sweat.

SŪDS, *n. sing.* [Ger. *sud*, a seething; *sieden*, to seethe.] Water impregnated with soap.

SŪE (64), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See SEW.] 1. To follow up. 2. To prosecute judicially. — *v. i.* 1. To petition; to plead. 2. To prosecute; to make legal claim.

SŪ'ET, *n.* [Fr. *suif*, Lat. *sebum*.] Hard fat about the kidneys and loins.

SŪ'ET-Y, *a.* Consisting of suet.

SŪ'FER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sufferre*; *sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. To feel with pain or annoyance; to undergo. 2. To endure without sinking. 3. To allow. — *v. i.* 1. To feel or undergo pain. 2. To be injured. [suffered.]

SŪ'FER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being SŪ'FER-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being sufferable; tolerableness. [manner.]

SŪ'FER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a sufferable SŪ'FER-ANCE, *n.* 1. Pain endured. 2. Submission. 3. Negative consent by not forbidding.

SŪ'FER-ER, *n.* One who suffers. SŪ'FER-ING, *n.* The bearing of pain; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

SŪF-FICE' (-fīz', 65), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sufficere*; *sub*, under, and *facere*, to make.] To be enough. — *v. t.* To satisfy; to content.

SŪF-FI'CIEN-CY (-fish'en-), *n.* 1. State of being sufficient. 2. Ability; capacity. 3. Competence. 4. Ample stock.

SŪF-FI'CIENT (-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Adequate to suffice. 2. Of competent power or ability. [Enough.]

SŪF-FI'CIENT-LY (-fish'ent-), *adv.* SŪF-FIX, *n.* [See *infra*.] A letter or syllable added to the end of a word.

SŪF-FIX', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suffigere*, -fixum, to fix below or on.] To add to the end, as a syllable to a word.

SŪF-FLATE', *v. t.* [Lat. *sufflare*, -flatum, from *sub*, under, and *flare*, to blow.] To inflate.

SŪF-FLA'TION, *n.* Act of inflating.

SŪF-FŌ-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suffocare*, -catum; *sub*, under, and *fouces*, the throat.] To kill by stopping respiration; to smother. — *v. i.* To become choked.

SŪF-FŌ-CĀTION, *n.* Act of suffocating, or state of being suffocated.

SŪF-FŌ-CĀTIVE, *a.* Tending to suffocate.

SŪF-FŌS'SION, *n.* [Lat. *suffosio*.] A digging under; an undermining.

SŪF-FRA-GAN, *a.* [Lat. *suffragans*, fr. *suffragium*, a vote.] Assisting. — *n.* A bishop considered as an assistant to his metropolitan.

SŪF-FRĀGE, *n.* [Lat. *suffragium*.] A voice given in deciding a question, or choosing a man for an office; vote.

SŪF-FŪMI-GĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suffumigare*, -gatum; *sub*, under, below, and *fumigare*, to smoke.] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of.

SŪF-FŪMI-GĀTION, *n.* Operation of smoking any thing; fumigation.

SŪF-FŪSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suffundere*, -fusum; *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture.

SŪF-FŪSION, *n.* 1. Act of suffusing. 2. State of being suffused. 3. That which is suffused.

SŪG'AR (shōōg'ar), *n.* [Lat. *saccharum*, Gr. *σάκχαρ*, *σάκχαρον*, Ar. *sukkar*.] 1. A sweet, crystalline vegetable substance. 2. That which resembles sugar in taste or appearance, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To sweeten or cover with sugar.

SŪG'AR-CĀNE (shōōg'ar-), *n.* The plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

SŪG'AR-LŌAF (shōōg'ar-), *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar.

SŪG'AR-PLŪM (shōōg'ar-), *n.* A small ball or disk of candy; a sweetmeat.

SŪG'AR-Y (shōōg'ar-), *a.* Like, or containing, sugar.

SŪG-ĜĒST' (sug-jĕst' or sud-jĕst'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suggere*, -gesum; *sub*, under, and *gerere*, to carry.] 1. To introduce indirectly to the thoughts. 2. To propose with diffidence.

SYN. — To hint; allude; insinuate.

SŪG-ĜĒS'TION (sug-jĕst'yun or sud-jĕst'yun), *n.* 1. Act of suggesting. 2. A diffident proposal or mention.

SYN. — Hint. — 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 presenting argument or advice. 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 *practical* assistance or directions. "He gave me a *hint* of my danger, and added some *suggestions* as to the means of avoiding it."

SŪG-ĜĒS'TIVE (sug-jĕst'-or sud-jĕst'-), *a.* Containing a suggestion.

SŪ'Ī-ĈĪ'D'AL (110), *a.* Partaking of, or pertaining to, the crime of suicide.

SŪ'Ī-ĈĪDE (92), *n.* [L. Lat. *suicidium*, fr. Lat. *suī*, of one's self, and *cedere*, to kill.] 1. Self-murder. 2. One guilty of self-murder.

SŪIT, *n.* [Fr. *suite*, fr. *suivre*, to follow.] 1. Act of suing; endeavor. 2. Courtship. 3. Prosecution of right before any legal tribunal. 4. A retinue; company of attendants. 5. Individuals of a series, as of rooms, cards, &c. 6. A number of things used together; a set. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To fit; to adapt. 2. To become. 3. To please. — *v. i.* To agree; to accord.

SŪIT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of suing; likely to suit. [privity.]

SŪIT'A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Fitness; privity SŪIT'A-BLY, *adv.* Fitly; agreeably.

SŪITE (sweet), *n.* [Fr. See SŪIT, *n.*] 1. Retinue. 2. A connected series, as of objects; a set, as of rooms.

SŪIT'OR, *n.* 1. One who sues; a petitioner; esp. a wooer; a lover. 2. One who prosecutes a demand in court.

SŪL'CATE, *a.* [Lat. *sulcatus*, fr. *sulcus*, a furrow.] Furrowed or grooved longitudinally.

SŪLK'I-LY, *adv.* Sulkenly; morosely. SŪLK'I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being sulky.

SŪLKS, *n. pl.* A sulky mood or humor. SŪLK'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *sulk*.] Sulken; sour; morose. — *n.* [From *sulky*, *a.*, from the owner's desire of riding alone.] A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

SŪL'LEN, *a.* [O. Eng. *solein*, *solain*, fr. Lat. *solus*, alone.] 1. Gloomy; dismal. 2. Gloomily angry and silent; cross. 3. Obstinate. [ly.]

SŪL'LEN-LY, *adv.* Gloomily; morose. SŪL'LEN-NESS (109), *n.* State or quality of being sulken.

SŪL'LY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [See SOIL.] 1. To soil; to dirt. 2. To tarnish. 3. To injure, as the purity of reputation. — *v. i.* To be soiled.

SŪL'PHATE (45), *n.* A salt formed by



Sugar-cane.

sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

SŪL'PHŪK, *n.* [Lat.] A combustible mineral of a yellow color; brimstone.

SŪL'PHŪ-RATE, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, sulphur.

SŪL'PHŪ-RĀTION, *n.* The subjecting a thing to the action of sulphur.

SUL-PIŪ'Ū-OŪS, *a.* Consisting of, or having the qualities of, sulphur.

SŪL'PHŪ-RĒT, *n.* A combination of sulphur with another element.

SŪL'PHŪ-RĒT'ED, *a.* Containing, or combined with, sulphur.

SUL-PIŪ'ŪRIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur.

SŪL'PHUR-OŪS, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, sulphur.

SŪL'PHUR-Y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.

SŪL'TAN, *n.* [Ar. *sultān*, *sublūtān*, fr. *salūtā*, to be strong.] Emperor of the Turks. [a sultan.]

SUL-TĀ'NĀ, or SUL-TĀ'NĀ, *n.* Wife of SŪL'TAN-ESS, *n.* A sultana.

SŪL'TRI-NESS, *n.* Heat with a moist or close air.

SŪL'TRY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Corrupted from *sweltry*.] Hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive.

SŪM, *n.* [Lat. *summa*, from *summus*, highest.] 1. Aggregate of two or more numbers, quantities, or particulars. 2. A quantity of money or currency. 3. Amount; substance; compendium. 4. Height; completion. 5. A problem to be solved in arithmetic. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] 1. To cast up, as a column of figures. 2. To bring into a small compass.

SŪ'MĀC (colloq. *shū'mak*), *n.* [Ar. SŪ'MĀCH] *summak*; *samaka*, to be high or tall.] A shrub of many species.

SŪM'MA-RI-LY, *adv.* 1. Briefly; concisely. 2. Without delay.

SŪM'MA-RY, *a.* 1. Summed up; reduced into a narrow compass. 2. Quickly performed. — *n.* An abridged account; an abstract.

SŪM-MĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of summing. 2. An aggregate.

SŪM'MER, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *sumor*, *sumer*.] Warmest period of the year. 2. [Fr. *sommier*, a rafter.] A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, or posts, &c. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To pass the summer.

SŪM'MER-FĀL/LŌW, *n.* A fallow made during the warm months.

SŪM'MER-HOUSE, *n.* A house in a garden, to be used in summer.

SŪM'MER-SĒT, *n.* See SOMERSET.

SŪM'MIT, *n.* [Lat. *summus*, highest.] The top; the highest point.

SŪM'MON, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *summonere*, to give a hint, fr. *sub*, under, secretly, and *monere*, to warn.] 1. To call, cite, or notify to appear. 2. To excite into action or exertion.

SYN. — To convene; invite; bid.

SŪM'MON-ER, *n.* One who summons.

SŪM'MONS, *n. sing.; pl. SŪM'MONGS.* 1. Command to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty. 2. A warning to appear in court at a day specified.

SŪMPT'ER, *n.* [N. Fr. *sommier*, a beast of burden, Lat. *sagmarius*, a pack-horse; *sagma*, a pack-saddle.] An animal that carries packs or burdens.

SŪMPT'U-ARY, *a.* [Lat. *sumptuarius*, fr. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take, spend.] Regulating expense or expenditure.

SŪMPT'U-OŪS (84), *a.* Involving large expense.

SYN. — Costly; splendid; magnificent.

SŪMPT'U-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner. [expensiveness.]

SŪMPT'U-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Costliness; SŪN, *n.* [A.-S. *sunna*, *sunne*, Skr. *śurya*, fr. *śar*, heaven.] 1. The luminous orb, round which the earth and planets revolve. 2. The sunshine. 3. Whatever resembles the sun. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] To warm or dry in the light of the sun.

SŪN'-BEAM, *n.* A ray of the sun.

SŪN'BORN, *v. t.* [-BURNED, or -BURNT; -BURNING.] To burn or tan by the sun.

SŪN'DAY, *n.* [Anciently dedicated to the Sun.] First day of the week.

SYN. — See SABBATH.

SŪN'DAY-SCHŪOL, *n.* A school for religious instruction on Sunday.

SŪN'DER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sunderian*, fr. *sundor*, *sunder*, separate, apart.] To disunite in almost any manner; to part; to sever. — *n.* A separation into parts.

SŪN'DŪVAL, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by a shadow on a plate, marked off for the hours.

SŪN'DOWN, *n.* Sunset.

SŪN'DRIES, *n. pl.* Many different or small things.

SŪN'DRY, *a.* [A.-S. *sundrig*, fr. *sundor*, *sunder*, separate.] Several; more than one or two.

SŪN'FLOW-ER, *n.* A plant having a large flower, with yellow rays, which turns toward the sun.

SŪNG, *imp. & p. p. of Sing.*

SŪNK, *imp. & p. p. of Sink.*

SŪN'KEN (sŭnk'n), *a.* Lying at the bottom of water; sunk.

SŪN'LESS, *a.* Destitute of sunlight.

SŪN'LIGHT (-līt), *n.* Light of the sun.

SŪN'NY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Relating to, proceeding from, or like, the sun. 2. Exposed to the sun's rays.

SŪN'RISE, } *n.* First appearance,
SŪN'RIS-ING, } or time of appearance,
of the sun above the horizon in the morning.

SŪN'SET, } *n.* Descent of the sun
SŪN'SĒT-TING, } sun below the horizon; hence, evening

SŪN'SHINE, *n.* Light of the sun, or the place where it shines.

SŪN'SHIN-Y, *a.* 1. Bright with the sun's rays. 2. Bright like the sun.

SŪN'-STRŌKE, *n.* A sudden prostration of the physical powers, occasioned by excessive heat.

SŪP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *sōpan*, to sip, drink. See SĪP.] To take into the mouth with the lips; to sip.

— *v. i.* To eat the evening meal. — *n.* A small mouthful, as of liquor; a sip.

SŪPER-ABLE, *a.* [Lat. *superabilis*, fr. *super*, above, over.] Capable of being overcome.

SŪPER-ABOUND', *v. i.* To be very abundant. [enough.]

SŪPER-ABŪN'DANCE, *n.* More than

SŪPER-ABŪN'DANT, *a.* Abounding to excess. [than sufficient.]

SŪPER-ABŪN'DANT-LY, *adv.* More

SŪPER-ĀDD', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To add over and above.

SŪPER-AD-DITION (-dīsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of adding to something. 2. That which is added.

SŪPER-AN-GĒL'IC, *a.* Superior in nature or rank to the angels.

SŪPER-ĀN'NU-ĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *super*, above, over, and *annus*, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age.

SŪPER-ĀN'NU-ĀTION, *n.* State of being superannuated; decrepitude.

SU-PER'B, *a.* [Lat. *superbus*, fr. *super*, above, over.] 1. Grand; magnificent; stately. 2. Rich; elegant. 3. Showy; pompous. [ner.]

SU-PER'BĒLY, *adv.* In a superb manner.

SŪPER-ĀR'GO, *n.* A person in a merchant ship, whose business is to superintend the commercial concerns of the voyage.

SŪPER-CĪL'I-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *superciliosus*, fr. *supercilium*, an eyebrow, pride.] 1. Lofly with pride; haughty. 2. Manifesting haughtiness; overbearing.

SŪPER-CĪL'I-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a supercilious manner.

SŪPER-CĪL'I-OŪS-NESS, *n.* An overbearing manner; haughtiness.

SŪPER-DŌM'I-NANT, (*Mus.*) Sixth tone of the scale; that which is next above the dominant.

SŪPER-ĒM'I-NENCE, *n.* State of being supereminent.

SŪPER-ĒM'I-NENT, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.

SŪPER-ĒM'I-NENT-LY, *adv.* In a superior degree of excellence.

SŪPER-ĒR'O-GĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *superrogare*, *gatum*, to spend or pay out over and above.] To do more than duty requires.

SŪPER-ĒR'O-GĀTION, *n.* A doing more than duty or necessity requires.

SŪPER-ĒRŌG'A-TŌRY, *a.* Performed to an extent not required by duty or necessity.

SŪPER-ĒX'CEL-LENCE, *n.* Superior excellence.

SŪPER-ĒX'CEL-LENT, *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.

SŪPER-FE-TĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *super*, above, over, and *ferre*, to bring forth.] A second conception after a prior one, and before the birth of the first.

SŪPER-FŪCIAL (-fish'al), *a.* [See SUPERFICIES.] 1. Lying on, or pertaining to, the surface. 2. Not profound; shallow.

SŪPER-FŪCIAL-LY (-fish'al-), *adv.* On the surface only.

SŪ'PER-FŪ'CIAL-NESS (-fish'al-), *n.* State of being superficial.
 SŪ'PER-FŪ'CIĒS (-fish'ŷz), *n.* [Lat., from *super*, above, over, and *facies*, make, figure.] Surface; exterior part of a thing.
 SŪ'PER-FINE (110), *a.* Very fine; surpassing others in fineness.
 SŪ'PER-FLŪ'ITY, *n.* 1. A greater quantity than is wanted. 2. Something beyond what is wanted.
 SYN.—Superabundance; excess; redundancy.
 SŪ'PER-FLU-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *superfluus*, fr. *superfluere*, to overflow.] More than is wanted or sufficient.
 SYN.—Unnecessary; exuberant.
 SŪ'PER-FLU-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a superfluous manner.
 SŪ'PER-FLU-OŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being superfluous.
 SŪ'PER-HŪ'MAN, *a.* Above what is human; divine.
 SŪ'PER-IM-POŒE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To lay or impose on something else.
 SŪ'PER-IN-CŪMBENT, *a.* Resting on something else.
 SŪ'PER-IN-DŪCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bring in, or upon, as an addition.
 SŪ'PER-IN-DŪCTION, *n.* Act of superinducing.
 SŪ'PER-IN-TEND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To have or exercise the charge and oversight of.
 SŪ'PER-IN-TENDENCE, } *n.* Care
 SŪ'PER-IN-TEND'EN-CY, } and oversight for the purpose of direction.
 SŪ'PER-IN-TEND'ENT, (110), *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something.
 SŪ'PĒ'RI-OR (89), *a.* [Lat. *superior*, compar. of *superus*, being above, fr. *super*, above.] 1. More elevated in place, rank, or character, &c.; surpassing others. 2. Beyond the power or influence of — *n.* 1. One older or more elevated in rank. 2. One who surpasses others in excellence, or qualities of any kind. 3. Chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey. 4. A small letter or figure standing near the top of the line, as, a or 1.
 SŪ'PĒ'RI-ŌR'ITY (89), *n.* State or quality of being superior.
 SŪ'PER-LA-TIVE (14), *a.* [Lat. *superlativus*, fr. *super*, over, and *ferre*, *latere*, to bear.] 1. Most eminent; supreme. 2. Expressing the highest degree of a quality, as among objects that are compared. — *n.* 1. That which is most eminent. 2. Highest degree of comparison.
 SŪ'PER-LA-TIVE-LY, *adv.* In a superlative manner. [ing superlative.
 SŪ'PER-LA-TIVE-NESS, *n.* State of being superlative.
 SŪ'PER-LŪ'NAR, } *a.* Being above
 SŪ'PER-LŪ'NAR-Y, } the moon.
 SŪ'PER'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *super-nus*, from *super*, above.] 1. Being in a higher place or region. 2. Relating to things above; celestial.
 SŪ'PER-NĀ'TANT, *a.* [Lat. *super-natans*, swimming above.] Swimming or floating on the surface.

SŪ'PER-NĀ'TŪ-RAL, *a.* Being beyond the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.
 SYN.—Preternatural.—*Preternatural* signifies *beside nature*, and *supernatural*, *above or beyond nature*. The dark day which terrified all Europe nearly a century ago was *preternatural*; the resurrection of the dead is *supernatural*.
 SŪ'PER-NĀ'TŪ-RAL-ISM, *n.* 1. State of being supernatural. 2. Doctrine of a supernatural agency in the miracles and revelations of the Bible.
 SŪ'PER-NĀ'TŪ-RAL-LY, *adv.* In a supernatural manner.
 SŪ'PER-NŪ'MER-A-RY, *a.* Exceeding the number stated, prescribed, necessary, or usual. — *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual.
 SŪ'PER-PO-SĪTION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. A being placed above. 2. That which is situated above something else.
 SŪ'PER-ROY'AL, *a.* Denoting the largest regular size of printing paper.
 SŪ'PER-SALT, *n.* A salt with a greater number of equivalents of acid than of the base.
 SŪ'PER-SĀTŪ-RĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To add to beyond saturation.
 SŪ'PER-SCRĪBE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *super-scribere*.] To write on the top, outside, or surface; to write the address of a person on the cover of.
 SŪ'PER-SCRĪPTION, *n.* 1. Act of superscribing. 2. That which is superscribed.
 SŪ'PER-SĒDE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *super-sedere*, to sit above, omit.] 1. To displace; to replace. 2. To set aside; to render unnecessary.
 SŪ'PER-SĒ'DE-ĀS, *n.* [Lat., suspend, set aside.] A writ to stay proceedings under another writ.
 SŪ'PER-SĒDŪ'RE, *n.* Act of superseding.
 SŪ'PER-STĪTION (-stish'un), *n.* [Lat. *superstitio*, orig. a standing still over a thing; hence, amazement.] 1. Excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice. 2. Worship of false gods. 3. Belief in omens and prognostics.
 SYN.—Fanicism. — *Superstition* springs from the imagination in a gloomy state; *fanaticism* from this same faculty in a state of high-wrought and self-confident excitement. The former leads to weak fears or excessive scrupulously as to outward observances; the latter to an utter disregard of reason under the false assumption of enjoying a direct guidance from on high.
 SŪ'PER-STĪTIOUS (-stish'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to superstition. 2. Full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion.
 SŪ'PER-STĪTIOUS-LY (-stish'us-), *adv.* In a superstitious manner.
 SŪ'PER-STĪTIOUS-NESS (-stish'us-), *n.* Superstition.
 SŪ'PER-STĪTUM, *n.*; *pl.* SŪ'PER-STĪTĀ. A stratum or layer above another.
 SŪ'PER-STRŪCTION, *n.* [Lat. *superstruere*, -*structum*; *super*, over, and *struere*, to build.] 1. Act of build-

ing upon something. 2. That which is built upon some foundation.
 SŪ'PER-STRŪCTURE (53), *n.* Any structure built on something else.
 SŪ'PER-VĒNE', *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *super-venire*, to come over or upon.] To come upon as something extraneous; to happen.
 SŪ'PER-VĒNIENT, *a.* Coming upon as something additional. [vening.
 SŪ'PER-VĒNTION, *n.* Act of super-
 SŪ'PER-VĪS'AL, *n.* Act of supervising; supervision.
 SŪ'PER-VĪSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *super*, over, and *visere*, to look at attentively, survey.] To oversee for direction; to superintend.
 SŪ'PER-VĪS'ION (-vizh'un), *n.* Act of overseeing; superintendence.
 SŪ'PER-VĪS'OR, *n.* An overseer.
 SŪ'PER-VĪS'O-RY, *a.* Pertaining to, or having, supervision.
 SŪ'PI-NĀTION, *n.* [See SUPINE.] Lying with the face upward.
 SŪ'PINE, *n.* [Lat. *supinus*, thrown backward; — though furnished with substantive case-endings, it throws itself back, as it were, on the verb.] A substantival modification of the infinitive mood, in Latin.
 SŪ'PINE', *a.* 1. Lying on the back. 2. Inclining with exposure to the sun. 3. Negligent; heedless.
 SŪ'PINE'LY, *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly. [ing supine.
 SŪ'PINE-NESS (109), *n.* State of being supine.
 SŪ'PINE'LESS, *a.* Wanting supper.
 SŪ'PLĀNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels, to throw down.] 1. To displace by stratagem; or to remove and take the place of. 2. To undermine.
 SŪ'PLĀN-TĀTION, *n.* Act of supplanting. [plants.
 SŪ'PLĀNT'ER, *n.* One who supplants.
 SŪ'PLE, *a.* [Lat. *supplex*, bending the knees.] 1. Easily bent. 2. Compliant; not obstinate. 3. Pleading to the humor of others. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become soft and pliant.
 SŪ'PLE-MĒNT, *n.* [Lat. *supplementum*.] Something added to a book or paper to supply deficiencies or correct errors. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To supply by additions.
 SŪ'PLE-MĒNT'AL, } *a.* Added to
 SŪ'PLE-MĒNT'AR-Y, } supply what is wanted; additional. [supple.
 SŪ'PLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being
 SŪ'PLE-TO-RY, *a.* Supplying deficiencies.
 SŪ'PLIANT, *a.* [Fr. *suppliant*, p. pr. of *supplier*, to entreat.] 1. Asking earnestly and submissively. 2. Manifesting entreaty. — *n.* A humble petitioner.
 SŪ'PLIANT-LY, *adv.* In a suppliant manner. [cates.
 SŪ'PLI-CANT, *n.* One who supplicates.
 SŪ'PLI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *supplicare*, -*catum*, fr. *supplex*, kneeling down.] 1. To seek by ear-

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, long; Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ŷ, short. ĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHAT; ĒRE, VEĪŦ, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

nest petition. 2. To address in prayer. — *v. i.* To offer a petition.

SUPPLI-CÁ-TION, *n.* Act of supplicating; humble petition or prayer; earnest request.

SUPPLI-CÁ-TO-RY, *a.* Containing supplication; submissive.

SUPPLIER, *n.* One who supplies.

SUP-PLŪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; 142.] [Lat. *supplere*, fr. *sub*, under, and *plere*, to fill.] 1. To furnish with what is wanted. 2. To serve instead of. 3. To bring or furnish. — *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want.

SUP-PÓRT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *supportare*; *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry.] 1. To keep from falling. 2. To endure. 3. To keep from fainting. 4. To furnish with the means of livelihood. 5. To carry on; to enable to continue. 6. To uphold by aid or countenance.

SYN. — To maintain; nurture; shield; protect; forward.

— *n.* 1. Act of upholding or sustaining. 2. That which upholds. 3. That which preserves from being overcome, filing, sinking, &c.

SUP-PÓRT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being supported.

SUP-PÓRT'ER, *n.* One who, or that which, supports.

SUP-PÓ'S'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being supported.

SUP-PÓ'S'AL, *n.* Supposition.

SUP-PÓ'S'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to pause; or Lat. *supponere*, -positum, fr. *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to put.] 1. To assume to be true. 2. To require to exist or be true.

SYN. — To imagine; conjecture; assume. — *v. i.* To think; to believe.

SUP-PO-SÍ'TION (-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of supposing. 2. That which is supposed; hypothesis.

SUP-PÓ'S-I-TÍ'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *suppositivus*.] Put by trick in the place of another; spurious.

SUP-PÓ'S-I-TÍ'TIOUS-LY (-tish'us-lí), *adv.* By trickish substitution.

SUP-PÓ'S'Í-TIVE, *a.* Implying supposition.

SUP-PRESS', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *supprimere*, -pressum, fr. *sub*, under, and *primere*, to press.] 1. To overpower and crush. 2. To restrain from utterance or vent. 3. To retain without disclosure.

SUP-PRESS'ION (-pres'h'un), *n.* 1. Act of suppressing, or state of being suppressed. 2. Concealment; obstruction.

SUP-PRESS'IVE, *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing; concealing.

SUP-PRESS'OR, *n.* [Lat.] One who suppresses.

SUP-PU-RÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suppurare*, -ratum; *sub*, under, and *pus*, puris, matter.] To generate pus.

SUP-PU-RÁ'TION, *n.* Process of forming pus.

SUP-PU-RÁ-TIVE, *a.* Promoting suppuration. — *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

SŪ-PRA-MŪN'DĀNE, *a.* Being above the world.

SŪ-PRA-NĀ-TŪ-RĀL-ĪSM, *n.* Same as SUPERNATURALISM.

SŪ-PREM'A-CY, *n.* State of being supreme; higher authority.

SŪ-PREM'E' (92), *a.* [Lat. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, being above.] 1. Highest in government or power. 2. Highest, greatest, or most excellent. 3. Utmost. — [degree.]

SŪ-PREM'E'LY, *adv.* In the highest

SŪ-RĀL, *a.* [Lat. *sura*, calf of the leg.] Pertaining to the calf of the leg.

SŪ-RĀSE, *n.* A cornice on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.

SUR-CHĀRGE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *surcharger*.] See CHARGE.] To overload; to overburden. — *n.* An excessive load or burden. — [charges.]

SUR-CHĀR'GER, *n.* One who surcharges.

SŪ-R'ĪN-GLE (-sing-gl), *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *ingle*.] A saddle girth, which passes over a saddle or over any thing laid on a horse's back.

SŪ-R'ĪCŌAT, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *coat*.] A short coat worn over the other garments.

SŪRD, *a.* [Lat. *surdus*, lit. deaf.] 1. Not capable of being expressed in rational numbers. 2. Uttered with simple breath; not sonant. — *n.* A quantity which cannot be expressed by rational numbers.

SŪRE (shjŭr), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Fr. *sûr*.] See SECURE.] 1. Certainly knowing. 2. Certain to find or retain. 3. Certain not to fail.

SYN. — Certain; unfailing; firm; stable; secure; confident; positive. — *adv.* Without doubt.

SŪRE-FŪT'ED (shjŭr'-), *a.* Not apt to stumble.

SŪRE'LY (shjŭr'-), *adv.* Certainly; undoubtedly; steadily. — [sure.]

SŪRE'NESS (shjŭr'-), *n.* State of being sure.

SŪRE'TY (shjŭr'-), *n.* 1. Certainty; security. 2. Ground of confidence. 3. Security against loss or damage. 4. A bondsman; a bail.

SŪRE'TY-SHIP (shjŭr'-), *n.* State of being surety.

SŪRF, *n.* [Cf. O. Fr. *surfot*, the rising of billow upon billow.] Swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore.

SŪR'FACE, *n.* [Fr. *surface*.] See SUPERFICIES, and FACE.] 1. Exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; superficies; outside. 2. Outward appearance.

SŪR'FEIT, *n.* [O. Fr. *surfait*, excess, arrogance, crime, fr. *surfaire*, to augment, exaggerate, from *sur*, over, and *faire*, to make, do, Lat. *facere*.] 1. Fullness and oppression, occasioned by excessive eating and drinking. 2. Disgust caused by excess; satiety. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To overfeed, and produce sickness or uneasiness.

SŪR'FEIT-ER, *n.* One who surfeits.

SŪRGE, *n.* [Lat. *urgere*, *v. i.*] A large wave. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves. 2. To slip back, as a cable.

SŪR'GEON (sŭr'jun), *n.* [Contr. from

chirurgion.] One who undertakes to cure injuries of the body by manual operation.

SŪR'GEON-CY, *n.* Office of a surgeon.

SŪR'GER-Y, *n.* [Contr. from O. Eng. *surgeonry*.] 1. Art of healing by manual operation. 2. A place where surgical operations are performed, or medicines prepared. — [or surgery.]

SŪR'GĒ-ĀL, *a.* Relating to surgery.

SŪR'GŪ, *a.* Rising in billows.

SŪR'LI'NG, *adv.* In a surly manner.

SŪR'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being surly.

SŪR'LOIN, *n.* [Fr. *surloin*; *sur*, upon, and *longe*, loin.] Upper part of the loin of beef. See SIRLOIN.

SŪR'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST; 142.] [From *sour*.] 1. Gloomily morose; crabbed. 2. Rough; tempestuous.

SUR-MISE', *n.* [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation.] The thought that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To imagine without certain knowledge; to suppose.

SUR-MONTER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *surmonter*; fr. *sur*, over, and *monter*, to mount.] 1. To rise higher than. 2. To overcome. 3. To surpass.

SUR-MOUNT'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

SUR-MOUNT, *n.* One who surmounts.

SŪR'NAME, *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *name*.] 1. A name added to the baptismal or Christian name; a family name. 2. An appellation added to the original name.

SUR-NĀME', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To call by an appellation added to the original name.

SUR-PASS', *v. r.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *surpasser*; *sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass.] To go beyond in any thing.

SUR-PASS'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

SUR-PASS'ING, *p. a.* Excellent in degree.

SŪR'PLUS, *p. a.* [Fr. *surplus*, L. Lat. *superpellicium*, from *super*, over, and *pellucium*, a robe of fur.] A white ecclesiastical garment.

SŪR'PLUS, *n.* [Fr. *surplus*, from *sur*, over, and *plus*, more.] Excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted.

SŪR'PLUS-AGE, *n.* 1. Surplus; excess. 2. Matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case.

SUR-PRĪ'S'AL, *n.* Act of surprising, or state of being surprised.

SUR-PRĪSE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *surprendre*, p. p. *surpris*, fr. Lat. *super*, over, and *prehendere*, prehendere, to take.] 1. To come on unexpectedly. 2. To strike with astonishment. 3. To confuse. — *n.* 1. Act of surprising or state of being surprised. 2. A moderate degree of sudden wonder.

SUR-PRĪ'S'ING, *p. a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; astonishing.

SUR-PRĪ'S'ING-LY, *adv.* In a surprising manner or degree.

SŪR'RE-BŪT', *v. i.* [Prefix *sur* and *rebuta*.] To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.

SŪR'RE-BŪT'TER, *n.* The plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter.

SŪR'RE-JŪIN, *v. i.* [Prefix *sur* and

ŌR, DŌ, WŌLF, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ğ, soft; Ē, Ğ, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

rejoin] To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR'RE-JOIN'DER, *n.* Answer of a plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

SUR-RĒN'DER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *surrender*; *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to render.] 1. To give up possession of on compulsion or demand. 2. To yield to any influence, passion, or power. — *v. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another. — *n.* Act of surrendering or yielding to another.

SUR-RĒN'DER-OR (127), *n.* One who makes a surrender.

SUR'REP-TĪ'TIOUS (-tish'us), *a.* [Lat. *surreptitius*.] Done by stealth or fraud.

SUR'REP-TĪ'TIOUS-LY (-tish'us/-), *adv.* By stealth; fraudulently.

SUR'RO-GATE, *n.* [Lat. *surrogare*, -gatus, to substitute, fr. *sub*, under, and *rogare*, to ask, propose.] 1. A deputy, esp. the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge. 2. An officer who presides over the probate of wills.

SUR-ROUND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prefix *sur* and *round*.] 1. To inclose on all sides. 2. To lie or be on all sides of.

SYN. — To encompass; environ; invest.

SUR-SŌL'ID, *n.* [*Math.*] Fifth power of a number.

SUR-TOUT' (-tōt'), *n.* [Fr. *surtout*; *sur*, over, and *tout*, all.] An overcoat, esp. when long and fitting closely.

SURVEILLANCE (sur-val'yōngss'), *n.* [Fr.] Watch; inspection.

SUR-VEY' (115), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *surveoir*, from *sur*, over, and *veoir*, Lat. *videre*, to see.] 1. To inspect, as from a high place. 2. To view with a scrutinizing eye. 3. To examine with reference to condition, situation, and value. 4. To measure, as a tract of land or a coast, &c.

SUR'VEY, *n.* 1. A general view. 2. A particular view; esp. an official examination. 3. Act of measuring any part of the earth's surface; also, a delineation of any portion of country.

SUR-VEY'ING, *n.* That branch of mathematics which teaches the art of measuring and delineating land.

SUR-VEY'OR, *n.* 1. An overseer, inspector, or examiner. 2. One who measures land. 3. (*Customs*.) (*a.*) An officer who ascertains the contents of casks; a gauger. (*b.*) (*U. S.*) An officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods subject to duty.

SUR-VEY'OR-SHIP, *n.* Office of a surveyor. [another.]

SUR-VĪ'VAL, *n.* A living longer than

SUR-VIVE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *survivre*, from *sur*, above, beyond, and *vivre*, to live.] To live beyond, or longer than. — *v. i.* To remain alive. [outlives another.]

SUR-VĪV'OR, *n.* One who survives or

SUR-VĪV'OR-SHIP, *n.* 1. State of being a survivor. 2. Right of one who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

SUS-ĈĒP'TI-BLĪ-TY, *a.* Capability of receiving impressions.

SUS-ĈĒP'TI-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *suscipere*, to take up, undertake, admit.] 1. Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change. 2. Capable of impression; tender. 3. Having nice sensibility.

SUS-ĈĪP'I-ENT, *a.* [Lat. *suscipiens*, taking up, admitting.] Receiving; admitting. — *n.* One who admits.

SUS-PĒCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suspiciere*, -spectum; *sub*, under, and *specere*, to look.] 1. To imagine to exist, or to be guilty, often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. 2. To hold to be uncertain. — *v. i.* To imagine guilt. [suspected.]

SUS-PĒCT'ED-NESS, *n.* State of being suspected.

SUS-PĒCT'ER, *n.* One who suspects.

SUS-PĒND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *suspēdere*, -pensum, from *sus* or *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang.] 1. To attach to something above. 2. To make to depend. 3. To cause to cease for a time. 4. To hold in a state undetermined. 5. To debar from any privilege.

SYN. — To hang; delay; intermit.

— *v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; especially, to stop payment.

SUS-PĒND'ER, *n.* 1. One who suspends. 2. *pl.* Straps for holding up pantaloons; braces.

SUS-PĒNSE', *n.* 1. A state of uncertainty. 2. Cessation for a time.

SUS-PĒN'SION, *n.* 1. Act of suspending, or state of being suspended; esp. temporary delay or cessation. 2. A conditional withholding, interruption, or delay. [suspending.]

SUS-PĒN'SO-RY, *a.* 1. Suspended. 2.

SUS-PĈION (-pish'un), *n.* [Lat. *suspicio*.] Act of suspecting.

SYN. — Jealousy; mistrust; doubt.

SUS-PĈĪŌŪS (-pish'us), *a.* 1. Inclined to suspect. 2. Indicating suspicion. 3. Liable to suspicion.

SYN. — See JEALOUS.

SUS-PĈĪŌŪS-LY (-pish'us), *adv.* In a suspicious manner.

SUS-PĈĪŌŪS-NESS (-pish'us), *n.* Quality of being suspicious.

SUS'PI-RĀ'TION, *n.* Act of sighing.

SUS-PIRE', *v. i.* [Lat. *suspirare*, fr. *sub*, under, and *spirare*, to breathe.] To sigh.

SUS-TĀIN', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *sustinere*, from *sus* or *subs*, for *sub*, under, and *tenere*, to hold.] 1. To keep from falling; to bear. 2. To maintain; to keep alive. 3. To aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve. 4. To endure. 5. To suffer; to undergo.

SUS-TĀIN'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being sustained.

SUS-TĀIN'ER, *n.* One who sustains.

SUS'TE-NANĈE, *n.* [O. Fr. *sustenance*. See SUSTAIN.] 1. Act of sustaining. 2. That which supports life: food; provisions.

SUS-TEN-TĀ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *sustentatio*. See SUSTAIN.] Support; sustenance.

SŪT'LER, *n.* [O. D. *soeteler*, from *soetelen*, to undertake low offices.]

One who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, cigars, &c.

SUT-TEE', *n.* [Skr. *satī*, f. of *sat*, real, true, good.] 1. A widow who burns herself on the funeral pile of her husband. 2. The burning of self. [*India*.]

SUT-TEE'ISM, *n.* Practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindoostan.

SŪT'CR-AL, *a.* Relating to a suture or seam.

SŪT'ŪRE, *n.* [Lat. *sutura*, from *suere*, *sutum*, to sew.] 1. Act of sewing; also, the line along which two things are sewed together; a seam. 2. Seam or joint of the bones of the skull.

SŪZE-RĀIN, *n.* [Fr. *suzerain*, from *sus*, above, over. See SOVEREIGN.] A superior lord, to whom fealty is due.

SWAB, *n.* [From the root of *sweep*.] 1. A mop. 2. A bit of sponge or cloth fastened to a handle for cleansing the mouth. — *v. t.* [-BED; -BING.] To clean with a swab.

SWAB'BER, *n.* One who uses a swab.

SWAB'DLE (swōd'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *swað-hil*, *swæðhel*, a bundle, fr. *swæðhian*, to bind.] Clothes bound tight round the body. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe.

SWAD'DLING-BĀND, } *a.* A cloth

SWAD'DLING-ĈLŌTH, } wrapped round an infant.

SWĀG, *v. i.* [-GED; -GING.] [Allied to *swing*.] To sink down by its weight; to lean.

SWĀGE, *n.* A tool for shaping metal work. — *v. t.* To shape by means of a swage.

SWĀG'GER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *swigian*, to make a noise, *swegian*, to prevail.] To boast or brag noisily; to bluster. — *n.* Boastfulness of manner.

SWĀG'GER-ER, *n.* A blusterer; a bully.

SWĀG'GY, *a.* Hanging by its weight.

SWĀIN, *n.* [A.-S. *swān*.] A rustic; especially, a country lover.

SWĀLE, *n.* [Gael. *sgail*, a shade, shadow.] A tract of low, and usually wet, land. [*Amer.*] — *v. t.* & *i.* To waste; to sweat.

SWĀL'ŌW, *n.* [A.-S. *swalawe*, *swalawe*.] A small bird with a forked tail. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *swelgan*, *swelgan*, O. Ger. *schwalg*, the thrush.] 1. To take into the stomach. 2. To draw into an abyss. 3. To receive, as opinions, without examination. 4. To appropriate. 5. To exhaust. 6. To retract. — *n.* 1. The gullet or esophagus. 2. As much as can be swallowed at once.

SWAMP (swōmp), *n.* [From the root of *swim*.] Land wet and spongy. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To plunge, or sink in a swamp, or as in a swamp. 2. To upset, or sink, as a boat.

SWAMP'Y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, a swamp.

SWAN, *n.* [A.-S.] A large web-footed bird, like the goose.



Swan.

SWAN'-SKIN, *n.* A kind of fine flannel.
SWAP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [O. Eng., to strike. Cf. to strike a bargain.] To exchange; to barter. — *n.* An exchange; barter.

SWARD, *n.* [A.-S. *sweard.*] The grassy surface of land; turf. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with sward.

SWARM, *n.* [A.-S. *swearm*, from the root of Skr. *svar*, to sound.] 1. A large number of small animals or insects, esp. when in motion. 2. Any great number or multitude. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To leave a hive in a body, as bees. 2. To throng together. 3. To be crowded. 4. To be filled, as with a crowd of objects. 5. [Allied to worm.] To climb, as a tree, embracing it with the arms and legs.

SWART, *a.* [A.-S. *sweart.*] Being SWARTH, } of a dark hue; tawny.
SWARTH'-NESS, *a.* State of being swarthy.

SWARTH'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *svarth*, or *sweart.*] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; black or tawny.

SWASH, *v. i.* [Sw. *swassa*, to bully; Ger. *schwätzen*, to talk, prate.] 1. To bluster. 2. [From *wash*, with *s* prefixed.] To dash or flow noisily, as water. — *n.* 1. Impulse of water flowing with violence. 2. A narrow channel of water within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore.

SWATH (swath), *n.* [A.-S. *sweathu.*] 1. A band or fillet. 2. A line of grass or grain cut down in mowing. 3. The whole sweep of a scythe.

SWATHE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sweathan*, to bind.] To bind with a swath or bandage. — *n.* A bandage.

SWAY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *swē-gian*, to prevail. Cf. SWAG.] 1. To move or wield with the hand. 2. To influence or direct. 3. To cause to incline to one side. — *v. i.* 1. To bear rule. 2. To have weight or influence. 3. To be drawn to one side by weight. — *n.* 1. Power exerted in governing. 2. Influence, weight, or authority that inclines to one side. 3. Preponderation. 4. Swing of a weapon.

SWEAL, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *swealan*, to burn slowly and without a flame.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle.

SWEAR (4), *v. i.* [SWORE; SWORN; SWEARING.] [A.-S. *swearian*, allied to *svarian*, to affirm.] 1. To affirm, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. 2. To give evidence on oath. 3. To be profane. — *v. t. i.* 1. To administer an oath to. 2. To declare or charge upon oath.

SWEAR'ER, *n.* One who swears.

SWÉAT, *n.* [A.-S. *swāt*, allied to Skr. *svēdās.*] 1. Sensible moisture excreted from the skin. 2. Moisture issuing from any substance. — *v. i.* or *t.* [SWEAT; SWEATED; SWEATING.] 1. To excrete, or cause to excrete, sensible moisture from the skin. 2. To toil; to drudge. 3. To emit moisture, as green plants in a heap.

SWÉAT'-NESS, *n.* State of being sweaty. [with sweat.]

SWÉAT'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Moist
SWÉD'ISH, *a.* Pertaining to Sweden. — *n.* Language of the Swedes.

SWEEP, *v. t.* [SWEPT; SWEEPING.] [A.-S. *swēpan.*] 1. To brush, or clean, with a broom. 2. To carry along or off by a long stroke. 3. To destroy or carry off many at a stroke. 4. To carry with a long swinging or dragging motion. 5. To draw or drag over. — *v. i.* 1. To pass swiftly and violently. 2. To pass with pomp. 3. To move with a long reach. — *n.* 1. Act of sweeping. 2. Compass of a stroke or of any turning body. 3. Direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear. 4. One who sweeps. 5. The pole used to raise and lower a bucket.

SWEEP'ER, *n.* One who sweeps.
SWEEP'INGS, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping.

SWEEP'STAKES, *n. sing. or pl.* 1. The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race. 2. One who wins all. [a great compass.]

SWEEP'Y, *a.* Passing with speed over
SWEET, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *sweðe.*] 1. Having a taste like that of sugar. 2. Pleasing to any sense. 3. Fresh, not salt. 4. Not changed from a sound or wholesome state. — *n.* 1. That which is sweet to the taste. 2. That which is pleasing to any of the senses or to the mind. 3. A darling.
SWEET'-BRÉAD, *n.* Pancreas of an animal, used for food.
SWEET'-BR'ER, *n.* A shrub of the rose kind.

SWEET'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make sweet to the taste. 2. To make pleasing to the mind. 3. To make delicate. 4. To restore to purity. — *v. i.* 1. To become sweet.

SWEET'EN-ER, *n.* One who, or that which, sweetens. [tress.]

SWEET'HEART, *n.* A lover or mis-
SWEET'ING, *n.* 1. A sweet apple. 2. A darling.

SWEET'ISH, *a.* Somewhat sweet.
SWEET'LY, *adv.* In a sweet manner.
SWEET'MÉAT, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar. sweet.

SWEET'NESS, *n.* Quality of being
SWELL, *v. i.* [SWELLED; SWELLED (SWOLLEN or SWOLN, obsolescent); SWELLING.] [A.-S. *swellan.*] 1. To grow larger, esp. by matter added within. 2. To be driven into billows. 3. To be puffed up. 4. To be bombastic. — *v. t. i.* 1. To increase the size of. 2. To aggravate. 3. To raise to arrogance. — *n.* 1. Act of swelling. 2. Gradual increase. 3. A fluctuation of the sea after a storm. 4. A gradual in-

crease and decrease of the volume of sound. 5. A showy, boastful person.

SWÉLL'ING, *n.* 1. Protuberance; prominence. 2. A tumor.
SWÉLL'-MÖB, *n.* Well-dressed thieves.
SWÉLT'ER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *sweoltan*, to perish.] To over come with heat. — *v. t.* To oppress with heat.

SWÉPT, *imp. & p. p.* of Sweep.
SWÉRVE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *zuerven.* Cf. SWARM.] To wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to deviate.

SWÍFT, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. Cf. SWEEP.] 1. Moving with celerity. 2. Ready; prompt. — *n.* 1. A reel. 2. A small bird, like the swallow. 3. A species of lizard.

SWÍFT'LY, *adv.* With celerity.
SWÍFT'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being swift; speed.

SWÍG, *v. t. and i.* [A.-S. *swilgan*, to swallow.] To drink by large draughts. — *n.* A large draught. [Vulgar.]

SWÍLL, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *swilgan*, to swallow, *swillan*, to wash.] To drink grossly or greedily. — *n.* 1. Large draughts of liquor. 2. Mixture of liquid substances, given to swine.

SWÍLL'ER, *n.* One who swills.

SWÍM, *v. i.* [SWAM, SWUM; SWIMMING.] [A.-S. *swimman.*] 1. To float. 2. To move in water by the hands and feet, or fins. 3. To be borne along by a current. 4. To glide along. 5. To be dizzy. 6. To abound. — *v. t. i.* 1. To pass by swimming. 2. To cause to swim or float. — *n.* Act of swimming.
SWÍM'MER, *n.* One who swims.

SWÍM'MING-LY, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; hence, successfully.

SWÍNDLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [N. II. Ger. *schwindeln*, to be giddy, to cheat, from *schwinden*, to vanish, dwindle.] To cheat grossly, or with deliberate artifice. — *n.* Act of defrauding by systematic imposition.
SWÍN'DLER, *n.* One who swindles.

SYN. — Sharper. — One who obtains money or goods under false pretenses is a *swindler*; one who cheats by sharp practice, as in staking what he can not pay, is a *sharp*.

SWINE, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *swin.*] A hog; a boar or sow; a pig.

SWINE'-HERD, *n.* A keeper of swine.

SWING, *v. i.* [SWUNG; SWINGING.] [A.-S. *swingan.*] 1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended; to vibrate. 2. To practice swinging. 3. To move or float. 4. To be hanged. — *v. t. i.* 1. To cause to wave, or vibrate. 2. To move to and fro; to brandish. — *n.* 1. Act of swinging; vibratory motion. 2. A line suspended, on which any thing may swing. 3. Unrestrained liberty; tendency.

SWINGE, *v. t.* [A.-S. *swingan*, to swing, whip.] To beat soundly.

SWING'ING, *a.* Huge. [Vulgar.]

SWING'LE, *v. t.* [From *swing.*] To clean, as flax, by beating it with a

swingle. — *n.* A sort of large knife for cleaning flax.

SWING'LE-TREE, *n.* A whiffle-tree.

SWIN'ISH, *a.* Like swine; gross;

SWIPE, *n.* A sweep. [hogfish.]

SWIPE (swip'1), *n.* Part of a flail which strikes the grain.

SWIRL, *n.* [Icel. *swirra*, to whirl.] An eddy; a whirl.

SWISS, *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native, or the people, of Switzerland. — *a.* Pertaining to Switzerland.

SWITCH, *n.* [From *swing*, *swinge*.] 1. A small, flexible twig. 2. A movable part of a railway track, for transferring a car to another track. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To strike with a small twig or rod. 2. To turn from one railway track to another.

SWITCHMAN (150), *n.* One who tends a switch on a railway.

SWIVEL, *n.* [A.-S. *swifan*, to move quickly, revolve. Cf. SWIFT.] 1. Swivel and Chain. A turning ring, link, or staple. 2. A small cannon turning on a pivot. — *v. t.* To turn on a staple, or pivot.

SWÖB, *n. & v.* Same as *Swab*.

SWÖLLEN (58), } *p. p.* of *Swell*.

SWÖLN, }

SWÖON, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *swinnan*, to fail in intellect, allied to *swanian*, to faint.] To sink into a fainting fit. — *n.* A fainting fit.


SWÖOP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *sweep*.] To fall on with a sweeping motion and seize. — *v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey. — *a.* A pouncing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey.

SWÖP, *v. t.* Same as *Swap*.

SWÖRD (sörd), *n.* [A.-S. *swæord*, sword.] A weapon for cutting or thrusting.

SWÖRD'-BÉLT (sörd'-), *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by. [a sword.]

SWÖRD'ED (sörd'ed), *a.* Girded with sword.

SWÖRD'-FISH (sörd'-), *n.*  A large fish having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process.

SWÖRD'-KNÖT (sörd'nöt), *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

SWÖRDS'MAN (sördz'-, 150), *n.* One skilled in the use of the sword.

SWÖRE, *imp.* of *Swear*.


SWÖRN, *p. p.* or *p. a.* of *Swear*.

SWÖUM, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Swim*.

SWÖNG, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Swing*.

SÝB'A-RÍTE, *n.* [From *Sybaris*, in Italy, noted for voluptuousness.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

SÝB'A-RÝT'IC, *a.* Luxurious; wanton.

SÝC'A-MÍNE, *n.* [Gr. *συκαμίνος*.] The mulberry-tree. 

SÝC'A-MÖRE, *n.* Sycamore.

[Gr. *συκομόρος*, the fig-mulberry, fr. *σῦκον*, a fig, and *μόρον*, the black mulberry; Heb. *sik' máh*.] A large Eastern tree allied to the fig; in America, the plane tree, or button-wood; in England, a large maple.

SÝ-ÇEE', *n.* Silver in the form of small lumps, used as a currency. [China.] [tery; servility.]

SÝC'O-PHAN-ÇY, *n.* Obsequious flatterer.

SÝC'O-PHANT, *n.* [Gr. *συκοφάντης*, fr. *σῦκον*, a fig, and *φαίνειν*, to show.] 1. Originally, an informer, who sought favor by denouncing those who exported figs contrary to law. 2. A base parasite; a mean flatterer, especially of great men.

SÝC'O-PHANT'IC, } *a.* Obsequiously flatterer; parasitic.

SÝC'O-PHANT'IC-AL, }

SÝE-NÍTE, *n.* A crystalline rock resembling granite; — named from *Syene*, in upper Egypt.

SÝL-LÄB'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables.

SÝL-LÄB'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SÝL-LÄB'IC-ÄTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form into syllables.

SÝL-LÄB'IC-ÄTION, *n.* Division of words into syllables.

SÝL-LÄB'IC-FÝ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To divide into syllables.

SÝL'LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *συλλαβή*, from *συλλαμβάνειν*, to take together.] 1. An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered by a single effort of the voice. 2. Part of a written or printed word separated from the rest. [See Prin. of Pron. § 129.] [and milk.]

SÝL'LA-BÛB, *n.* A drink made of wine

SÝL'LA-BÛS, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* SÝL'LA-BUS-ES; *Lat. pl.* SÝL'LA-BÛ. [Lat., fr. the same source as *syllable*.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SÝL'LO-GÝSM, *n.* [Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a reasoning, from *συλλογίζεσθαι*, to reckon all together, to infer.] The logical form of every argument, consisting of three propositions.

SÝL'LO-GÝS'TIC, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.

SÝL'LO-GÝS'TIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

SÝL'LO-GÝZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To reason by syllogisms.

SÝLPH, *n.* [Gr. *σίλφη*, a kind of grub or moth.] A kind of fairy inhabiting the air.

SÝLPH'ID, *n.* A little or young sylph.

SÝLVAN, *n.* [From *Lat. sylva*, a wood or forest.] A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun; sometimes, a rustic. — *a.* 1. Forest-like; also, rural; rustic. 2. Abounding in forests or in trees.

SÝMBOL, *n.* [Gr. *σύμβολον*, fr. *συβάλλειν*, to throw or put together, to compare.] 1. Sign of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things. 2. A significant letter or character.

SÝM-BÖL'IC, *n.* That branch of theology which treats of creeds.

SÝM-BÖL'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to, or

SÝM-BÖL'IC-AL, } in the nature of, a symbol; representative.

SÝM-BÖL'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By signs.

SÝM-BÖL'ICS, *n. sing.* Same as SÝM-BÖLIC.

SÝM'BOL-ISM, *n.* 1. A system of symbols. 2. The science of creeds.

SÝM'BOL-I-ZÄTION, *n.* Act of symbolizing.

SÝM'BOL-IZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To have a resemblance of qualities or properties. — *v. t.* 1. To make representative of something. 2. To represent by a symbol.

SÝM-BÖL'O-GÝ, *n.* [Gr. *σύμβολον*, symbol, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Art of expressing by symbols.

SÝM-MÉTRIC-AL, *a.* Proportional or harmonious in its parts.

SÝM-MÉTRIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a symmetrical manner.

SÝM-MÉ-TRÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To reduce to symmetry.

SÝM-MÉ-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *συμμετρία*, fr. *σύν*, with, together, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other.

SÝM'PA-THÉT'IC, } *a.* 1. Inclined

SÝM'PA-THÉT'IC-AL, } to, or exhibiting

SÝM'PA-THÉT'IC-AL-LY, } sympathy. 2. Produced by sympathy.

SÝM'PA-THÉT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* With or by sympathy.

SÝM'PA-THÍZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To have a common feeling.

SÝM'PA-THÝ, *n.* [Gr. *συμπάθεια*, fr. *σύν*, with, and *πάθος*, suffering.] 1. Feeling corresponding to that which another feels. 2. An agreement of affections or inclinations. 3. Reciprocal influence of the parts of the body on one another.

SÝN. — Commiseration. — *Sympathy* is literally a fellow-feeling with others in their varied conditions of joy or of grief. This term, however, is now more commonly applied to a fellow-feeling with others under affliction, and then coincides very nearly with *commiseration*.

SÝM-PHÖ'NI-OÛS, *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

SÝM'PHO-NY, *n.* [Gr. *συμφωνία*, from *σύν*, with, and *φωνή*, a sound.] 1. A consonance or harmony of sounds. 2. An elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra.

SÝM-PÖ'SI-ÆC, *n.* [See SYMPOSIUM.] A conference, as of philosophers at a banquet.

SÝM-PÖ'SI-ÛM, *n.*; *pl.* SÝM-PÖ'SI-Ä. [Lat.; Gr. *συμπόσιον*, fr. *σύν*, with, and *πίνειν*, to drink.] A drinking together; a merry feast.

SÝM'PTOM (84), *n.* [Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, fr. *συνπίπτειν*, to fall together.] 1. A perceptible change which indicates disease. 2. That which indicates the existence of something else.

SÝM'PTOM-ÄT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or according to, symptoms.

SÝN-ÆR'E-SIS, *n.* [Gr. *συναιρέσις*, a taking or drawing together.] A figure by which two vowels that are ordi-

narily separated are drawn together into one syllable. [synagogue.]

SŸN'A-GŌGŪ'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to a **SŸN'A-GŌGŪE**, *n.* [Gr. συναγωγή, an assembly, fr. συναγειν, to bring together, from σύν, with, and αγειν, to lead.] An assembly of Jews met for worship, or their place of worship.

SŸN'CHRON-AL (sīk'ro-), *a.* Same as **SYNCHRONOUS**.

SŸN'CHRO-NĪSM, *n.* [Gr. συγχρονισμός.] Concurrence of two or more events in time.

SŸN'CHRO-NĪZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To agree in time; to be simultaneous.

SŸN'CHRO-NOŪS, *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

SŸN'CO-PĀTE (sīk'o-), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See **SYNCOPE**.] To contract, as a word, by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

SŸN'CO-PĀ'TION, *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter or letters from the middle.

SŸN'ĒŌ-PE, *n.* [Gr. συγκοπή, from συγκοπτειν, to beat together.] 1. Retrenchment of one or more letters from the middle of a word. 2. A fainting.

SŸN'CRE-TĪSM, *n.* [Gr. συγκρητισμός, from συγκρητιζειν, to make two parties join against a third.] Attempted union of principles or parties irreconcilably at variance with each other.

SŸN'DIC, *n.* [Gr. σύνδικος, helping in a court of justice, an advocate.] A magistrate or agent

SŸN'DIC-ATE, *n.* A body of syndics, or persons chosen to transact business for others; an association of persons authorized to negotiate some business.

SŸN'ĒŌ-CHE, *n.* [Gr. συνεκδοχή; σύν, with, and ἐκδέχσθαι, to receive.] A trope by which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

SŸN'EC-DŌCH'IC-AL (-dŏk'-), *a.* Expressed by synecdoche.

SŸN'OD, *n.* [Gr. συνέδος, a meeting.]

1. An ecclesiastical council. 2. A meeting or convention.

SŸN-Ō'D'IC, } *a.* Relating to, or
SŸN-Ō'D'IC-AL, } transacted in, a
synod.

SŸN-Ō'D'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By the authority of a synod.

SŸN'Ō-NŪM, } *n.* [See **SYNONY-**
SŸN'Ō-NŪME.] **MOUS**; } One of two or
more words in the same language
which are equivalents of each other.

SŸN-Ō'Y-MĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To express in different words of the same meaning.

SŸN-Ō'Y-MŌUS, *a.* [Gr. συνώνυμος; σύν, with, together, and ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, name.] Conveying the same idea; pertaining to synonyms.

SŸN.—Identical.—If no words are *synonymous* except those which are *identical* in use and meaning, so that the one can in all cases be substituted for the other, we have scarcely ten such words in our language. But the term more properly denotes that the words in question approach so near to each other, that, in many or most cases, they can be used interchangeably.

SŸN-Ō'Y-MŌUS-LY, *adv.* In a synonymous manner. [synonymous.]

SŸN-Ō'Y-MY, *n.* Quality of being **SŸN-Ō'YSIS**, *n.*; *pl.* **SŸN-Ō'PSĒS**. [Gr. σύνωσις, σύν, with, together, and ὄψις, view.] A collection of parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole.

SŸN.—See **ABBREJMENT**.

SŸN-Ō'PTIC, } *a.* Affording a gen-
SŸN-Ō'PTIC-AL, } eral view of the
whole.

SŸN-ĀCT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to,
SŸN-ĀCT'IC-AL, } or according to
the rules of, syntax.

SŸN'TAX, *n.* [Gr. σύνταξις; σύν, with, and τάσσειν, to put in order.] Due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage.

SŸN'THE-SIS, *n.*; *pl.* **SŸN'THE-SĒS**. [Gr. σύνθεσις, fr. συντιθέναι, to put together.] 1. The putting of two or

more things together. 2. Combination of separate elements of thought into a whole.

SŸN'THÉT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to,
SŸN'THÉT'IC-AL, } or consisting in,
synthesis. [thesis.]

SŸN'THÉT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* By **SYNTHÉTI-CISM**, *n.* [From *Syphilis*, a shepherd in a Latin poem, published in 1530; from *Gr.* σῦν, swine, and φίλος, loving, a friend.] An infectious venereal disease.

SŸPH'Ī-LĪT'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or infected with, syphilis.

SŸREN, *n.* The same as *Siren*.

SŸR'Ī-ĀC, *n.* The ancient language of Syria.—*a.* Pertaining to Syria.

SŸR'ĪN'GĀ, *n.* [Gr. σύριγγ, σύριγγος, a pipe, tube.] A genus of plants; the lilac; also, the mock orange.

SŸR'ĪNGE, *n.* [Gr. σύριγγ, a pipe or tube.] An instrument for injecting or expelling liquids.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inject or cleanse by means of a syringe.

SŸR'UP, *n.* See **SIRUP**.

SŸS'TEM, *n.* [Gr. σύστημα; συνιστάναι, to place together.] 1. An assemblage of objects arranged after some distinct method. 2. The universe. 3. Regular method or order. 4. The body as a functional unity or whole.

SŸS'TEM-ĀT'IC, } *a.* Pertaining
SŸS'TEM-ĀT'IC-AL, } to, or consist-
ing in, system; methodical.

SŸS'TEM-ĀT'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a systematical manner.

SŸS'TEM-A-TĪZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To arrange methodically.

SŸS'TEM-A-TĪZER, *n.* One who systematizes.

SŸS'TO-LE, *n.* [Gr. συστολή, fr. συστράλλειν, to contract.] 1. The shortening of a long syllable. 2. The contraction of the heart and arteries.

SŸZ'Y-GY, *n.* [Gr. σύζυγια, union.] Point of an orbit, as of the moon, at which it is in conjunction or opposition;—commonly in the plural.

T.

T (te), the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 96—100. [ladies' bonnets.]

TĀB, *n.* A border of lace, worn in **TĀB'ARD**, *n.* [W. tabar.] A sort of tunic formerly worn over the armor.

TĀB'ARD-ER, *n.* One who wears a tabard.

TĀB'BY, *n.* [Per. *utābi*, a rich, undulated silk.] 1. A waved silk, usually watered. 2. A cat of a tabby color.—*a.* 1. Having a wavy appearance. 2. Brindled; diversified in color.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To water, or cause to look wavy by calendaring.

TĀB'ER-NA-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a hut, shed.]

1. A slightly built habitation; a tent.

2. A portable structure for worship, used by the Jews during the exodus.

3. The Jewish temple; sometimes, any place of worship.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To dwell or reside for a time.

TĀB'ID, *a.* [Lat. *tabidus*.] Wasted away by disease.

TĀB'LA-TŪRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *tabula*, a board, tablet.] A painting on a wall and ceiling.

TĀ'BLE, *n.* [Lat. *tabula*, a board, tablet.] 1. A smooth, flat surface.

2. A slab, leaf, or flat superficies of wood, stone, metal, or other material; a tablet. 3. A condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view; a synop-

sis; an index. 4. An article of furniture used to eat, work, or write upon. 5. Fare; style of living.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form into a table; to tabulate. 2. To postpone the consideration of, by a formal vote.

TĀBLEAU (tab-lŏ'), *n.*; *pl.* **TĀBLEAUX'** (tab-lŏz'). [Fr. See **TABLE**.] A vivid representation; esp. the representation of some scene by persons grouped in the proper manner, and remaining silent and perfectly still. [dum-book.]

TĀBLE-BOŌK (27), *n.* A memorandum.

TABLE-D'HÔTE (tā'bl-dŏt'), *n.* [Fr. lit. landlord's table.] A common table for guests at a French hotel.

TÄBLE-LÄND (109), *n.* Elevated flat land; a plateau.

TÄBLE-SPOON, *n.* One of the larger spoons used at the table.

TÄB'LET, *n.* [Dim. of *table*.] 1. A small table or flat surface. 2. *pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum-book. 3. A solid kind of medicinal confection; a lozenge or troche.

TÄBLE-TALK (-tawk), *a.* Conversation at table.

TÄBLING, *n.* 1. A forming into tables. 2. The letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections.

TA-BOO', *n.* A political and religious prohibition among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] To interdict approach or use.

TÄBOR, *n.* [Ar. & Per. *tumbâr, tambâr*, a drum.] A small drum.

TÄB'O-RINE, *n.* [Cf. TAMBOURINE.] A small, shallow drum; a tabor.

TÄB'QU-RËT, *n.* [Fr.; from its resemblance to a drum. See TABOR.] 1. A cushioned seat without arms or back. 2. An embroidery frame.

TÄB'U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *tabularis; tabula*, a board, table.] Having the form of, or pertaining to, a table.

TÄB'U-LATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *tabulari*.] 1. To reduce to tables or synopses. 2. To shape with a flat surface.

TÄC'A-MA-HÄC (110), *n.* A tree of North America.

TA-CHY'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *ταχύς*, quick, and *γραφειν*, to write.] Stenography; short-hand writing.

TÄC'IT, *a.* [Lat. *tacitus*, fr. *tacere*, to be silent.] Implied, but not expressed; silent. [caption.]

TÄC'IT-LY, *adv.* Silently; by implication.

TÄC'U-TÛRN, *a.* Habitually silent; not free to converse.
SYN. — Silent. — *Silent* has reference to the act; *taciturn*, to the habit. A man may be *silent* from circumstances; he is *taciturn* from disposition. The loquacious man is at times *silent*; one who is *taciturn* may now and then make an effort at conversation.

TÄC'U-TÛRN'U-TY, *n.* Habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

TÄCK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *take*.] 1. To fasten or attach, esp. in a slight or hasty manner, as by stitching or nailing. 2. To change the course of, as a ship by shifting the position of the sails and rudder. — *v. i.* To change the course of a ship, by shifting the tacks and position of the sails and rudder. — *n.* [D. *tak*.] 1. A small, short, sharp-pointed nail. 2. (a) A rope to confine the foremost lower corners of a sail. (b) Part of a sail to which the tack is fastened. (c) Course of a ship as to the position of her sails.

TÄCK'LE (täk', not tã'kl), *n.* [Allied to *take*.] 1. A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights. 2. Weapons. 3. Rigging and apparatus of a

ship. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To harness. 2. To seize; to lay hold of.
TÄCK'LING, *n.* 1. Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship. 2. Carriage-harness.

TÄCT, *n.* [Lat. *tangere, tactum*, to touch.] Ready power of appreciating and doing what is required by circumstances.

TÄCTIC, *a.* Pertaining to tactics.

TÄCTICIAN (-tish'an), *n.* One versed in tactics; hence, an adroit manager.

TÄCTICS, *n. sing.* [Gr. *τακτικά*, *pl.*, fr. *τάσσειν, τάρτειν*, to put in order.] Science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing evolutions.

TÄCTILE, *a.* [Lat. *tactilis*, fr. *tangere*, to touch.] Capable of being touched or felt. [touch.]

TÄCTIL'U-TY, *n.* Perceptibility by TACTION, *n.* [Lat. *tactio*.] Act of touching; touch.

TÄCT'U-AL, *a.* Pertaining to touch.

TÄD'POLE, *n.* [O. Eng. *taelde*, now *toad*, and the root of Lat. *pulsus*, a young animal, Eng. *foal*.] The young of a frog, in its first state.

TÄ'DI-ÛM, *n.* See TEDIUM.

TÄ'EN (tän), *a.* A contraction of *Taken*.

TÄ'FER-EL, *n.* See TAFFRAIL.

TÄ'FE-TÄ, *n.* [Per. *tãftah*, i. e.,

TÄ'FE-TY,] orig, twisted, woven.] A fine, glossy stuff of silk.

TÄFF'RAIL, *n.* [D. *taferrel*, a panel, picture, from *tafel*, table.] The rail around a ship's stern. [molasses.]

TÄFFY, *n.* A kind of candy made of TÄG, *n.* [Allied to *tack*.] 1. A metallic point at the end of a string. 2. A direction-card, or label. 3. Something paltry; the rabble. 4. [Allied to *tack*, to fasten, attach.] A play in which one runs after and touches another, then runs away. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING, 136.] 1. To fit with a point or points. 2. To fit, as one thing to another. — *v. i.* To follow closely.

TÄGLIA (tägl'ä), *n.* [It.] A peculiar combination of pulleys.

TÄIL, *n.* [A.-S. *tægél, tægl*, fr. Goth. *tahl*, hair.] 1. The part of an animal which terminates its body behind. 2. Back, lower, or inferior part of any thing. 3. Side of a coin opposite that which bears the effigy. 4. Whatever resembles the tail of an animal. 5. [Fr. *tailleur*, to cut.] Limitation; abridgment. — *a.* [See *supra*.] Limited; abridged; curtailed.

TÄIL'OR, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*, fr. *tailler*, to cut.] One who cuts out and makes men's garments.

TÄIL'OR-ESS, *n.* A female tailor.

TÄINT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *teindre, teint*, to dye, tinge. fr. Lat. *tingere*, to tinge.] 1. To impregnate, as with some extraneous matter, esp. with something odious, noxious, or poisonous. 2. To stain; to sully. — *v. i.* 1. To be infected. 2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction. — *n.* 1. Tincture; stain. 2. Infection; corruption. 3. A blemish on reputation.

TÄINT'ÛRE (53), *n.* Taint.

TAKE, *v. t.* [TOOK; TAKEN; TAKING.] [A.-S. *tacan*.] 1. In a more active sense, to lay hold of; to seize; to get into one's hold or possession; — often used in general senses, limited by the following complement, in many rather idiomatic phrases. 2. In a more passive sense, (a.) To accept, as something offered. (b.) To swallow. (c.) To undertake readily. (d.) To submit to; to tolerate. (e.) To admit mentally; also, to understand; to suppose. (f.) To admit; to receive; to bear; to submit to; to agree with; — used in general senses. 3. With prepositions, to convey, move, or remove; to conduct; to transfer; to recover; to assume; &c. — *v. i.* 1. To catch. 2. To have effect. 3. To gain reception. 4. To betake one's self; to go. — *n.* Quantity of fish caught at one haul.

TAKE'ÖFF (147), *n.* An imitation; especially, a caricature.

TÄKER, *n.* One who takes.

TÄK'ING, *p. a.* Alluring; attracting. — *n.* 1. Act of gaining possession. 2. Distress of mind.

TÄL'BOT, *n.* A quick-scented dog.

TÄLC, *n.* [Ar. *talik*.] A soft magnesium mineral, of a soapy feel.

TÄLC'X'Y, } *a.* Pertaining to, com-
TÄLC'ÖSE, } posed of, or resembling
TÄLC'ÖUS, } talc.

TÄLE, *n.* [A.-S. *talre*, fr. *telian*, to tell.] 1. That which is told. 2. Enumeration; a number reckoned or stated.

TÄLE-BËÄR'ER, *n.* One who officiously tells tales.

TÄLE-BËÄR'ING, *n.* Act of informing officiously.

TÄL'ENT, *n.* [Lat. *talentum*, fr. Gr. *τάλαντον*, a balance, a definite weight, a talent, fr. *ταλα*, to bear.] 1. Among the ancient Greeks, a weight (about 57 lbs.) and a denomination of money (about \$1180). 2. Among the Hebrews, a weight (93½ lbs.) and a denomination of money, variously estimated at from \$1645 to \$1916. 3. Intellectual ability, natural or acquired; a special gift. See *Matt.* xxv.

TÄL'ENT-ED, *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.

TÄL'ËS, *n. pl.* [Lat., *pl.* of *talis*, such.] A supply of persons from those in or near the court-house to make up any deficiency in the number of jurors.

TÄLES'MAN (150), *n.* A person called to make up the deficiency in the number of jurors.

TÄL'IS-MAN (150), *n.* [Ar. *tilism*, a magical image, *pl.* *taläsim*, from Gr. *τέλεσμα*, tribute, tax, Late Gr. incantation.] 1. A magical figure, to which wonderful effects are ascribed. 2. Something that produces extraordinary effects; a charm.

TÄL'IS-MÄN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman.

TÄLK (tawk), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *tell*.] To converse familiarly — *v. t.* 1. To use for conversing. 2. To mention in talking. 3. To spend

in talking — *n.* 1. Familiar converse. 2. Report; rumor.

SYN. — See CONVERSATION.

TALK'A-TIVE (tawk'-), *a.* Given to much talking; loquacious.

SYN. — See GARRULOUS.

TALK'A-TIVE-NESS (tawk'-), *n.* Quality or condition of being talkative.

TALK'ER (tawk'-), *n.* 1. One who talks. 2. A loquacious person.

TALL, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [W. *tâl, talâu,* to make or grow tall.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender. SYN. — High; lofty. — *High* is the generic term, and is probably allied to the verb to hang, as hung up. *Tall* describes that which has a small diameter in proportion to its height; hence, we speak of a tall man, a tall steeple, a tall mast, &c., but not of a tall hill, or a tall house. *Lofty* has a special reference to the expanse above us, and may be applied to extension in breadth as well as height, as, a lofty mountain, a lofty room. *Tall* is applied only to physical objects; *high* and *lofty* have a moral acceptance, as, high thought, lofty aspirations.

TALL'NESS, *n.* State of being tall.

TÄL'LOW, *n.* [A.-S. *telg, talg.*] 1. Fat of certain animals, esp. those of the sheep and ox kinds. 2. The fat obtained from certain plants. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To grease or smear with tallow.

TÄL'LOW-CHÄND'LER, *n.* One who makes or sells tallow candles.

TÄL'LOW-ISH, *a.* Resembling tallow.

TÄL'LOW-Y, *a.* Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

TÄL'LY, *n.* [Fr. *taille*, a cutting, tally, fr. *tailler*, to cut.] 1. A stick on which notches are cut, as the marks of number. 2. One thing made to suit another. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond. — *v. t.* To be fitted; to suit.

TÄL'LY-HÖ, *interj.* & *n.* The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

TÄL'LY-MAN (150), *n.* One who keeps the tally.

TÄL'MUD, *n.* [Chald. *talmûd*, instruction.] The body or the book of the Hebrew laws, traditions, &c.

TÄL'MÜD'IC, *a.* Relating to, or contained in, the Talmud. [Talmud.

TÄL'MUD-IST, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

TÄL'MUD-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the Talmud.

TÄL'ON, *n.* [L. Lat. *talo*, from Lat. *talus*, ankle, heel.] Claw of a fowl.

TÄ'LUS, *n.* [Lat., ankle.] 1. That bone of the foot which articulates with the leg. 2. The slope of a work.

TÄM'A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being tamed.

TÄM'A-RÄCK, *n.* The larch.

TÄM'A-RIND, *n.* [Ar. *tamar-hindi*, i. e., Indian date.] (*a.*) A tropical tree and its fruit which abounds with an acid pulp. [tree or shrub.

TÄM'A-RISK, *n.* [Lat. *tamariscus*.] A

TÄM'BÖUR, *n.* [Fr. *tambour*, a drum. See TÄBOR.] 1. A small flat drum; a tambourine. 2. A small circular frame, for embroidery; also, embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked.

TÄM'BÖUR-INE', *n.*

[See *supra*.] 1. A

shallow drum, with one skin, played on with the hand. 2. A French dance.

TÄM'E, *v. i.* [-ED;

-ING.] [A.-S.

tamian, allied to Skr. *dam*, Gr. *δαμῶν*.] 1. To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to domesticate. 2. To subdue; to conquer. — *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Having lost its native wildness; accustomed to man. 2. Crushed; spiritless. 3. Deficient in animation.

TÄM'E'LY, *adv.* In a tame manner.

TÄM'E'NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being tame.

TÄM'ER, *n.* One who tames.

TÄM'IS, } *n.* A woolen cloth, often

TÄM'MY, } used for straining sauces.

TÄM'P, *v. i.* [See TÄP.] To fill up, as

a hole for blasting, esp. by driving

in something with frequent strokes.

TÄM'PER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A

modif. of *temper*.] To meddle; to

try little experiments.

TÄM'PI-ON, *n.* [Fr. *tampon*, fr. Eng.

tap. See TÄP, *n.*, 4.] Stopper of a

cannon, &c.

TÄN, *n.* [Prob. fr. Armor. *tann*, an

oak, and oak-bark, allied to Ger. *tanne*,

a fir.] 1. Bark of certain

trees, broken and used for tanning

hides. 2. A yellowish-brown color.

— *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] 1. To convert

into leather, as skins. 2. To make

brown by exposure to the sun.

— *v. i.* To become tanned.

TÄN'DEM, *adv.* [Lat., at length.] One

after another; — said of horses har-

nessed one before another.

TÄNG, *n.* [Icel. *tangi*; Gr. *ταγγός*,

rancid.] 1. A strong taste, esp. of

something extraneous to the thing

itself. 2. Relish. 3. A projecting

part by means of which a thing is

secured to some other part. [ing.

TÄN'GEN-CY, *n.* A contact or touch-

TÄN'GENT, *n.* [Lat.

tangens, p. pr. of *tangere*,

to touch.] A

right line which

touches a curve but

does not cut it. — *a.*

ac, tangent;

ad, tangen-

tial radius;

bc, arc.

TÄN-GÉN'TIAL, *a.* Per-

taining to, or being in the direction

of, a tangent.

TÄN'GI-BIL'TY, *n.* Quality of being

tangible.

TÄN'GI-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *tangibilis*, from

tangere, to touch.] 1. Perceptible

by the touch. 2. Readily apprehen-

sible by the mind.

TÄN'GI-BLY, *adv.* So as to be felt;

palpably.

TÄN'GLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob.

allied to Goth. *tagl*, hair.] 1. To

unite or knit together confusedly.

2. To insnare; to entrap. — *v. i.* To

be entangled or united confusedly.



Tambourine.

— *n.* A knot of threads, or other things not easily disengaged.

TÄNK, *i.* [O. Fr. *estanc*, Lat. *stagnum*.] A large basin or cistern.

TÄNK'ÄRD, *n.* [O. Fr. *tinquant*, O. D. *tanckard*.] A drinking vessel, with a cover.

TÄN'NER, *n.* One who tans hides.

TÄN'NER-Y, *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning. [from, tan.

TÄN'NIC, *a.* Relating to, or derived

from, TAN.] The astrin-

gent principle of oak-bark, &c.

TÄN'SY, *n.* [Fr. *tanisie*, from Gr.

θανασία, immortality.] An extreme-

ly bitter plant. [hopes.

TÄN'TA-LISM, *n.* A teasing with vain

TÄN'TA-LI-ZÄTION, *n.* Act of tan-

talizing.

TÄN'TA-LIZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[From *Tantalus*. See *infra*.] To

torment with a prospect of good that

can not be realized.

SYN. — To disappoint. — *To disappoint*

is literally to do away with what was

pointed; hence, the peculiar pain from

hopes thus dashed to the ground. *To*

tantalize describes a most distressing

form of disappointment, as in the case

of Tantalus, a Phrygian king in fabu-

lous history, 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 his approach.

Hence, to *tantalize* is to visit with the

bittest disappointment, — to torment

by exciting hopes or expectations which

can never be realized.

TÄN'TA-MOUNT', *a.* [Lat. *tantus*, so

much, and Eng. *amount*.] Equival-

ent in value or signification.

TÄN-TIV'Y, or **TÄN'TIV-Y**, *adv.* [From

the note of a hunting-horn.] Swift-

ly; — a hunting term.

TÄN'TRUM, *n.* A whim or burst of

ill-humor. [leather is tanned.

TÄN-YÄRD, *n.* An inclosure where

TÄP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [Prov. Ger.

tapp, tapp, a blow, *tappe*, a paw,

fist.] 1. To strike with a very gentle

blow. 2. To put a new sole or heel on.

3. [A.-S. *täppan, tappian*.] To pierce

so as to let out a fluid. 4. To draw

from in any analogous way. — *v. i.* To

strike a gentle blow. — *n.* 1. A slight

blow. 2. The piece of leather used in

repairing a sole or heel. 3. [A.-S.

täppa. Cf. TÄMPION.] A hole or pipe

through which liquor is drawn. 4.

A plug for stopping a hole in a cask.

5. A place where liquor is drawn for

drinking; a bar. 6. A conical screw,

for cutting threads in nuts.

TÄPE, *n.* [A.-S. *täppe*, a fillet. Cf.

TIPPET.] A narrow piece of woven

fabric used for strings, &c.

TÄP'ER, *n.* [A.-S. *täpur, taper*.] 1.

A small wax-candle or light. 2. A

gradual diminution of diameter. —

a. [Prob. from the form of a taper.]

Regularly narrowed toward the point.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To become

gradually smaller toward one end.

TÄP'ER-ING, *a.* Becoming smaller in

diameter toward one end.

TÄPES-TRY, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*, from

tapis, a carpet, carpeting; from Lat.

ÖR, DÖ, WÖLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÖE, PÖLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ç, soft; e, ß, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

tapes, or tapete, tapetis, carpet, tapestry.] Woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with figures in gold and silver.

Tapestry carpet, a kind of two-ply or ingrain carpet, in which the warp or weft is printed before weaving.

— *v. l.* To adorn with tapestry.

TÁP'E-WORM (*-würm*), *n.* A broad, flat, many-jointed intestinal worm.

TÁP'-HOUSE, *n.* A house where liquors are retailed.

TÁP'I-Ó'CA, *n.* A granular substance from the roots of a Brazilian plant.

TÁP'PIR, *n.* [Braz. *tapy'ra*.] A hoofed mammal, somewhat like a pig.

TÁP'PIS (or *tá-p'3*), *n.* [Fr. See **TAP-ESTRY**.] Carpeting; tapestry; formerly the cover of a council-table.

Upon the tapis, on the table, or under consideration.

TÁP'-ROOM, *n.* A room where liquors are served; — commonly applied to the kitchen of a public house in England, where the meaner customers drink and smoke.

TÁP'-ROOT, *n.* The root which runs directly downward.

TÁP'STER, *n.* [From *tap*, to pierce.] One who draws ale or other liquor.

TÁR, *n.* [A.-S. *teru, teor*.] 1. A thick, resinous substance, obtained from pine and fir-trees, by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat. 2. A sailor; — from his tarred clothes. — *v. l.* [-RED; -RING.] To smear with tar.

TÁ-RÁNT'U-LÁ, *n.* [From *Taranto*, in Italy.] A species of spider.

TÁR'DI-LY, *adv.* Slowly.

TÁR'DI-NESS, *n.* Tarantula. Slowness; lateness.

TÁR'DY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Lat. *tardus*, slow.] 1. Moving with a slow motion. 2. Not in season; late. *SYN.* — See **SLOW**.

TÁRE, *n.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *tare*, brisk, eager.] 1. A weed growing among other grain. 2. (*a.*) A plant of several species, which are troublesome weeds. 3. [Ar. *tarah*, thrown away, removed.] Allowance of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, &c.

TÁR'GET, *n.* [A.-S. *targe*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *zarga*, frame, edge.] 1. A kind of small shield. 2. A mark for marksmen to fire at. [*a target*.]

TÁR'GET-EER', *n.* One armed with **TÁR'GUM**, *n.* [Chald. *targûm*, interpretation.] A paraphrase of the Scriptures in Chaldee.

TÁR'IFE, *n.* [Ar. *tarîf*, information, explanation, definition.] (*a.*) A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same. (*b.*) A list of duties. [muslin.]

TÁR'LA-TAN, *æ.* A thin, transparent **TÁRN**, *n.* [Icel. *töörn*.] A small lake among the mountains.

TÁR'NISH, *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *ternir*, *p. pr. ternissant*, to tarnish, fr. O. H. Ger. *ternjan*, A.-S. *dernean*, to hide.] To diminish or destroy the luster or the purity of. — *v. i.* To lose luster; to become dull. — *n.* A being soiled or tarnished; soil; blemish.

TAR-PAU'LIN, *n.* [Cf. O. Eng. *pull*, a sort of fine cloth, and Prov. Eng. *pauling*, a covering for a cart.] 1. Canvas covered with tar or a waterproof composition. 2. A sailor's painted or tarred hat; hence, a sailor.

TÁR'RAS, *n.* See **TRASS**.

TÁR'RY (5), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [O. Fr. *targer, targier*, as if fr. a Lat. word *tarficare*, fr. *ardare*, to make slow.] 1. To stay behind. 2. To delay. 3. To remain.

SYN. — To abide; continue; lodge.

— *n.* Stay; stop; delay.

TÁR'RY (5), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

TÁRT, *a.* [A.-S. *teart*, fr. *tearan*, to tear, split.] 1. Sharp to the taste; acid. 2. Keen; severe. — *n.* [Lat. *tortus*, twisted, bent; — because orig. of a twisted shape.] A species of small open pie, containing jelly or conserve.

TÁR'TAN, *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey, Sp. *tiritana*, a thin silk, fr. *tiritar*, to shiver with cold.] Woolen cloth, checkered, worn in Scotland.

TÁR'TAR, *n.* [L. Gr. *τάραρος*.] 1. An acid concrete salt, deposited from wines. When it is pure, it is called *cream of tartar*. 2. A concretion which often incrusts the teeth. 3. A native or inhabitant of Tartary.

TAR-TÁ'RE-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish.

TAR-TÁ'RE-ÓUS, *a.* 1. Consisting of, or like, tartar. 2. Relating to Tartarus.

TAR-TÁR'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.

TÁR'TAR-ÍZE, *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To impregnate with tartar.

TÁR'TA-RÛS, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *τάραρος*.] (*Gr. Myth.*) The place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.

TÁRT'LY, *adv.* Sourly; sharply.

TÁRT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being tart.

SYN. — Acrimony; sourness; keenness; poignancy; severity; asperity.

TÁR'TRÁTE, *n.* A salt formed by combining tartaric acid with a base.

TAR-TÚFFE', *n.* A hypocritical devotee; — so called from the name of the hero in a comedy of Molière.

TÁR'WÁ'TER, *n.* A cold infusion of tar, used as a medicine.

TÁSK, *n.* [L. Lat. *tasca, tassa*. Cf. **TAX**.] 1. Business or study imposed by another. 2. Business; undertaking. 3. Burdensome employment. 4. A lesson. — *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To impose a task upon. 2. To oppress with burdens.

TÁSK'ER, } *n.* One who im-

TÁSK-MÁ'S'TER, } poses a task; an overseer.

TÁS'SEL, *n.* [Lat. *taxillus*, a little die.] 1. A sort of pendent ornament, ending in loose threads. 2. Pendent

flower or head of some plants. — *v. l.* [-ED, -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To adorn with tassels.

[being tasted.]

TÁST'A-BLE, *a.* Capable or worthy of tasting, *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *taster*, fr. Lat. *taxare*, to touch sharply, to estimate, from *tangere*, to touch.]

1. To try the relish or flavor of by the touch of the tongue. 2. To eat a small quantity of. 3. To experience; to undergo. 4. To partake of; to participate in. — *v. i.* 1. To cat or drink; sometimes to eat or drink a little only.

2. To have a particular quality or character. 3. To partake. — *n.* 1. Act of tasting. 2. Sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue. 3. Sense by which the savor of bodies is ascertained. 4. Intellectual relish. 5. Nice perception; critical judgment; discernment. 6. Manner; style. 7. A small specimen; a bit. 8. A narrow ribbon.

SYN. — 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.

TÁSTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Having a high relish. 2. Having, or showing, good taste.

TÁSTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* With good taste.

TÁSTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being tasteful.

TÁSTE'LESS, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; vapid. [tasteless.]

TÁSTE'LESS-NESS, *n.* State of being tasteless.

TÁST'ER, *n.* One who tastes.

TÁST'LY, *adv.* With good taste.

TÁST'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Having a nice perception of excellence. 2. Being in conformity to the principles of good taste.

TÁT'TER, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *tetr, tetur*, a torn garment.] To tear into, or to be in, tatters; — obsolete, except in the *p. p.* — *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging.

TÁT'TER-DE-MÁ'L'ION, *n.* [Eng. *tatter*, and O. Fr. *maillon*, long-clothes.] A ragged fellow. [woven or knit.]

TÁT'TING, *n.* A kind of lace edging

TÁT'TLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Ger. *tateln, tateln*, Upper Ger. *tattern*.] 1. To prate. 2. To tell tales or secrets.

— *n.* Idle, trifling talk; prate.

TÁT'TLER, *n.* One who tattles.

TAT'TÓO', *n.* 1. [D. *taptoe*, fr. *tap*, a tap, faucet, and *toe*, to shut (*i. e.*, the taps, or drinking-houses, shut from the soldiers).] A beat of drum at night, to call soldiers to quarters.

2. Indelible figures made by introducing some pigment under the skin. — *v. l.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] [Prob. by reduplication of Polynesian *ta*, to strike.] To color indelibly, as the flesh, by pricking in dye-stuffs.

TAUGHT (tawt, 75), *a.* [From the root of *tight*.] Tightly drawn or strained. — *v. t.*, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Teach*.

TÁUNT, *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Sw. *tanta, tanta*, to reproach, O. D. *tanden*, to attack.] To reproach with severe or insulting words.



SYN.—To revile; upbraid. See **DERIDE**.
 — *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach.
TAUNTER, *n.* One who taunts.
TAUNTING-LY, *adv.* Insultingly.
TAURIFORM, *a.* [Lat. *tauriformis*; *taurus*, a bull, and *forma*, a form.] Having the form of a bull.
TAURINE, *a.* [Lat. *taurinus*; *taurus*, a bull.] Relating to a bull, or to the common ox and cow.
TAURUS, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ταῦρος*.] The Bull, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac.
TAUT, *a.* Tight. See **TAUGHT**, *a.*
TAU-TÖG, *n.* [Pl. of *taut*, the Indian name.] A fish found on the coast of New England.
TAUTOLOGICAL, *a.* Having the same signification. [tautology.
TAUTOLOGIST, *n.* One who uses **TAUTOLOGIZE**, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To repeat the same thing in different words.
TAUTOLOGOUS, *n.* [Gr. *ταυτολογία*; *ταυτό*, the same, and *λόγος*, speech.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words.
SYN.—Repetition. — There may be frequent repetitions (as in legal instruments) which are warranted either by necessity or convenience; but *tautology* is always a fault, being a sameness of expression which adds nothing either to the sense or the sound.
TAUTOPHONICAL, *a.* [Gr. *ταυτοφώνος*, fr. *ταυτό*, the same, and *φωνή*, sound.] Repeating the same sound.
TAUTOPHONY, *n.* Repetition of the same sound.
TAVERN, *n.* [Lat. *taberna*.] A public house for the accommodation of travelers; an inn; a hotel.
TAW, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *tawian*, to do.] To dress and prepare in white, as skins for gloves, &c. — *n.* 1. A large marble. 2. A game at marbles.
TAWDRY, *adv.* In a tawdry manner. [being tawdry.
TAWDRYNESS, *n.* State or quality of **TAWDRY**, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Corrupt. fr. *Saint Audrey*, or *Audrey*, i. e. *Saint Etheldreda*; originally implying, bought at the fair of St. Audrey.] Very showy in colors, without taste.
TAWYER, *n.* A dresser of white leather.
TAWNY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Fr. *tanné*, p. p. of *tanner*, to tan.] Of a dull yellowish-brown color, like things tanned.
TAX, *n.* [L. Lat. *taxa*, for Lat. *taxatio*, from *taxare*, to estimate.] 1. A charge, especially a pecuniary burden imposed by authority. 2. A task exacted. 3. A disagreeable or burdensome duty.
SYN.—Impost; tribute; duty; assessment; exaction.
 — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To subject to pay a tax or taxes. 2. To assess, as the amount of cost on actions in court. 3. To accuse.
TAXABLE, *a.* Capable of being taxed; liable to be taxed.
TAXATION, *n.* Act of laying a tax, or of imposing taxes.

TAXER, *n.* One who taxes.
TAXIDERMIST, *n.* A person skilled in taxidermy.
TAXIDERMY, *n.* [Gr. *τάξις*, arrangement, *δέρμα*, skin.] Art of preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance.
TEA, *n.* [Chin. *tsá*, Prov. Chin. *tsa*, *the*.] 1. Leaves of a Chinese shrub, or an infusion of them in boiling water. 2. Any decoction, esp. when made of the dried leaves of plants. 3. The evening meal; supper.
TEACH, *v. t.* [TAUGHT; TEACHING.] [A.-S. *teacan*, to show, teach, allied to *tíhan*, *teon*, to say, accuse.] 1. To impart the knowledge of; to tell. 2. To guide the studies of.
TEACHABLE, *a.* Capable of being taught; also, readily receiving instruction. [being teachable.
TEACHABLENESS, *n.* Quality of **TEACHER**, *n.* One who teaches.
TEACHING, *n.* Act or business of instructing.
SYN.—See **EDUCATION**.
TEA-CUP, *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.
TEAK, *n.* [Malabar *theka*, *tekka*.] A tree of the East Indies, which furnishes very excellent ship timber; also, the timber of the tree.
TEAL, *n.* A web-footed water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck.
TEAM, *n.* [A.-S. *teám*, for *teáham*, offspring, anything following in a row or team, from *teáman*, *teaman*, to bear, team.] Two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together for drawing.
TEAMSTER, *n.* [From *team* and the term *ster*.] One who drives a team.
TEAPOT, *n.* A vessel to serve tea in.
TEAR, *n.* [A.-S., Goth. *tagr*; Gr. *δάκρυ*, *δάκρυμα*, Lat. *lacrima*, for O. Lat. *lacrima*.] 1. A drop of the fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and flowing from the eyes. 2. Something in the form of a transparent drop.
TEAR, *v. t.* [TORE; TORN; TEARING.] [A.-S. *tean*, Goth. *teiran*.] 1. To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate. 2. To move violently. — *v. i.* To move or rush with violence; hence, to rage; to rave. — *n.* A rent; a fissure.
TEARER, *n.* One who rends or raves.
TEARFUL, *a.* Abounding with tears.
TEARLESS, *a.* Free from tears.
TEASE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *teasan*, Cf. *TOUSE*.] 1. To comb or card, as wool or flax. 2. To annoy by petty requests, or by jests and railery.
SYN.—To vex. — To *tease* is literally to pull or scratch, and implies a prolonged annoyance in respect to little things. *Vex* meant originally to seize and bear away hither and thither, and hence, to disturb; as, *to vex* the ocean with storms. This sense of the term now rarely occurs; but *vex* is still a stronger word than *tease*, denoting the disturbance or anger created by minor provocations, losses, disappointments, &c.
TEASEL (*tě/zl*), *n.* [See *supra*.] 1. A plant which bears a bur used for

raising a nap on cloth. 2. The bur of the plant, or any substitute therefor. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] To subject to the action of teasels.
TEASER, *n.* One who, or that which, teases. [drinking tea, &c.
TEASPOON, *n.* A small spoon used in **TEAT**, *n.* [A.-S. *tít*, *tít*.] That organ through which milk is drawn from the breast or the udder.
TEA-TABLE, *n.* A table on which tea furniture is set.
TECHNICALY, *adv.* Touchily.
TECHNICNESS, *n.* Touchiness.
TECHNIC, *a.* [Gr. *τεχνικός*, fr. *τέχνη*, an art.] Relating to, or specially appropriate to, any art, science, business, or the like.
TECHNICALLY, *n.* 1. State or quality of being technical. 2. That which is technical. [manner.
TECHNICALLY, *adv.* In a technical-
TECHNICS, *n. sing. or pl.* Doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; in the pl., technical terms. [technology.
TECHNOLOGICAL, *a.* Relating to **TECHNOLOGIST**, *n.* One who treats of the terms of art.
TECHNOLOGOUS, *n.* [Gr. *τέχνη*, an art, and *λόγος*, discourse.] 1. A treatise on the useful arts. 2. An explanation of technical terms.
TECHY, *a.* [Corrupted from *touchy*.] Peevish; fretful.
TECTONIC, *a.* [Gr. *τεκτονικός*, fr. *τέκτων*, a carpenter, builder.] Relating to building.
TED, *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] [W. *teddu*, to spread out, display.] To spread, as new-mowed grass from the swath.
TEDDER, *n.* A tetter. See **FETHER**.
TE DÉUM, *n.* [Lat. *Te Deum*.] An ancient Christian hymn; — so called from the first words, "*Te Deum laudamus*." — We praise thee, O God.
TÉDI-OUS (or *těd'yus*), *a.* [Lat. *tædiosus*, fr. *tædium*. See **TEDIUM**.] Tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness.
SYN.—Wearisome; fatiguing; sluggish. See **IRKSOME**.
TÉDI-OUSLY (or *těd'yus-*), *adv.* In a tedious manner.
TÉDI-OUSNESS (or *těd'yus-*), *n.* Quality of being tedious; wearisomeness.
TÉDI-ŪM, *n.* [Lat. *tædium*, fr. *tædet*, it disgusts, wears one.] *Irksomeness*; wearisomeness.
TEEM, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *teaman*, *teáman*, *teáman*.] 1. To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit; to bear. 2. To be pregnant; to conceive. 3. To be full or prolific. — *v. t.* To produce; to bring forth.
TEEMER, *n.* One who teems.
TEENS, *n. pl.* The years of one's age, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen.
TEETER, *v. t.* To ride on the ends of a balanced board.
TEETH, *n.* *pl.* of *Tooth*. [teeth.
TEETHY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To breed **TEETHING**, *n.* Process by which first

DR, DQ, WOLF, TÖÖ, TOÖK; ÖRN, RUE, PUL, PLANT; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ê, soft; Ç, Ê, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

teeth make their way through the gums.

TEE-TÓ'TAL, *a.* Total. [*Colloq.*]

TEE-TÓ'TUM, *n.* A child's toy.

TÉG'U-LAR, *a.* [L. Lat. *tegularis*: *tegula*, a tile.] Pertaining to, or arranged like, tiles.

TÉG'U-MENT, *n.* [Lat. *tegumentum*: *tegere*, to cover.] A covering, esp. of a living body, or of some organ.

TÉG'U-MÉNT'A-RY, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, teguments. [inden.]

TÉIL, *n.* [Lat. *tilia*.] The lime-tree or

TÉIL'E-GRÁM, *n.* [Gr. *τήλε*, afar, and *γράμμα*, that which is written.] A message sent by telegraph.

TÉIL'E-GRÁPH, *n.* [Gr. *τήλε*, afar, far off, and *γράφειν*, to write.] An apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points, by means of certain signals. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convey or announce by telegraph. [operator.]

TÉIL'E-GRÁPH'ER, *n.* A telegraphic

TÉIL'E-GRÁPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining

TÉIL'E-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } to, or communicated by, telegraph.

TE-LÉG'RA-PHÍST, or **TÉL'E-GRÁPH'IST**, *n.* A telegrapher.

TE-LÉG'RA-PHY, *n.* Science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of, telegraphs.

TÉLE-ÓL'O-GY (110), *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, τέλος, end, and *λόγος*, discourse.] Doctrine of the final causes of things.

TÉLE-PHÓNE, *n.* [Gr. *τήλε*, far, and *φωνή*, sound.] An instrument for reproducing articulate speech at a distance, by the aid of electricity or electro-magnetism.

TÉL'E PHÓN'IC, *n.* Relating to the telephone.

TÉL'E-SÓPE, *n.* [Gr. *τηλεσκόπος*, viewing afar, fr. *τήλε*, far, far off, and *σκοπέω*, to view.] An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.

TÉL'E-SÓP'IC, } *a.* Relating to

TÉL'E-SÓP'IC-AL, } a telescope.

TE-LES'TICII, *n.* [Gr. *τέλος*, end, and *στίχος*, line, verse.] A poem in which the final letters of the lines make a name; — the reverse of an *acrostic*.

TÉLL, *v. t.* [TOLD; TELLING.] [A.-S. *tellan*, *tellan*.] 1. To enumerate; to count. 2. To give an account of. 3. To make known; to publish. 4. To teach. 5. To find out; to discover. — *v. i.* 1. To give an account. 2. To produce a marked effect.

TÉLL'ER, *n.* 1. One who tells. 2. A bank officer who pays money out on checks. 3. One appointed to count votes in a public meeting.

TÉLL'-TÁLE, *a.* Telling tales; babbling. — *n.* An officious informer.

TÉL-LÚ'RIC, *a.* [Lat. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth.

TÉL-LÚ'RÍ-UM, *n.* [From Lat. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] A metal of a silver-white color.

TE-MÉR'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *temeritas*, fr. *temere*, rashly.] Unreasonable contempt of danger.

SYN. — Rashness. — *Temerity* refers to the disposition, *rashness* to the act. We show *temerity* in our resolutions, conclusions, &c. We show *rashness*, from time to time, in the actions of life.

TEMP'ER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *temperare*, from *tempus*, time, orig. a piece cut off, a part, Gr. *τέμνειν*, to cut off.] 1. To mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element. 2. To soften; to assuage. 3. To bring to a proper degree of hardness. — *n.* 1. Due mixture of different qualities. 2. Constitution of body; temperament. 3. Constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections. 4. Proneness to anger. 5. State of a metal, esp. as to its hardness.

TEMP'ER-A-MENT, *n.* 1. Act of tempering or modifying. 2. A system of compromises in the tuning of organs, piano fortes, &c. 3. The peculiar physical and mental character of an individual.

TEMP'ER-ANCE, *n.* [Lat. *temperantia*. See TEMPER.] Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions.

TEMP'ER-ATE, *a.* [See TEMPER.] 1. Moderate, esp. in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. 2. Not violent. [perate manner.]

TEMP'ER-ATE-LY, *adv.* In a temperate manner.

TEMP'ER-ATE-NESS, *n.* Moderation.

TEMP'ER-A-TURE, *n.* 1. Constitution; state. 2. Degree of heat or cold.

TEMP'EST, *n.* [Lat. *tempestas*, season, weather, storm, fr. *tempus*, time.] 1. A storm of extreme violence. 2. Any violent tumult or commotion.

SYN. — See STORM.

TEM-PÉST'U-OÚS, *a.* Involving, like, or pertaining to, a tempest; stormy.

TEM-PÉST'U-OÚS-LY, *adv.* In a tempestuous manner.

TEM-PÉST'U-OÚS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being tempestuous.

TEMP'PLAR, *n.* 1. One of a religious military order, who occupied an apartment near the Temple at Jerusalem. 2. A student of law, so called from having apartments in the Temple at London.

TEMP'PLE, *n.* [Lat. *templum*, from *templum*, as a dim. of *tempus*, according to its primary sense, a piece cut off.] 1. An edifice for the worship of some deity. 2. The edifice at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah. 3. A church. 4. [Lat. *tempora*, *tempus*, prop. the right place, fatal spot, from *tempus*, *temporis*, fitting or appointed time.] Portion of the head between the forehead and ear.

TEMP'PLET, *n.* [L. Lat. *templatus*, vaulted, from Lat. *templum*, a small timber.] 1. A mold used by bricklayers and masons. 2. A thin mold or pattern used by machinists, &c. 3. A short piece of timber under a beam.

TEMP'PO-RAL, *a.* [Lat. *temporalis*, fr. *tempus*, time.] 1. Pertaining to the present life, or this world; secular. 2. Pertaining to the temples of the

head. — *n.* Any thing temporal or secular; a temporality.

TEM'PO-RÁL'I-TY, *n.* 1. State of being temporal. 2. *pl.* Revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, tithes, &c.

TEM'PO-RÁL-LY, *adv.* In a temporal manner. [rary manner.]

TEM'PO-RA-RÍ-LY, *adv.* In a tempo-

TEM'PO-RA-RÍ-NESS, *n.* State of being temporary.

TEM'PO-RA-RY (44), *a.* [Lat. *temporarius*.] Lasting for a time only.

TEM'PO-RÍZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] To humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances.

TEM'PO-RÍZ'ER, *n.* A time-server.

TÉMP'T (84), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *temptare*, *temptare*, intens. form of *tenere*, to stretch.] 1. To try. 2. To incite; to instigate. 3. To test; to prove. 4. To lead, or endeavor to lead, into evil.

SYN. — To allure; seduce.

TEMPT'A-BLE, *a.* Liable to be tempted; exposed to temptation.

TEMPTÁTION (84), *n.* 1. Act of tempting. 2. State of being tempted. 3. That which tempts; allurements.

TEMPT'ER, *n.* One who tempts.

TÉN, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *tēn*, *tēn*, *tyn*, Lat. *tenere*, skr. *daghan*.] Nine and one

TÉN'A-BLE (110), *a.* [Fr. *tenable*, fr. *tenir*, to hold.] Capable of being held or maintained.

TÉ-NÁ'CÍOUS, *a.* [Lat. *tenax*, *tenacis*, fr. *tenere*, to hold.] 1. Apt to retain; retentive. 2. Adhesive. 3. Obstinate; stubborn. [firmly]

TÉ-NÁ'CÍOUS-LY, *adv.* Retentively.

TÉ-NÁ'CÍOUS-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being tenacious.

TÉ-NÁ'CÍ-I-TY, *n.* Quality of being tenacious

TÉN'AN-CY, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenentia*, *tenentia*.] A holding, or a mode of holding, an estate; tenure.

TÉN'ANT, *n.* [Fr. *tenant*, holding.] 1. One who has the occupation of lands or tenements whose title is in another. 2. A dweller. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hold as a tenant.

TÉN'ANT-A-BLE, *a.* Fit to be tenanted or rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TÉN'ANT-LESS, *a.* Having no tenants.

TÉN'ANT-RY, *n.* The body of tenants.

TÉND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Abbrev. fr. *tend*.] 1. To care for the wants of; to watch. 2. To note carefully; to attend to. — *v. i.* [Lat. *tendere*.] 1. To move in a certain direction. 2. To be directed, as to any end or purpose. 3. To contribute.

TÉND'EN-CY, *n.* Direction or course toward any place, object, or result.

SYN. — Inclination; drift; scope; aim. See DISPOSITION.

TÉND'ER, *n.* [From *tend*.] 1. One who tends another. 2. A small vessel employed to attend a larger one with provisions, &c. 3. A car attached to a locomotive, to supply fuel and water. 4. [See TENDER, *v. t.*] An offer;

Á, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Ǽ, Æ, Ý, Ò, Û, Ý, short; CÀRE, FÁR, ÁSK, ÁLL, WHÁT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÉRM; PÍQUE, FÍRM; SÓN,

a proposal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *tendere*. See TEND, *v. i.*] To offer or present for acceptance.

TENDER, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Fr. *tendre*, Lat. *tener*.] 1. Easily impressed, broken, or injured. 2. Easily pained. 3. Weak and feeble. 4. Easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favor.

SYN. — Delicate; soft; compassionate; humane; pitiful.

TENDER-LOIN, *n.* A tender part of the hind quarter of beef.

TENDER-LY, *adv.* With tenderness.

TENDER-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being tender.

SYN. — Benignity; humanity; benevolence; kindness; clemency.

TENDI-NOŪS, *a.* Pertaining to, or full of, tendons; sinewy.

TENDON, *n.* [Lat. *tendere*, to stretch, extend.] A hard, insensible cord, by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone.

TENDRIL, *n.* [From *tender*, prop. the tender sprig of a plant.] A slender spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for support.

TE-NĒ'BRI-OŪS, } *a.* [Lat. *tenebrosus*;
TENE-BROŪS, } *tenebræ*, darkness.] Dark; gloomy; obscure.

TENEMENT, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenementum*, fr. Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] A dwelling-house; often, an inferior dwelling-house rented to poor persons.

SYN. — House. — There may be many houses under one roof, but they are completely separated from each other by 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.

TENET, *n.* [Lat., he holds.] Any opinion, principle, or doctrine, which one holds or maintains as true.

SYN. — See DOGMA.

TENFOLD, *a.* Ten times as much.

TENNIS, *n.* [Fr. *tenez*, hold or take it.] A play in which a ball is continually kept in motion.

TENON, *n.* [Fr., from *tenir*, to hold.] End of a piece of wood cut for insertion into a cavity in another piece. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fit for insertion into a mortise. [tenons.]

TENON-SAW, *n.* A saw for cutting

TENOR, *n.* [Lat. *tenor*, fr. *tenere*, to hold, *i. e.*, a holding on in a continued course.] 1. General drift or course of thought; purport; intent. 2. (a.) The higher kind of adult male voice. (b.) One who sings tenor.

TENSE, *a.* [Lat. *tendere*, *tensus*, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid. — *n.* [Fr. *temps*, Lat. *tempus*, time.] Form of a verb indicating the time of action.

TENSENESS, *n.* State of being tense.

TENSILE, *a.* [Lat. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] Capable of extension.

TENSION, *n.* [Lat. *tensio*, fr. *tendere*, to stretch.] 1. Act of stretching or straining. 2. State of being stretched, or degree of being bent or strained; hence, strong excitement of feeling.

TENT, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenta*, prop. something stretched out, fr. Lat. *tendere*,

to stretch.] 1. A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth. 2. [Lat. *tentare*, to handle, feel.] A roll of lint or linen used in surgery. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with tents. 2. To probe.

TENTACLE, *n.* [Lat. *tentare*, to handle, feel.] A filiform process from the head of a snail, insect, or crab, &c., for feeling or motion.

TENTACULAR, *a.* Pertaining to, or in the nature of, tentacles.

TENTATIVE, *a.* [Lat. *tentare*, to try.] Trying; experimental.

TENTER, *n.* [Lat. *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A frame for stretching cloth, by means of hooks. — *v. t.* To stretch on tenters.

TENTER-HOOK, *n.* A hook used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

TENTH, *a.* 1. Next after the ninth. 2. Being one of ten equal parts into which any thing is divided. — *n.* 1. One of ten equal parts. 2. Interval between any tone and that on the tenth degree of the staff above it.

TENTHLY, *adv.* In the tenth place.

TE-NŪ'LV, *n.* [Lat. *tenuitas*; *tennis*, thin.] 1. Smallness in diameter; thinness or slenderness. 2. Rarity; rareness.

TENUOUS, *a.* [Lat. *tennis*, thin.] 1. Thin; slender. 2. Rare; subtle.

TENURE, *n.* [Lat. *tenere*, to hold.] 1. Act or right of holding, as real estate. 2. Consideration or service given for the use of land. 3. Manner of holding in general.

TEPE-FAC'TION, *n.* Making tepid.

TEPE-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *tepefacere*; *tepere*, to be tepid, and *facere*, to make.] To make moderately warm. [warm; luke-warm.]

TÉPID, *a.* [Lat. *tepidus*.] Moderately

TE-PÍD'-TY, } *n.* Moderate warmth;
TE-PÍD'-NESS, } lukewarmness.

TÉPOR, *n.* [Lat.] Gentle heat.

TÉRA-PHM, *n. pl.* [Heb. *teráphim*.] Household deities or images.

TERÇE-MÁJOR, *n.* [See TIERCE.] A sequence of the three best cards.

TÉRE-BÍNTH, *n.* [Gr. *τερέβινθος*.] The turpentine-tree. [pentine.]

TÉRE-BÍN'THINE, *a.* Relating to turpentine.

TÉRE-RETE', *a.* [Lat. *teres*, *teretis*, rubbed or rounded off; *terere*, to rub.] Cylindrical and slightly tapering.

TÉRGI-VER-SÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *tergi-versatio*; *tergum*, the back, and *versare*, to turn.] 1. A shift; subterfuge; evasion. 2. Fickleness of conduct.

TERM (14), *n.* [Lat. *terminen*, and *terminus*.] 1. A bound or boundary; limit. 2. Any limited time. 3. Time during which instruction is regularly given to students. 4. Time in which a court is held. 5. A word or expression, esp. one peculiar to an art. 6. *pl.* Propositions stated or promises made; conditions.

SYN. — Word. — *Term* signifies a word of specific meaning, applicable to a definite class of objects. It is therefore more determinate and technical than *word*, which denotes an utterance that repre-

sents or expresses our thoughts and feelings. Hence we speak of a scientific term (not word), and of stating things in distinct terms, &c. Still, in a looser sense, it is used to a great extent interchangeably with *word*, for variety of expression.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To name; to denominate. [multuousness.]

TÉR'MA-GAN-CY, *n.* Turbulence; turbulence.

TÉR'MA-GANT, *n.* [Orig. a supposed deity of the Mohammedans, very voracious in the ancient moralities.] A boisterous, brawling woman. — *a.* Boisterous or furious; scolding.

TÉR'MER, *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years, or for life.

TÉR'MÉS, *n.*; *pl.* TÉR'MI-TÉS. [Lat.] A tropical species of ant very destructive to wood. [bounded.]

TÉR'MI-NABLE, *a.* Capable of being TÉR'MI-NAL, *a.* [Lat. *terminalis*.] See TÈRM.] Pertaining to, or forming, the end.

TÉR'MI-NATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *terminare*, *natum*. See TÈRM.] 1. To set a limit to. 2. To put an end to.

SYN. — To complete; finish; end.

— *v. i.* 1. To be limited; to stop short. 2. To end; to close.

TÉR'MI-NÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of terminating. 2. Limit in space or extent. 3. End in time or existence. 4. Conclusion; result. 5. Ending of a word.

TÉR'MI-NÁ'TION-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or forming, a termination.

TÉR'MI-NER, *n.* [Fr. *terminer*, to limit, end.] A determining.

TÉR'MI-NÓLO-GY, *n.* [Lat. *terminus*, term, and Gr. *λόγος*, discourse.] 1. The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms. 2. The terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

TÉR'MI-NŪS, *n.*; *pl.* TÉR'MI-NÍ. [Lat.] 1. A boundary. 2. Extreme point at either end of a railway.

TÉR'MITE, *n.*; *pl.* TÉR'MITES. The white ant. See TERMES.

TÈRN, *n.* [Icel. *therna*, sea-swallow, maid-servant.] An aquatic fowl.

TÈRNA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *ternarius*; *terni*, three each; three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TÈRRACE, *n.* [Lat. *terra*, the earth.] 1. A raised platform of earth, supported by a bank of turf. 2. Flat roof of a house. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING] To form into a terrace.

Terra cotta. [It.] A kind of pottery made from fine clay hardened by heat.

TÈRRÁ-PÍN, *n.* A kind of tortoise.

TÈRRÁ-QUE-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *terra*, the earth, and *aqua*, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the earth.

TÈR-RÈNE, *a.* [Lat. *terrenus*; *terra*, the earth.] 1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy. 2. Terrestrial.

TÈR-RÈSTRÍ-AL, *a.* [Lat. *terrestris*.] 1. Pertaining to the earth; earthy. 2. Representing, or consisting of, the earth. 3. Pertaining to the present state.

TÈR-RÈSTRÍ-AL-LY, *adv.* After an earthly manner.

TÈRRÍ-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *terribilis*.] 1.

Adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread. 2. Excessive; severe.

SYN.—Fearful; formidable; awful.

TÉR-RI-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality or state of being terrible.

TÉR-RI-BLV, *adv.* 1. In a manner to excite terror. 2. Very greatly.

TÉR-RI-ÉR, *n.*

[From Lat. *terra*, the earth.]

A dog, remarkable

for going into the

ground after animals

that bur-

row.

TÉR-RÍF'IC, *a.*

Terrier Dog.



[Lat. *terrificus*; *terrere*, to frighten, and *facere*, to make.] Causing, or adapted to cause, terror.

TÉR-RÍ-FY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.]

To alarm with fear; to frighten.

TÉR-RÍ-TÓ-RI-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory or land. 2. Limited to a certain district.

TÉR-RÍ-TÓ-RY (110), *n.* [Lat. *territorium*, fr. *terra*, the earth.] 1. Extent of land within certain limits or jurisdiction. 2. A distant tract of land belonging to a prince or state. 3. In the United States, a portion of the country not yet admitted as a State into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, a governor, &c.

TÉR-RÓR, *n.* [Lat.] Extreme fear.

SYN.—See ALARM.

TÉR-RÓR-ÍSM, *n.* A state of impressing terror.

TÉR-SE (14), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *tersus*, rubbed or wiped off.] Elegantly concise or compact.

SYN.—Concise. — *Terse* was defined by Johnson "cleanly written," i. e., free from blemishes, neat, or smooth. Its present sense is *compact*, with smoothness, grace, or elegance, as in the following lines of Whitehead:—

*In eight *terse* lines has Phædrus told

(So frugal were the bars of old)

A tale of goats; and closed with grace,

Plan, moral, all, in that short space."

It differs from *concise* in not implying perhaps quite as much condensation, but chiefly in the additional idea of "grace or elegance."

TÉR-SE-LY, *adv.* Neatly; concisely.

TÉR-SE-NESS, *n.* Neat conciseness.

TÉR-TIAL, *n.* [Lat. *tertius*, third, because feathers of the third row.] One of the large feathers near the junction of the wing with the body.

TÉR-TIAN, *a.* [Lat. *tertianus*; *tertius*, the third.] Occurring every third day. — *n.* A fever whose paroxysms return every third day.

TÉR-TI-AR-Y (-shí, 44, 95), *a.* [Lat. *tertianus*; *tertius*, the third.] Of the third formation, order, or rank.

TÉR-TI-ÁTE (-shí), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To do for the third time.

TÉS-SEL-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *tessellare*, from *tessella*, a little cube, dim. of *tessera*, a square piece, fr. Gr. *τέσσερες*, four.] To form into squares or checkers.

TÉS-SEL-LÁ'TION, *n.* Mosaic work.

TĒST, *n.* [Lat. *testa*, an earthen pot.]

1. Any critical trial and examination. 2. Means of trial. 3. A standard of comparison. 4. A substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound.

SYN.—Trial. — *Trial* is the wider term; *test* is a searching and decisive trial. It is derived from the Latin *testa*, which term was early applied to the *fining-pot*, or *crucible*, in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. Hence, the peculiar force of the word, as indicating a trial or criterion of the most decisive kind.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard.

TĒST'A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *testabilis*.] Capable of being given by will.

TĒS-TÁ'CE-A (-she-), { *n. pl.* Marine

TĒS-TÁ'CEANS, } animals covered with shells; shell-fish.

TĒS-TÁ'CEOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *testaceus*; *testa*, a shell.] Consisting of, or having, a hard, continuous shell.

TĒS'TA-MĒNT, *n.* [Lat. *testamentum*, fr. *testari*, to be a witness, to make one's last will.] 1. An instrument in writing, by which a person gives directions as to the disposal of his property after death; a will. 2. One of the two general divisions of the Scriptures. [tatement.]

TĒS'TA-MĒNT'AL, *a.* Pertaining to

TĒS'TA-MĒNT'AR-Y, *a.* Pertaining to, or given by, a testament or will.

TĒS'TATE, *a.* Having left a will.

TĒS-TÁ'TOR, *a.* A man who leaves a will at death.

TĒS-TÁ'TRIX, *n.* A woman who leaves a will or testament.

TĒS'TĒR, *n.* [Lat. *testa*, earthen pot, skull.] 1. A flat canopy, as over a pulpit or tomb, &c. 2. Top covering of a bed, supported by the bedstead. 3. [O. Fr. *teston*, from *teste*, head, the head of the king being impressed on it.] An old French silver coin.

TĒS'TI-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle.] A gland which secretes the seminal fluid in males.

TĒS'TI-FI-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act of testifying. [mony.]

TĒS'TI-FĪ'ÉR, *n.* One who gives testimony.

TĒS'TI-FĪ, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *testificari*; *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make.] To make a solemn declaration; to establish some fact; to give testimony. — *v. t.* To bear witness to; to affirm or declare solemnly, or under oath.

TĒS'TI-LY, *adv.* In a testy manner.

TĒS'TI-MŌ'NI-AL, *n.* A certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct. — *a.* Relating to testimony.

TĒS'TI-MO-NY (50), *n.* [Lat. *testimonium*, from *testari*, to testify, attest.] 1. A solemn declaration made to establish some fact. 2. Affirmation. 3. Open attestation. 4. Witness; proof of some fact.

SYN.—Proof; evidence. — *Proof* is used more frequently as to facts and things of common occurrence. *Evidence* is more generally applied to that which is moral or intellectual; as, the evidences

of Christianity, &c. *Testimony* is strictly the evidence of a witness given under oath; when used figuratively or in a wider sense, the word *testimony* has still a reference to some living agent as its author, as when we speak of doing a thing in *testimony* of our affection, &c.

TĒS'TI-NESS, *n.* Fretfulness.

TĒS-TŪ'DI-NAL, *a.* Resembling to, or resembling, the tortoise.

TĒS-TŪ'DO, *n.* [Lat., fr. *testa*, shell of shell-fish.] 1. The tortoise. 2. A cover or screen formed by troops with their shields held over their heads.

TĒS'TY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [O. Fr. *testu*, fr. *teste*, the head.] Fretful; peevish; petulant.

TĒTE-À-TĒTE (tāt'á-tát'), *n.* [Fr., head to head.] 1. Private conversation. 2. A sofa for two persons, so curved as to bring them face to face.

TĒTH'ÉR, *n.* [See TEDDER.] A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

TĒTRA-CHŌRD, *n.* [Gr. *τετραχόρδον*, from *τετραχόρδος*, four-stringed.] A series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth.

TĒTRA-GŌN, *n.* [Gr. *τετράγωνον*; *τέτρα*, four, and *γωνία*, angle.] A plane figure, having four angles; a quadrangle.

TE-TRÁ'GO-NAL, *a.* Having four angles or sides.

TĒTRA-HĒ'DRAL, *a.* Tetragons. Having four sides.

TĒTRA-HĒ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *τέτρα*, four, and *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] A solid figure enclosed by four triangles. Tetrahedron.

TE-TRÁM'ETER, *n.* [Gr. *τετράμετρος*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] A verse consisting of four measures, or of four feet.

TĒTRÁRCH, *n.* [Gr. *τετράρχης*, *τέτραρχος*, from *τέτρα*, four, and *ἀρχός*, ruler.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TE-TRÁRCH'ATE, { *n.* Fourth part

TĒTRÁRCH-Y, } of a province under a Roman tetrarch.

TE-TRÁS'TICH (-trás'tík), *n.* [Gr. *τετράστιχον*, *τέτρα*, four, and *στίχος*, a verse.] A stanza of four verses.

TĒTRA-STŪLE, *n.* [Gr. *τετράστυλον*; *τέτρα*, four, and *στυλος*, column.] A building with four columns in front.

TĒTRA-SYL-LÁB'IC, { *a.* Consist-

TĒTRA-SYL-LÁB'IC-AL, } ing of four syllables.

TĒTRA-SŪL-LA-BLE, *n.* [Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος*, of four syllables; *τέτρα*, four, and *σύλλαβή*, syllable.] A word of four syllables.

TĒT'TĒR, *n.* [A.-S. *teotr*, *teotr*. Cf. TATTER.] A cutaneous disease.

TEŪ-TŌN'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the



Tautons, a people of ancient Germany, or to their descendants.

TEXT, *n.* [Lat. *textus*, structure, context, fr. *texere*, to weave, compose.] 1. A composition on which a note or commentary is written. 2. A verse or passage of Scripture.

TEXT'-BOOK, *n.* A manual of instruction; a school-book. [writing.]

TEXT'-HAND, *n.* A large hand in **TEXTILE**, *a.* [Lat. *textilis*; *texere*, to weave.] Woven, or capable of being woven. [ing.]

TEX-TÓRI-AL, *a.* Pertaining to weaving. **TEXT'-U-AL**, *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, the text.

TEXT'-U-A-RÍST, *n.* One well versed

TEXT'-U-A-RY, } in the Scriptures.

TEXT'-U-A-RY, *a.* 1. Contained in the

text. 2. Serving as a text.

TEXT'-URE (53), *n.* [Lat. *textura*; *texere*, to weave.] 1. A fabric formed by weaving. 2. Connection of threads or other slender bodies interwoven. 3. Disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

THÀN, *conj.* [A.-S. *thanne*, *thenne*. See **THEN**.] A particle expressing comparison.

THÁNE, *n.* [A.-S. *thezen*, *thegn*, *thén*, a servant of a king, a nobleman, a soldier.] An Anglo-Saxon dignitary, corresponding to *baron*.

THÁNK, *n.* [Generally in the pl.] [A.-S. *thanc*, *thonc*, thought, thanks, allied to *thencean*, *thencan*, to think, remember.] Expression of gratitude. — *c. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To express gratitude for a favor.

THÁNK'-FUL, *a.* Disposed to acknowledge kindness received; grateful.

THÁNK'-FUL-LY, *adv.* Gratefully.

THÁNK'-FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being thankful. [grateful.]

THÁNK'-LESS, *a.* Unthankful; un-

THÁNK'-LESS-NESS, *n.* Ingratitude.

THÁNK'S'-GÍV-ER, *n.* One who acknowledges a kindness.

THÁNK'S'-GÍV-ING, *n.* 1. Act of giving thanks. 2. Public celebration of divine goodness, or a day set apart therefor. [of gratitude.]

THÁNK'-ÓF-FER-ING, *n.* An offering

THÁNK'-WOR'-THY (-wórh'thý), *a.* Deserving thanks; meritorious.

THÁT (123), *pl.* **THOSE**. 1. [A.-S. *thæ*, *se*, *m.*, *thóð*, *seó*, *f.*, *that*.] A pronoun referring usually to something before mentioned or understood, or to something more remote; — often used adjectively. 2. [A.-S. *thāt*, Goth. *thatei*, contr. fr. *thata* and *ei*, that.] A conjunction, introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb, or introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result.

THÁTCH, *n.* [A.-S. *thāc*, *thac*.] Straw or other substance used to cover roofs or stacks. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with straw, reeds, or the like.

THÁTCH'-ER, *n.* One who thatches.

THÁU'-MA-TŪR'-GĪC, *a.* Exciting wonder.

THÁU'-MA-TŪR'-GUS, *n.* [Gr. θαυματουργός, wonder-working; θαύμα, a

wonder, and ἐργεῖν, to work.] A miracle-worker.

THÁU'-MA-TŪR'-GÝ, *n.* Act of performing something wonderful.

THÁW, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *thawan*, Icel. *thama*, to consume, digest.] 1. To melt, as ice or snow. 2. To become so warm as to melt ice and snow. — *v. t.* To cause to melt, as ice or snow. — *n.* The melting of ice or snow, &c.

THE (123), *definite article, or definitive a.* [A.-S. *the* or *se*.] A word placed before nouns, and before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree, and used to limit or qualify the meaning more or less definitely.

THE'ÁR'-GHY, *n.* [Gr. θεαρχία, Θεός, God, and ἀρχεῖν, to rule.] Government by God.

THE'Á-TER, } *n.* [Gr. θεάτρον, from **THE'Á-TRE**, } θεάσθαι, to see.] 1. A building for dramatic performances; a playhouse. 2. Any room adapted to the exhibition of any performance before an assembly. 3. That which resembles a theater in form or use.

THE-Á'TRĪC, } *a.* Pertaining to **THE-Á'TRĪC-AL**, } a theater, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

THE-Á'TRĪC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a theatrical manner. [performances.]

THE-Á'TRĪC-ALS, *n. pl.* Dramatic **THE'BAN**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thebes; also, a wise man — *a.* Of, or pertaining to, Thebes.

THEE, *pron.*; *objective case of Thou.*

THEFT, *n.* [A.-S. *theof*, *stl.* See

THEIF.] Act of stealing.

THE'INE, *n.* A bitter principle, obtained from tea and coffee.

THE'IR (12), *a. pron.* [A.-S. *thāra*, *thāra*, prop. gen. pl. of *the*, *se*. See **THAT**.] Of them; — employed in the sense of a pronominal adjective. When the word qualified by it is omitted, it has the form *theirs*; and may be the subject of a verb, or the object of a verb or preposition.

THE'ISM, *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God.] Belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God.

THE'IST, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a personal God.

THE-IST'IC, } *a.* Relating to **THE-IST'IC-AL**, } *ism*, or to a theist.

THEM, *pron.*; *objective case of They.*

THEME, *n.* [Gr. θέμα, fr. τίθεσθαι, to set, place.] 1. A subject or topic on which one writes or speaks. 2. A short dissertation. 3. A verb in its primary state, not modified by inflections.

THEM-SÉLVES, *pron.*; *pl. of Himself, or Itself.*

THEÑ, *adv.* [A.-S. *thonne*, *thanne*, *thenne*. Cf. **THAN**.] 1. At that time. 2. Soon afterward. 3. Therefore. 4. At another time. — *conj.* In that case; in consequence.

SYN. — Therefore. — Both these words are used in reasoning; but *therefore* takes the lead, while *then* is rather subordinate or incidental. *Therefore* states reasons and draws inferences in form; *then*, to a great extent, takes the point as

proved, and passes on to the general conclusion. "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God." "So, then, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God."

THEÑCE, *adv.* [O. Eng. *thenne*, or with the termination of a genitive, *thennes*, *thens*. Cf. *supra*.] 1. From that place. 2. From that time. 3. For that reason. [time.]

THEÑCE'-FÓRTH, *adv.* From that **THEÑCE'-FÓR'-WARD**, *adv.* From that time onward.

THE-ÓE'-RACÝ, *n.* [Gr. θεοκρατία; Θεός, God, and κράτος, strength.] 1. Government of a state by the immediate direction of God. 2. The state thus governed. [time.]

THE'Ó-ERÁ'T'IC, } *a.* Pertaining

THE'Ó-ERÁ'T'IC-AL, } to a theocracy.

THE-Ó'Ó-LĪTE, *n.* [Prob. either fr.

Gr. θεόματ, θεώμα, I see, or θεώ, I run, and δολαχός, long.] An instrument used for the accurate measurement of angles.

THE-Ó'Ó-NÝ, *n.* [Gr. θεογονία; θεός, a god, and γονή, γένος, γένος, race, birth.] The generation or genealogy of heathen deities.

THE'Ó-Ó'GĪ-AN, *n.* [Gr. θεολόγος; Θεός, God, and λέγειν, to speak.] One well versed in theology; a divine.

THE'Ó-Ó'GĪC, } *a.* Pertaining to

THE'Ó-Ó'GĪC-AL, } theology.

THE'Ó-Ó'GĪC-AL-LY, *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

THE-Ó'Ó-ĜÝ, *n.* Science that treats of the existence, character, and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.

THE-Ó'M'A'-GHY, *n.* [Gr. θεομαχία; θεός, a god, and μάχη, a battle.] A fighting against the gods.

THE-Ó'P'A'-THÝ, *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, and πάθος, suffering, violent feeling.] Capacity for religious affections or worship.

THE-Ó'R'-BO, *n.* [Fr. *thorbe*, It. *tiorba*.] A musical instrument made like a large lute, but with two heads.

THE'Ó-REM, *n.* [Gr. θεώρημα, from θεωρεῖν, to look at.] 1. A principle; a rule. 2. A statement of a principle to be demonstrated.

THE'Ó-REM-Á'T'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to,

THE'Ó-REM'IC, } or comprised in, a theorem.

THE'Ó-RĒ'T'IC, } *a.* 1. Pertaining

THE'Ó-RĒ'T'IC-AL, } to, or depending on, theory; speculative. 2. Unpractical. [theory.]

THE'Ó-RĒ'T'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In or by

THE'Ó-RĪST, *n.* One given to theory.

THE'Ó-RĪZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To form theories; to speculate.

THE'Ó-RĪZ'-ER, *n.* One who theorizes.

THE'Ó-RÝ, *n.* [Gr. θεωρία, fr. θεωρεῖν, to look at.] 1. Speculation. 2. An exposition of the general principles of any science. 3. The science distinguished from the art. 4. Philosophical explanation of phenomena.

SYN. — Hypothesis. — A hypothesis is, literally, a supposition, and is brought forward to account for certain phenom-

ena; it rests for its proof solely on the fact that it explains the phenomena. *Theory* is a deduction from established truths, from which it follows as a necessary consequence. *Hypothesis* might attempt to explain the ideas by assuming a magnetic virtue in the sun and moon; *theory* does it by deducing them from the known laws of gravitation.

THÉ'O-SÓPH'IC, } a. Pertaining
THÉ'O-SÓPH'IC-AL, } to theosophy.
THE-ÓS'O-PHÍSM, n. Theosophy, or a process of it.

THE-ÓS'O-PHÍST, n. One addicted to theosophy.

THE-ÓS'O-PHY, n. [Gr. θεοσοφία, fr. Θεός, God, and σοφός, wise.] A direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, thought to be attained by extraordinary illumination.

THÉR'A-PEÚ'TIC, } a. [Gr. θεραπεύω, fr. θεραπεύω, to serve, to heal.] Pertaining to the healing art; curative.

THÉR'A-PEÚ'TIC-AL, }
THÉR'A-PEÚ'TICS, n. sing. That part of medicine which respects the use of remedies for diseases.

THÉRÉ (12), adv. [A.-S. *thar*, *thér*.] In that place.

Théré is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning.

THÉRÉ'A-BOU'T, } adv. 1. Near that
THÉRÉ'A-BOU'TS', } place. 2. Near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly. [afterward.]

THÉRÉ-AFT'ER, adv. After that.
THÉRÉ-A'T', adv. 1. At that place. 2. On that account.

THÉRÉ-BY, adv. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

THÉRÉ-FÓR', adv. For that, or that there.
THÉRÉ-FÓRE (thér'-fór' or thár'-), conj. & adv. [From *there* and *for*.] 1. For that or this reason. 2. Consequently. 3. In return for this or that.

SYN.—See **THÉN**.

THÉRÉ-FRÓM', adv. From this or that.

THÉRÉ-ÍN', adv. In that or this place, time, or thing. [that place.]

THÉRÉ-ÍN'TO', adv. Into that, or
THÉRÉ-ÓF' (thér'-óf' or thér'-óf', *tl*), adv. Of that or this.

THÉRÉ-ÓN', adv. On that or this.

THÉRÉ-ÓUT', adv. Out of that or this.

THÉRÉ-TÓ', adv. To that or this.

THÉRÉ-ÚN'TO, adv. Unto that or this; thereto.

THÉRÉ-ÚP-ÓN', adv. 1. Upon that or this. 2. In consequence of that. 3. Immediately.

THÉRÉ-WÍTH' (-wíth' or -wíth', 99), adv. With that or this.

THÉR'I-ÁC, n. [Gr. θηριακός, good against the poison of animals, from θηρίον, a beast.] An ancient composition, esteemed efficacious against poison.

THÉR'I-ÁC, } a. Pertaining to
THÉR'I-ÁC-AL, } theriac; medicinal.
THÉR'I-AL, }

THÉR'MAL, n. [Gr. θερμαί, hot springs.] Pertaining to heat; warm.
THÉR'MO-É-LÉC'TRÍC'-Í-TY, n. [Gr. θερμός, hot, and Eng. *electricity*.]

Electricity developed by the action of heat.

THÉR-MÓM'E-TER, n. [Gr. θερμότης, heat, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measure temperature.

THÉR'MO-MÉ'TRÍC, } a. Pertain-
THÉR'MO-MÉ'TRÍC-AL, } ing to, or made by means of, a thermometer.

THÉR'MO-SÓPHE, n. [Gr. θερμός, hot, and σκοπέω, to view.] Any instrument for indicating changes of temperature.

THE-SAÚ'R'RS, n. [Lat.] A treasury; — often applied to a dictionary or cyclopedic, &c.

THESE, pron.; pl. of *This*.

THÉ'SIS, n.; pl. **THÉ'SÉS**. [Gr. θέσις, fr. τίθεμαι, to place, set.] 1. A proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is maintained by argument. 2. An essay upon a specific theme.

THÉS'PI-AN, n. [From *Thespis*, the founder of the Greek drama.] Relating to tragic acting.

THÉ-ÚR'GÍC, } a. Pertaining to
THÉ-ÚR'GÍC-AL, } theurgy.

THÉ'ÚR-ÓY, n. [Gr. θεωρησία; Θεός, God, and ἔργον, to work.] Among the Egyptian Platonists, a supposed ability, by means of certain acts, words, &c., to move the gods to impart secrets surpassing the powers of reason, and to render themselves visible.

THÉ'W (thú), n. [A.-S. *théaw*.] Muscle or strength; nerve; brawn.

THÉ'Y, pron. [A.-S. *thá*.] The plural of *He*, *She*, or *It*.

THÍC'K, a. [-ER -EST.] [A.-S. *thicke*. Cf. **TÍGH'T**.] 1. Dense; no. thin. 2. Not transparent or clear. 3. Close or crowded in space. 4. Measuring in general dimension other than length. 5. Deeper from one surface to its opposite than usual. 6. Somewhat deaf. 7. Intimate; familiar. — n. Thickest part, or time when any thing is thickest. — adv. 1. Fast; quick. 2. Closely. 3. To a great depth.

THÍC'K'EN, v. t. or i. [-ED; -ING.] To make or become thick.

THÍC'K'EN-ÍNG, n. Something put into a liquid or mass to thicken it.

THÍC'K'ET, n. A collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

THÍC'K'ISH, a. Somewhat thick.

THÍC'K'LY, adv. In a thick condition or manner. [being thick.]

THÍC'K'NESS, n. Quality or state of **THÍC'K'SÉT**, a. 1. Close planted. 2. Having a short, thick body.

THÍC'K-SKÚLL, n. Dullness, or a dull person.

THÍE'F (149), n. [A.-S. *théof*, *thíof*, *thé'*.] One who secretly and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another.

SYN.—Robber.—A *thief* takes our property by stealth; a *robber* attacks us openly, and strips us by main force. The *robber* braves the laws; the *thief* endeavors to evade them.

THÍE'VE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] To practice theft; to steal. [theft.]

THÍE'VE-R-Y, n. Practice of stealing;

THÍE'V'ISH, a. 1. Given to steaming. 2. Acting by stealth; sly; secret.

THÍE'V'ISH-LY, adv. By theft.

THÍE'V'ISH-NÉSS, n. State or quality of being thievish.

THÍGH (thí), n. [A.-S. *théoh*.] The thick, fleshy portion of the leg above the knee.

THÍLL, n. [A.-S. *thíle*, *thíll*, allied to Eng. *deal*.] A shaft of a carriage.

THÍM'BLE, n. [Prob. a dim. of *thumb*.] 1. A kind of metallic cap for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger. 2. Any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture.

THÍM'BLE-BÉR'RY, n. A kind of black raspberry.

THÍM'BLE-RÍG, n. A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups and a ball.

THÍN, a. [-NER; -NEST.] [A.-S. *thynne*, *thin*, allied to *thētan*, to extend.] 1. Having little thickness. 2. Rare; not dense. 3. Not close; not crowded. 4. Not full or well grown. 5. Lean; gaunt. 6. Slight; flimsy. — adv. Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. — v. t. or i. [-NED; -NING.] To make or become thin.

THÍNE, pronominal a. [A.-S. *thín*, orig. gen. of *thín* or *thú*, thou.] Belonging to thee; thy.

THÍNG, n. [A.-S. *thing*, *thing*, allied to *thingan*, to become heavy.] 1. Whatever exists or is conceived to exist, as a separate being, whether animate or inanimate. 2. Any object viewed as merely existing.

THÍNK, v. i. [THOUGHT; THINK-ING.] [A.-S. *thencecan*, *thymcan*, *thyncan*.] To employ any of the intellectual powers except sense and perception.

SYN.—To expect; guess; reflect; ponder; contemplate; meditate; muse; imagine; suppose; believe. See **EXPECT**.

—v. t. 1. To imagine. 2. To plan or design. 3. To believe; to consider.

THÍNK'ER, n. One who thinks.

THÍNK'ÍNG, p. a. Having the faculty of thought. — n. Imagination; judgment.

THÍNK'ÍNG-LY, adv. By thought.

THÍN'LY, adv. In a thin, scattered manner.

THÍN'NESS (109), n. State of being thin.

THÍN'-SKÍNNED, a. 1. Having a thin skin. 2. Sensitive; irritable.

THÍRD (18), a. [A.-S. *thrida*. See **THREE**.] 1. Next after the second. 2. Being one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided. — n. 1. One of three equal parts. 2. Sixtieth part of a second. 3. (*Mus.*) Interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale. 4. pl. The third part of an estate, which the widow is entitled by law to enjoy during her life.

THÍRD'LY, adv. In the third place.

THÍRST (18), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *thyrstan*, allied to Goth. *thairstan*, to be dry.] 1. To experience a painful sensation of the throat, or fauces, for want of drink. 2. To have a

vehement desire. — *n.* 1. The desire or suffering occasioned by want of drink. 2. A want and eager desire after any thing.

THIRST'ER, *n.* One who thirsts.

THIRSTY, *adj.* In a thirsty manner; with thirst.

THIRSTY-NESS, *n.* State of being thirsty; thirst.

THIRST'Y, *adj.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Feeling a distressing sensation from want of drink. 2. Deficient in moisture; dry; parched. 3. Having a vehement desire of any thing.

THIR'TEEN, *a. & n.* [-A-S. *threótine*, fr. *thri*, *n.*, three, and *tyñ*, *tén*, ten.] Ten and three.

THIR'TEENTH, *a.* 1. Next after the twelfth. 2. Being one of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided. — *n.* One of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

THIR'TY-ETH, *a.* 1. Next after the twenty-ninth. 2. Being one of thirty equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *n.* One of thirty equal parts.

THIR'TY, *a. & n.* [O. Eng. *thritty*, A-S. *thritig*.] Three times ten.

THIS, *pron.*; *pl.* **THESE**. [-A-S. *thes*, *m.*; *thes*, *f.*, *this*, *n.*] A pronoun or pronominal adjective, denoting something present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

THIS'TLE (thís/sí), *n.* [-A-S. *thisel*, allied to Eng. *teasel*.] One of numerous prickly plants. [thistles.]

THIS'TLY (thís/sí), *a.* Overgrown with **THIS'TLER**, *adv.* [-A-S. *thider*, *thyder*. See **THAT**.] 1. To that place. 2. To that point or result.

SYN. — There. *Thither* denotes motion toward a place; *there* denotes rest in a place; as, I am going *thither*, and shall meet you *there*. But *thither* has now become obsolete, except in poetry, or a style purposely conformed to the past, and hence *there* has taken the place of *thither*; as, I shall go *there* to-morrow; we shall go *there* together.

THI'THER-WARD, *adv.* Toward that place.

THOLE, *n.* [-A-S. *thol*.] A pin in the gunwale of a boat, to confine the oar in rowing.

THONG, *n.* [-A-S. *thwang*, *thwong*, fr. O. Sax. *thwangan*, to press, force.] A strap of leather, for fastening any thing. [thorax.]

THO-RÁ'CIC, *a.* Pertaining to the **THO-RÁL**, *a.* [Lat. *thorus*, *torus*, a couch.] Pertaining to a bed.

THO-RÁX (89), *n.* [Gr. *thoráx*.] Portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest.

THORN, *n.* [-A-S.] 1. A sharp, woody shoot from a tree or shrub; a spine. 2. A tree or shrub armed with spines. 3. Any thing troublesome.

THORN'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Full of thorns. 2. Sharp; pricking. 3. Troublesome; vexatious.

THOR'OUGH (thú'r'o), [-A-S. *thuruh*, *thurh*. See **THROUGH**.] Passing through or to the end; complete.

THOR'OUGH-BÁSE (thú'r'o-), *n.* Rep-

resentation of chords by figures placed under the base.

THOR'OUGH-BRÁCE (thú'r'o-), *n.* A leather strap supporting the body of a carriage.

THOR'OUGH-BRED (thú'r'o-), *a.* 1. Bred from the best blood, as horses. 2. Completely accomplished.

THOR'OUGH-FÁRE (thú'r'o-), *n.* A passage through; a frequented street.

THOR'OUGH-GO'ING (thú'r'o-), *a.* Very thorough; complete.

THOR'OUGH-LY (thú'r'o-), *adv.* Fully; entirely; completely.

THOR'OUGH-NESS (thú'r'o-), *n.* State or quality of being thorough.

THOR'OUGH-PÁCED (thú'r'o-pást), *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken.

THOR'OUGH-WORT (thú'r'o-wúrt), *n.* A medicinal plant; boneseed.

THOSE, *pron.*; *pl.* of *That*.

THOU, *pron.* [-A-S. *thú*, *thú*.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number; — used in the solemn or poetical style.

THOUGH (thó, tó), *adv. & conj.* [-A-S. *thead*, *théh*.] 1. Granting; admitting. 2. However.

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, as, "Although I have many competitors, I still hope to succeed." See **WHILE**.

THOUGHT (thawt), *n.* [-A-S. *theacht*, *thocht*, from *thenean*, *thenean*, to think.] 1. Act of thinking; reflection; meditation. 2. That which is thought. 3. A small degree or quantity. — *v. imp. & p. p.* of *Think*.

THOUGHT'FUL (thawt'), *a.* 1. Employed in meditation. 2. Having the mind directed to an object. 3. Favorable to meditation.

SYN. — Considerate. — He who is habitually *thoughtful* rarely neglects his duty or his true interest; he who is *considerate* pauses to reflect and guard himself against error. One who is *not thoughtful* by nature, if he can be made *considerate*, will usually be guarded against serious mistakes.

THOUGHT'FUL-LY (thawt'-), *adv.* In a thoughtful manner.

THOUGHT'FUL-NESS (thawt'-), *n.* State or quality of being thoughtful.

THOUGHT'LESS (thawt'-), *a.* Lacking or free from thought; careless.

THOUGHT'LESS-LY (thawt'-), *adv.* Without thought; carelessly.

THOUGHT'LESS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being thoughtless.

THOU'SAND, *a. or n.* [-A-S. *thúsand*, Goth. *thusundi*, fr. *thus*, for *tigus*, *taihun*, ten, and *hund*, hundred.] Ten hundred.

THOU'SANDTH, *a.* 1. Next after nine hundred and ninety-nine. 2. Being one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is divided. — *n.* One of a thousand equal parts.

THRALL, *n.* [-A-S. *thral*, *thráll*, fr. *thrála*, to serve, drudge.] 1. A slave; a bondman. 2. Slavery; bondage.

THRALL'DOM, { *n.* Slavery; bond-
 } age; servitude

THRÁSHI, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [-A-S. *threscan*, *threscan*.] 1. To beat out grain from. 2. To beat soundly.

THRÁSH'ER, *n.* One who thrashes grain.

THRA-SÓN'IC-AL, *a.* [From *Thraso*, a braggart soldier in Terence's "Eunuch."] Braggart; boastful.

THREÁD, *n.* [-A-S. *thrávan*, fr. *thrávan*, to twist.] 1. A small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out. 2. A filament. 3. The prominent spiral part of a screw. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pass a thread through the eye of. 2. To pass through, as a narrow channel.

THREÁD'BÁRE, *a.* 1. Having the nap worn off. 2. Trite; hackneyed.

THREÁD'Y, *a.* Like thread.

THREÁT, *n.* [See *infra*.] Declaration of an intention to inflict punishment, loss, or pain, on another.

SYN. — Menace. — *Threat* is the more familiar term; the latter is employed only in the higher kinds of style. We are *threatened* with a drought; the country is *menaced* with war.

THREÁT'EN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [-A-S. *threátian*, to urge, threaten.] 1. To hold up to the expectation of evil; to menace. 2. To exhibit the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching to. — *v. i.* To use threats. [threat.]

THREÁT'EN-ING, *p. a.* Indicating a **SYN.** — See **IMMINENT**.

THREE, *a. or n.* [-A-S. *thri*, allied to Lat. *tres*, Skr. *tri*.] Two and one.

THREE'-DECK'ER, *n.* A vessel of war, carrying guns on three decks.

THREE'FOLD, *a.* Consisting of three, or thrice repeated.

THREE'PENCE (thrip/ens), *n.* A small silver coin worth three pennies.

THREE'PEN-NY (thrip/en-ny'), *a.* Worth three pence only; hence, poor; mean.

THREE'-PLÝ, *a.* [From *ply*, a fold.] Consisting of three distinct webs wrought together in weaving.

THREE'SCÓRE, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

THREN'O-DY, *n.* [Gr. *threnodía*; *thrévos*, lamentation, and *ódý*, a song.] A song of lamentation; a dirge.

THRÉSH, *v. t.* See **THRASH**.

THRÉSH'ER, *n.* A thrasher.

THRÉS'VÓLD, *n.* [-A-S. *threswald*, prob. fr. *threscan*, to crash, and *vold*, wood.] 1. A door-sill; hence, entrance, door. 2. Place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

THREW (thru), *imp. of Throw*.

THRÍCE, *adv.* [O. Eng. *thries*, from *three*.] Three times.

THRÍD, *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] [From *thead*, *v. t.*] To slide through, by a narrow passage; to thread.

THRÍFT, *n.* [From *thrice*.] 1. A thriving state or condition. 2. Success in the acquisition of property.

THRÍFT'LLY, *adv.* In a thrifty manner.

THRÍFT'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being thrifty.

THRIFTLESS, *a.* Not thrifty; not thriving. [**THRIFTLESS**.]
THRIFTLESSNESS, *n.* State of being thrifty, *a.* [**ER** -EST, 142.] 1. Given to, or evincing, thrift. 2. Thriving by industry and frugality. 3. Growing rapidly, as a plant.

SYX.—Frugal; sparing; economical.
THRILL, *v. t.* [**ED**; **ING.**] [**A-S.** *thyrellian, thyrlian.* See **DRILL**.] 1. To bore; to drill. 2. To affect, as if by something that pierces, pricks, or causes a tingling sensation. — *v. i.* 1. To penetrate; esp. to cause a tingling sensation that runs through the system. 2. To feel a sharp, shivering sensation. — *n.* 1. A drill. 2. A warbling; a trill. [See **TRILL**.] 3. A thrilling sensation.

THRIVE, *v. i.* [**ED**; **OR** -EN; **ING.**] [**Icel.** *thrifa*, to care, *thrifaz*, to grow, flourish, **A-S.** *thraflan*, to urge, allied to **Eng.** *drive*.] 1. To prosper by industry and good management. 2. To grow vigorously, as a plant.

THRIVER, *n.* One who thrives.
THROAT (20), *n.* [**A-S.** *throate*.] 1. Portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column. 2. Passage into the lungs or the stomach.

THROB, *v. i.* [**BED**; **BING.**] [**Prob.** contr. fr. *throw up*.] To beat forcibly, as the heart or pulse; to palpitate. — *n.* A strong pulsation; a palpitation.

THROE, *n.* [**A-S.** *thred*, chiding, affliction.] Extreme pain; anguish; esp. the anguish of travail in childbirth.

THRONE, *n.* [**Gr.** *θρόνος*, allied to *θράνος*, a bench.] A chair of state, commonly a royal seat. — *v. t.* [**ED**; **ING.**] 1. To enthrone. 2. To exalt.

THRÖNG, *n.* [**A-S.**, fr. *thringan*, to press.] A multitude of people pressing or pressed into a close body.

SYX.—Multitude; crowd.—Any great number of persons form a *multitude*; a *throng* is a large number of persons who press together into a collective body; a crowd is a mass of persons who press so closely together as to bring their bodies into immediate contact.

— *v. i.* or *t.* [**ED**; **ING.**] To crowd together; to press, as persons.

THROSTLE (thros'l), *n.* [**A-S.**] See **THRUSH**. — *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c.

THROTTLE, *n.* [**Dim.** of *throat*.] The windpipe. — *v. t.* or *i.* [**ED**; **ING.**] To choke; to strangle; to suffocate.

THROUGH (throo, 21), *prep.* [**A-S.** *thruh, thuruh*.] 1. From end to end of, or from side to side of. 2. By means of. 3. Over the whole extent of. 4. From beginning to end. — *adv.* 1. From one end or side to the other. 2. From beginning to end.

THROUGH-OUT (throo-), *prep.* Quite through; in every part of. — *adv.* In every part

THROW, *v. t.* [**THREW**; **THROWN**; **THROWING.**] [**A-S.** *thruwan*, to twist, turn, throw] 1. To fling or cast in any manner; to propel. 2. To twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so

as to form one thread. 3. To overturn in wrestling. — *v. i.* To perform the act of casting; to cast. — *n.* 1. Act of hurling or flinging. 2. A cast of dice. 3. Distance which a missile is or may be thrown.

THROWER, *n.* One who throws.
THROW'STER, *n.* One who throws or twists silk.

THRÜM, *n.* [**Icel.** *thrim*, edge, lip.] 1. One of the ends of weavers' threads. 2. Any coarse yarn. — *v. i.* [**Icel.** *thruma*, to groan, thunder.] To play rudely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers. — *v. t.* [**-MED**; **-MING.**] 1. To insert tufts in. 2. To play, as an instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner.

THRÜSH, *n.* [**A-S.** *thrysee*.] 1. A small singing bird. 2. [From *thrust*.] Minute ulcers in the mouth and throat.

THRÜST, *v. t.* [**THRUST**; **THRUSTING.**] [**Icel.** *thrusta*, to force, urge.] To push with force; to drive or impel. — *v. i.* To attack with a pointed weapon. — *n.* 1. A violent push. 2. Outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.

THRÜSTER, *n.* One who thrusts.
THÜG, *n.* [**Hind.** *thag*, a deceiver, robber.] One of a Hindoo sect who practiced murder stealthily and from religious motives.

THÜMB (thüm), *n.* [**A-S.** *thuma* or *thama*.] The short, thick finger of the hand. — *v. t.* [**ED**; **ING.**] 1. To handle awkwardly. 2. To soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers.

THÜMB'-SCREW (thüm'skry), *n.* A screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length.

THÜMB'-STALL (thüm'-), *n.* A kind of thimble of iron or leather, for protecting the thumb.

THÜM'MIM, *n. pl.* [See **URIM**.] Perfections;—name of an ornament worn in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest.

THÜMP, *n.* [An onomatopœia.] Sudden fall of a heavy weight or the sound made by it. — *v. t.* [**ED**; **ING.**] To strike or beat with something thick or heavy. — *v. i.* To strike or fall with a heavy blow.

THÜN'DER, *n.* [**A-S.** *thunor, thunder*.] 1. The sound which follows lightning. 2. Any loud noise. 3. Denunciation published. — *v. i.* [**ED**; **ING.**] 1. To rattle or roar, as an explosion of electricity. 2. To make a loud noise of some continuance. — *v. t.* To emit with noise and terror.

THÜN'DER-BÖLT, *n.* 1. A shaft of lightning. 2. Ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

THÜN'DER-CLÄP, *n.* Sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

THÜN'DER-ER, *n.* One who thunders.

THÜN'DER-SHOW'ER, *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder

THÜN'DER-STÖRM, *n.* A storm with lightning and thunder.

THÜN'DER-STRÜCK, *p. a.* Struck dumb with amazement; astonished.

THÜ'RIBLE (30), *n.* [**Lat.** *thuribulum*, from *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense.] A censer of metal, for burning incense.

THU-RIFER-OÜS, *a.* [**Lat.** *thurifer*; *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing frankincense.

THÜ'RIF-CÄTION, *n.* [**Lat.** *thus*, *thuris*, frankincense, and *facere*, to make.] Act of burning incense.

THÜRS'DAY, *n.* [**Orig.** consecrated to *Thor*, the god of thunder.] Fifth day of the week.

THÜS, *adv.* [**A-S.**] 1. In this or that manner. 2. To this degree; so.

THWÄCK, *v. t.* [**ED**; **ING.**] [**A-S.** *thaccian*, to touch gently, to stroke.] To strike with something flat or heavy. — *n.* A heavy blow; a thump.

THWÄRT, *a.* [**A-S.** *thweort, thweor*, oblique, athwart. Cf. **QUEER**.] Across something else; transverse. — *v. t.* [**ED**; **ING.**] 1. To move across. 2. To cross, as a purpose; hence, to frustrate. — *n.* Seat of a boat on which the rowers sit. [**ship**.]

THWÄRT'-SHIPS, *adv.* Across the **THY**, *pron.* [**Abbrev.** fr. *thine*.] Of thee, or belonging to thee.

THYME (tim), *n.* [**Lat.** *thymum*, *thymus*, **Gr.** *θύμον, θυμος*, fr. *θεύω*, to sacrifice, to smell.] A pungent aromatic plant. [**thymic**; **fragrant**.]

THY'MY (tim'y), *a.* Abounding in **THY'ROID**, *a.* [**Gr.** *θυροειδής*, shield-shaped.] Resembling a shield.

THY-SÉLF', *pron.* An emphasized form of *Thou*.

TĪ'A'RÄ, *n.* [**Gr.** *τι-ἀρά*.] 1. A sort of hat with a high crown, worn by the ancient Persians. 2. The pope's triple crown.



Tiara (2).

TĪB'I-Ä, *n.* [**Lat.**] The shin-bone.

TĪB'I-AL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to the large bone of the leg. 2. Pertaining to a pipe or flute.

TIC, *n.* [See **INFRA**.] An habitual convulsive motion of some of the muscles of the face.

TIC-DOULOUREUX (tik'dooloo-roo'), *n.* [**Fr.**, fr. *tic*, a knock, and *douloureux*, painful.] Neuralgia in the face.

TICK, *n.* 1. [**Prob.** abbrev. fr. *ticket*.] Credit; trust. 2. [**Fr.** *tique*, **D. tück**.] A little insect that infests sheep, dogs, cows, &c. 3. [**Lat.** *theca*, case, **Gr.** *θύκη*.] Cover or case of a bed.

4. A kind of cloth, for making such a cover. 5. The beat of a watch or clock. 6. Any small mark to direct attention. — *v. i.* [**ED**; **ING.**] 1. To go on credit. 2. To trust. 3. To make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to click. [**ing**.]

TICK'EN, *n.* Cloth for bed-ticks; tick-**TICK'ET**, *n.* [**For** *ticket*, fr. **O. Fr.** *estiquette*, a label, *ticket*, small pointed piece of wood, fr. **L. Ger.** *sikke*, a tack, peg.] A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or

distinguishing token of something. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To distinguish by, or furnish with, a ticket.

TICK'ING, n. [From *tick*.] Cloth for making bed-ticks.

TICK'LE (tik'l), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *tick*, to beat, pat.] 1. To touch lightly, so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation. 2. To please by slight gratification. — *v. i.* To feel, or to excite the sensation of, titillation.

TICK'LER, n. One who tickles.

TICK'LISH, a. 1. Easily tickled. 2. Liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch. 3. Critical.

TICK'LISH-NESS, n. State or quality of being ticklish.

TID'AL, a. Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling. [sel.]

TID'BIT, n. A delicate or tender morsel. *n.* [A.-S. *tīd*, for *tīaðh*, time.] 1. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, &c. 2. Stream; current. 3. Tendency of causes, influences, or events. — *v. t.* or *i.* To drive with the tide or stream.

TIDE-LOCK, n. A lock situated between an entrance-basin and a canal, harbor, or river.

TIDES-MAN (tīd), *n.* An officer who remains on board of a merchant ship till the goods are landed.

TIDE-WAIT'ER, n. An officer who watches the landing of goods.

TID'LY, adv. With neat simplicity.

TID'LY-NESS, n. State of being tidily.

TID'INGS, n. pl. [A.-S. *tīdian*, to happen, Eng. *betide*, fr. *tide*.] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known.

Syn.—**News.**—The term *news* denotes recent intelligence from any quarter; the term *tidings* denotes intelligence expected from a particular quarter, showing what has there *betided*. We may be curious to hear the *news*; we are always anxious for *tidings*.

TID'Y, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *tide*, time.] Arranged in good order; neat; cleanly. — *n.* A cover for the back of a chair, arms of a sofa, &c.

TIE, v. t. [TIED; TYING, 141.] [A.-S. *tygan*, contr. *tyan*, *tian*.] 1. To fasten with a band or cord and knot. 2. To knit; to complicate. 3. To constrain; to restrain; to confine. — *n.* 1. A knot; fastening. 2. Bond; obligation, moral or legal. 3. An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c. 4. A beam, rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together. 5.

A curved line over or under notes, signifying that they are to be closely united in performance.

TIE'ER, n. 1. One who ties. 2. A child's apron, covering the breast.

TIE'R (tēr), *n.* [A.-S. *tīer*, rank, heap, attire.] A row or rank, esp. when two or more are placed one above another.

TIERCE (or *tērs*), *n.* [From Lat. *ter-*

tius, the third.] 1. A cask holding one third of a pipe, or 42 wine gallons. 2. A certain thrust in fencing. **TIERS-ÉTAT** (te-ēr-z'ā'tā'), *n.* [Fr.] The third estate, or commonalty; — so called as inferior to the nobles and clergy. [France.]

TIFF, n. [Allied to *tip*, with reference to pouring liquor from one vessel into another.] 1. A small draught of liquor. 2. A fit of peevishness.

TIFFA-NY, n. [Cf. O. Fr. *tiffe*, ornament.] A species of gauze.

TIG'ER, n. [Gr. *τίγρις*.] A fierce and rapacious animal found in Southern Asia.

TIG'ER-CAT, n. A carnivorous animal resembling the tiger, but smaller. Bengal Tiger.



TIGHT (tīt), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [O. Eng. *tight*, p. p. of *tie*, to bind.] 1. Compact. 2. Not leaky; close. 3. Fitting close to the body. 4. Parsimonious. 5. Somewhat intoxicated. [Collog.]

TIGHT'EN (tīt'n), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To draw tighter; to straighten.

TIGHT'LY (tīt'ly), *adv.* In a tight manner; closely.

TIGHT'NESS (tīt'-), *n.* Quality or condition of being tight; closeness; compactness. [taloons.]

TIGHTS (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting pants.

TIGRESS, n. The female of the tiger.

TIKE, n. [Armor. *tirk*, a housekeeper, farmer, fr. *ti*, a house.] 1. A countryman or clown. 2. [Icel. *tik*.] A dog; a cur.

TIL'BURY, n. [Prob. fr. *Tilbury fort*, in Essex, Eng.] A two-wheeled carriage, without a top or cover.

TILE, n. [Lat. *tegula*, fr. *tegere*, to cover.] 1. A plate of slate-stone or of baked clay, for covering roofs, or for floors, drains, &c. 2. A hat. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with tiles.

TILER, n. 1. A man who lays tiles. 2. A doorkeeper at a masonic lodge.

TILL, n. [A.-S. *tilian*, to prepare, provide, compute.] A money-box in a shop. — *prep.* [A.-S. *tīl*, prob. acc. of *tīl*, *tīll*, an end.] 1. To the time of. 2. Up to the time; — that is, to the time specified. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *tilian*, *teolian*. Cf. **TOIL**.] To plow and prepare for seed; to cultivate.

TILL'A-BLE, a. Capable of being tilted.

TILL'AGE, n. 1. Operation or art of rilling. 2. A place tilted.

TILL'ER, n. 1. A husbandman. 2. The bar used to turn a rudder. 3. The shoot of a plant, springing from the root. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To put forth new shoots from the root of the original stalk.

TILT, n. [A.-S. *teld*, *geteld*, fr. *teldan*, to cover, shut in.] 1. A covering overhead; an awning; a tent. 2. Cloth covering of a cart. 3. A thrust, as with a lance. 4. A sportive combat on horseback. 5. A tilt-hammer.

6. Inclination forward. — *v. t.* [A.S. *tealtrian*, *tealtrian*, to waver.] 1. To raise one end of. 2. To point or thrust, as a lance. 3. To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer. — *v. i.* 1. To run, or ride, and thrust with a lance. 2. To lean; to fall, as on one side.

TILT'ER, n. One who tilts. [culture.]

TILT, n. State of being tilted;

TILT-HAMMER, n. A heavy hammer in iron-works; a trip-hammer.

TIMBER, n. [A.-S. *timbor*, *timber*, wood, building.] 1. Wood proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, &c. 2. Trunk of a tree. 3. A single squared stick of wood for building. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with timber.

TIMBERED, p. a. 1. Furnished with timber. 2. Wooded.

TIM'BREL, n. [It. *tamburello*, dim. of *tamburo*, a tabor.] A kind of drum or tabor.

TIME, n. [A.-S. *tīma*, for *tīhama*, fr. *tīhan*, to say.] 1. A particular period or part of duration. 2. An opportunity. 3. Duration of one's life. 4. Age; period. 5. Repetition. 6. *pl.* State of things at a particular period. 7. The present life. 8. Measure of sounds; tone. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To adapt to the occasion. 2. To regulate as to time. 3. To ascertain the time or rate of.

TIME-KEEP'ER, n. A clock or watch.

TIME'LI-NESS, n. Seasonableness.

TIME'LY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] Being in good time; seasonable. — *adv.* Early; in good season.

TIME-PIECE, n. A clock or watch.

TIME-SERV'ER, n. One who suits his opinions and manners to the times.

TIME-SERV'ING, a. Obsequiously complying with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power. — *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humors of men in power.

Syn.—**Temporizing.**—Both these words are applied to the conduct of one who adapts himself servilely to times and seasons. A *time-server* is rather active, and a *temporizer*, passive. One whose policy is *time-serving* comes forward to act upon principles or opinions which may promote his advancement; one who is *temporizing* yields to the current of public sentiment or prejudice, and shrinks from a course of action which might injure him with others. The former is dishonest; the latter is weak; and both are contemptible.

TIME-TA'BLE, n. A tabular statement of the time when something is to take place.

TIM'ID, a. [Lat. *timidus*.] Wanting courage to meet danger; afraid.

Syn.—**Fearful; timorous; cowardly.**

TIM'ID'I-TY, n. Want of courage.

TIM'ID-LY, adv. Without courage.

TIM'IST, n. A performer spoken of with reference to his ability to keep good time.

TIM'O-ROUS, a. [L. Lat. *timorosus*, from Lat. *timor*, fear.] Fearful of danger; timid.

TIM'O-ROUS-LY, adv. Fearfully.

TIM'O-ROUS-NESS, n. Timidity.
TIM'O-THY, n. [From *Tim-*
TIM'O-THY-GRASS, n. } *ohy* Hanson.]
 A kind of grass prized for fodder.
TIN, n. [A.-S.] 1. A well-known white metal. 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] To cover with tin or tinned iron.
TIN'CAL, n. [Malay. *tingkal*, Per. *inkār, tinkāl*] Crude borax.
TINCT'URE (53), n. [Lat. *tinctora*, fr. *tingere*, to dye.] 1. A tinge or shade of color. 2. One of the metals, colors, or furs used in armory. 3. A spirit containing medicinal substances in solution. 4. Slight taste or quality added to any thing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter. 2. To imbue the mind of.
TINDER, n. [A.-S. *tender, tynder*, fr. *tendan, tindan*, to kindle.] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire. [Tinder is kept in **TINDER-BOX, n.** A box in which
TINE, n. [A.-S. *tind*, a prickle, *tindas*, a harrow.] Tooth or spike, as of a fork; a prong. [leaf.
TIN-FOIL, n. Tin reduced to a thin
TING, n. [An onomatopoeia.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.
TINGE, v. t. [TINGED; TINGEING, 140.] [Lat. *tingere*.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; esp., to color slightly. — *n.* A slight degree of some color, taste, or like like, infused into something else.
TINGLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *ting*.] To feel a thrilling pain or a slight pricking sensation.
TINKER, n. [From the *tinkling* noise he makes.] A mender of metal ware. — *v. t.* To mend, as metal wares; hence, generally, to mend.
TINKLE (tink'l), v. i. [Allied to *tingle*.] 1. To make small, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal. 2. To resound with a small, sharp sound. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to clink. — *n.* A small, sharp, metallic sound.
TINMAN (150), n. A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin ware. [ware.
TINNER, n. One who works in tin
TINNY, a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, tin. [with tin.
TIN-PLATE, n. Sheet-iron coated
TINSEL, n. [Fr. *étincelle*, a spark, Lat. *scintilla*.] 1. A shining material used for ornament. 2. Something shining and gaudy, of little value. 3. A kind of lace. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To adorn with cheap but showy ornaments.
TINT, n. [Fr. *teinte, teint*, from Lat. *tinctor*, p. p. of *tingere*, to dye.] A slight coloring distinct from the principal color. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give a slight coloring to; to tinge.
TIN-TIN-NA'U-LA-RY, a. [Lat. *tin-tinnabulum*, a little bell.] Having or making the sound of a bell.
TIN-TIN-NA'U-LA'TION, n. A tinkling sound, as of a bell.
TINY, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] [Prob. a dim. of *thin*, Dan. *tynd*.] Very small.

TIP, n. [Icel. *typpi*.] Extremity of any thing small; end. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To form a point on; to cover the end of. 2. [L. Ger. *tippen*.] To tap. 3. To give to. [Eng.] 4. To lower one end of. — *v. i.* To fall on or toward one side; to fall headlong.
TIP'PET, n. [A.-S. *tappet; tæppe*, tape.] A narrow covering for the neck.
TIP'PLE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *tip*.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually, esp., without absolute drunkenness. — *v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors, in excess.
TIP'PLER, n. One who tipsple.
TIP'STAFF, n. A constable.
TIP'SY, a. [Cf. TIPPLE.] 1. Fuddled; partially intoxicated. 2. Staggering.
TIP'TOE, n. End of the toe or toes.
TIP-TOP, n. Highest or utmost degree. — *a.* Very excellent; perfect.
TI-RADE', n. [Fr., fr. *tirer*, to draw.] A strain of invective; a series of violent declamation.
TIRE, n. [See TIER.] 1. A row or rank. 2. A head-dress. 3. Attire. 4. A child's apron, covering the breast; a tier. [See TIER.] 5. A hoop of iron for a wheel. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *terian, tirian*, to vex, irritate, *teorian*, to weary, fr. *teran*, to tear.] To exhaust the strength of, by toil.
 SYN. — To jade; weary; fatigue; harass. See JADE.
 — *v. i.* 1. To become weary. 2. [Fr. *tirer*, to draw or pull.] To seize and tear prey, as a bird does.
TIRE'SOME, a. Exhausting the strength or patience; fatiguing; tedious.
TIRE'SOME-NESS, n. Quality or state of being tiresome. [in theater.
TIRE'-WOM'AN (150), n. A dresser in
TIRING-ROOM, n. Room where players dress for the stage.
TIS'SUE (fish/shy), n. [Fr. *tissu*, fr. *tisser, tistre*, to weave.] 1. Cloth interwoven with gold or silver. 2. The texture of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed. 3. A connected series. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] To form tissue of; to interweave.
TIT, n. [Cf. Icel. *tita*, a tender thing.] 1. A small horse. 2. [Cf. Eng. TEAT and TITMOUSE.] A small bird; a titmouse.
TI-TÄ'NI-UM, n. [So called from the *Titans*, giants of the Greek mythology.] A metal of a deep-blue color.
TIT'BIT, n. See TIDBIT.
TITH'A-BLE, a. Subject to the payment of tithes.
TITHE, n. [A.-S. *teótha*, the tenth.] Tenth part of any thing, esp. of the increase from the profits of land and stock. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To tax to the amount of a tenth.
TITHING, n. Act of taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe.
TITHING-MÄN (150), n. 1. An under constable. 2. A parish officer elected to enforce the observance of the Sabbath.

TIT'L-LÄTE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *titillare, latum*.] To tickle.
TIT'L-LÄ'TION, n. 1. Act of tickling, or state of being tickled. 2. Any pleasurable sensation.
TIT'LE (tit'l), n. [Lat. *titulus*.] 1. An inscription, esp. one in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work. 2. An appellation of dignity or distinction. 3. A just cause of exclusive possession; right. 4. Instrument which is evidence of a right.
 SYN. — See EPITHE'T, NAME.
 — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *titulare*.] To call by title; to name; to entitle.
TIT'LE-PAGE, n. The page of a book which contains its title.
TITMOUSE (150), n. [From *tit*, small, and A.-S. *mase*, a titmouse.] A small perching bird.
TIT'TER, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. Icel. *titra*, to tremble, N. H. Ger. *zittern*, to tremble. See DIBBER.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth. — *n.* A restrained laugh.
TIT'TLE, n. Dim. of *tit*, small.] A small particle; a jot; an iota.
TIT'TLE-TÄT'TLE, n. [A reduplication of *tattle*.] Idle, trifling talk.
TIT'U-LAR, a. [See TIT'LE.] Existing in name only; nominal.
TIT'U-LAR-LY, adv. Nominally.
TIT'U-LA-RY, n. A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office. — *a.* Consisting in, or pertaining to, a title.
TIT'US (tit'us), n. [Gr. *τύτος*, fr. *τύπος*, to cut.] A figure by which a compound word is separated, by the intervention of one or more words.
TO (128), prep. [A.-S. *tō*.] 1. It indicates approach and arrival; also, motion or tendency without arrival. 2. It indicates motion, course, or tendency toward a time, condition, aim, or any thing capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action.
 627 To is also used as the sign of the infinitive; and it is used adverbially to modify the sense of verbs.
TOAD (20), n. [A.-S. *tāie, tādige*.] A small reptile, having a warty body.
TOAD-EAT'ER, n. [From an old practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (supposed to be poisonous), that their masters might have an opportunity of pretending to effect a cure.] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a toady.
TOAD-STOOL, n. A mushroom; a fungous plant.
TOAD'Y, n. [See TOAD-EAT'ER.] A toad-eater; a sycophant. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To fawn upon with mean sycophancy.
TOAST, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *torrere, tostum*, to parch.] 1. To dry and scorch by the heat. 2. To warm thoroughly. 3. To drink to the health of, or in honor of. — *n.* 1. Bread dried and scorched; — formerly thought to be a great delicacy when put into liquor. 2. The name of any person, in honor of whom health

is drunk; also, any thing commemorated in a similar way.

TOASTER, n. 1. One who toasts. 2. An instrument for toasting.

TOAST-MASTER, n. One who, at public dinners, announces the toasts.

TO-BÄC'EO, n. [Ind. *tobaco*, pipe in which the indians smoked the plant, transferred to the herb itself.] A plant or its leaves, used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff.

TO-BÄC'EO-NIST, n. A dealer in, or a manufacturer of, tobacco.

TÖC'SIN, n. [Fr., fr. O. Fr. *toquer*, to touch, strike, and *seint*, a bell.] An alarm-bell.

TÖD, n. [Cel. *toldi*, a piece of a thing, *tota*, a little branch.] 1. A bush; a thick shrub. 2. Twenty-eight pounds of wool.

TO-DAY, n. The present day. — *adv.* On this day.

TÖD'DLE, v. i. [Allied to *tetter*, *dad-dle*, and *topple*.] To walk with short steps, as a child.

TÖD'DY, n. [Hind. *târî*, juice of the palm tree, vulgarly *toddy*.] 1. A spirituous liquor prepared from various kinds of palm in the East Indies. 2. Spirit and watersweetened.

TO-DG', n. Bustle; stir; ado.

TÖE, n. [A-S. *toht*, *to*.] 1. One of the small members at the extremity of the foot. 2. The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 140.] To touch or reach with the toes.


TÖG'Ä, n. [Lat. *tegere*, to cover.] The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

TÖG'Ä-TEB, } a. [Lat. *togatus*, from **TÖG'ED**, *toga*.] Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown.

TO-GÄTHER, adv. [A-S. *tô gädere*, *i. e.*, *ät gädere*, together, fr. *gador*, at once. Cf. *GATHER*.] 1. In the same place. 2. In the same time. 3. In company: unitedly. 4. In or into union.

TÖG'GER-Y, n. [O. Eng. *tege*, a toga, gown.] Clothes; articles of dress.

TÖG'GLE, n. [Cf. *tug*, and Ger. *süßel*, a little stick.] A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its center.

TÖG'GLE-JOINT, n.  An elbow-like joint.

TÖLL, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] A-S. *tollan*, *tollian*. See **TÖLL**. To labor; to work hard. — *n.* 1. Labor with pain and fatigue. *SYN.* — Labor; drudgery. — *Labor* implies strenuous exertion, but not necessarily such as overtasks the faculties; *toll* denotes a severity of labor which is painful and exhausting; *drudgery* implies mean and degrading work, or, at least, work which wears or disgusts from its minuteness or dull uniformity. 2. [Fr. *töils*, pl. toils, nets, fr. *toile*, cloth, fr. Lat. *tela*, any woven stuff.] A net or snare.

TÖIL'ER, n. One who toils.

TÖILET, n. [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, linen.] 1. A dressing-table. 2. Mode of dressing; attire; dress.

TÖIL'SÖME, a. Laborious.

TÖIL'SÖME-NESS, n. Laboriousness.

TÖISE, n. [Fr.] A fathom in France, or about 6.39459 English feet.

TO-KÄY, n. A wine produced at Tokay in Hungary.

TÖK'EN, n. [A-S. *tæcon*, *tæcon*, fr. *tæcon*, to teach, show.] 1. Something intended or supposed to represent or indicate something else. 2. A memorial; a souvenir. *SYN.* — Sign; note; symbol; badge.

TÖLD, imp. & p. p. of Töll.

TÖLE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. fr. *toll*, to call by a bell.] To allure by some bait.

TÖL'ER-A-BLE, a. [Lat. *tolerabilis*.] 1. Capable of being endured; supportable. 2. Moderately good.

TÖL'ER-A-BLE-NESS, n. State of being tolerable. [manner.]

TÖL'ER-A-BLY, adv. In a tolerable manner.

TÖL'ER-ANCE, n. Toleration.

TÖL'ER-ANT, a. [Lat. *tolerans*.] Forbearing; indulgent.

TÖL'ER-ATE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *tolerare*, *-ratum*, fr. the root *toll*, to bear.] To suffer to be or to be done without hindrance.

TÖL'ER-ATION, n. Act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved.

TÖLL, n. [A-S. *toll*, fr. Gr. *πάρος*, a tax, toll.] 1. A tax or fee for passing over a bridge or on a highway. 2. Portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. W. *toll*, *tola*, a loud sound.] To sound, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals: — *n.* The sounding of a bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

TÖLL'BOOTH, n. [From *toll* and *booth*.] A prison.

TÖLL'BRIDGE, n. A bridge where toll is paid for passing it.

TÖLL'HOUSE, n. A house occupied by a receiver of tolls. [toll.]

TÖLL'MAN (l50), n. One who collects toll.

TO-LU', n. A resin, or oleo-resin, first brought from Santiago de Tolu, in New Granada.

TÖN'A-HAWK, n. [Ind.] A kind of war-hatchet used by the American Indians. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cut or kill with a tomahawk.

TO-MÄ'TO, or Tomahawks.

TO-MÄ'TO, n. [Of American origin.] A plant and its fruit.

TÖMB (tööm), n. [Gr. *τύμβος*.] 1. A grave. 2. A vault for the reception of the dead. 3. A tombstone. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To place in a tomb; to bury; to inter. [a tomb.]

TÖMB'LESS (tööm'-), a. Destitute of tomb.

TÖMB'BOX, n. [From *Tomb*, for *Thomas*, and *box*.] A rude, romping girl.

TÖMB'STÖNE (tööm'-), n. A memorial stone erected over a grave.

TÖM'CÄT, n. A full-grown male cat.

TÖME, n. [Gr. *τόμος*, a piece cut off, a volume.] A ponderous volume; a book.

TO-MÖR'RÖW, n. Day after the present. — *adv.* On the day after the present day.

TÖM'PI-ON, n. See **TAMPION**.

TÖM'TIT, or TÖM-TIT', n. [From *Tom*, for *Thomas*, and *tit*.] The titmouse.

TÖN, n. [Fr. See **TÖNE**.] Prevailing fashion.

TÖN (tün), n. [See **TÜN**.] 1. The weight of 2240 pounds. In the U. S. commonly estimated at 2000 pounds, this being sometimes called the *short ton*. 2. Forty cubic feet, — by which the burden of a ship is estimated. *SYN.* — *Tun*. — The spelling *ton* has long been appropriated to the dry measure, and *ton* to the wet measure, denoting a large cask, and also a certain measure for liquors, which varies in different countries. This distinction is a convenient one, and is now generally prevalent.

TÖNE, n. [Gr. *τόνος*, a straining, raising of the voice, tone, accent, fr. *τείνω*, to stretch.] 1. Sound, or the character of a sound. 2. Modulation of the voice. 3. A whining style of speaking. 4. A sound considered as to pitch. 5. The larger kind of interval between contiguous sounds in the diatonic scale. 6. Healthy state of the system. 7. General or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, &c. 8. Prevailing color of a picture. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To utter with an affected tone. 2. To tute.

TÖNE'LESS, a. Having no tone.

TÖNGS, n. pl. [A-S. *tange*.] An instrument for handling fire or heated metals.

TÖNGUE (tüng), n. [A-S. *tunge*.] O. Lat. *lingua*, afterward *lingua*. 1. The instrument of taste, and, in man, of articulation. 2. Speech; discourse. 3. A language, or a nation, as distinguished by language. 4. Something considered as resembling an animal's tongue. *SYN.* — See **LANGUAGE**. — *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To modify with the tongue in playing the flute, &c.

TÖNGUED (tüngd), a. Having a tongue. [tongue.]

TÖNGUE'LESS (tüng'-), a. Having no tongue.

TÖNGUE'-TIED (tüng'tid), a. Unable to speak freely; from whatever cause.

TÖN'IC, a. [See **TÖNE**.] 1. Relating to tones or sounds. 2. Increasing strength, or the tone of the animal system. *n.* 1. A medicine that gives vigor to the system. 2. (*Mus.*) Key-tone, or first tone of the scale.

TO-NIGHT' (nht'), n. The present night. — *adv.* On this night.

TÖN'NAGE (tün'nä), 45), n. [From *ton*.] 1. Weight of goods carried in a boat or ship. 2. The cubical content of a ship or ships in tons. 3. A duty or impost on ships, estimated per ton. 4. Whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.

TÔN'SIL, *n.* [Lat. *tonsilla*, pl.] One of two glands in the throat.
TÔN'SILE, *a.* [Lat. *tonsilis*; *tondere*, to clip.] Capable of being clipped.
TÔN-SÔ'R-AL, *a.* [Lat. *tonsorius*.] Pertaining to a barber, or to shaving.
TÔN'SURE (tôn'shūr), *n.* [See *supra*.] Act of shaving the crown of the head; or the state of being shorn.
TÔN-TINE' (tôn'tīn'), *n.* [From its inventor, *Tonit*, an Italian.] An annuity or survivorship, or a loan.
TÔO, *adv.* [A.-S. *tō*.] 1. More than enough. 2. Likewise; also.
 SIX — See *LIKEWISE*.
TÔOK (27), *imp. of Take*.
TÔOL, *n.* [A.-S. *tōl*, fr. *tawil*, fr. *tawian*, to make, prepare.] 1. Any instrument, used in the manual arts; an implement. 2. A person used as an instrument by another person. — *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To shape, form, or finish with a tool.
TÔOT, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *tuten*, *tuten*, to blow the horn.] To make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the upper gum.
TÔOTH (tō), *n.* [A.-S. *tēth*, pl. *tēth*, allied to Skr. *danta*, fr. *dant*, *dag*, to bite.] 1. One of the small bones attached to the jaws for chewing food. 2. Taste; palate. 3. Any projection resembling the tooth of an animal. — *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish with teeth. 2. To indent.
TÔOTH'ACHE (-āk), *n.* Pain in the teeth. [extracts teeth.
TÔOTH'DRAWER, *n.* One who TÔOTHED (tōoth), *p. a.* Having teeth or fangs.
TÔOTH'EDGE, *n.* Sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of keen acids.
TÔOTH'LESS, *a.* Having no teeth.
TÔOTH'PICK, *n.* An instrument for cleaning the teeth. [taste
TÔOTH'SÔME, *a.* Grateful to his
TÔP, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. Highest part; the upper end, edge, or side. 2. Utmost degree. 3. Highest rank. 4. A platform, surrounding the head of the lower mast. 5. [Up. *Ger. topf*.] A child's toy. — *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To be eminent. 2. To predominate. 3. To rise above others. — *v. l.* 1. To cover on the top. 2. To rise above or to the top of. 3. To take off the top or upper part of.
TÔP'AREH, *n.* [Gr. *τοπάρεης*, from *τόπος*, a place, and *ἀρχεῖν*, to rule.] The principal man in a place.
TÔP'ARCHY, *n.* A small state, consisting of a few cities or towns.
TÔP'AZ, *n.* [Gr. *τόπαζος*, *τοπάζιον*, prob. fr. Skr. *tāpus*, fire, the sun.] A yellowish mineral, highly valued as a gem.
TÔP'BOOTS, *n. pl.* Boots with bright-colored leather around the top.
TÔPE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf O. Eng.



Top (Naut.).

to top off, to empty at one draught.] To drink spirituous liquors to excess.
TÔPER, *n.* A drunkard; a sot.
TÔP'G-ĀLL'ANT, *a.* Situated between the topmast and the royal mast.
TÔP'HÉAVY, *a.* Having the upper part too heavy for the lower.
TÔPHET, *n.* [Heb. *tôphē*, literally, a place to be spit upon.] A place southeast of Jerusalem, where fires were continually kept to burn dead bodies; hence, hell.
TÔP'IA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *topiarius*, belonging to ornamental gardening.] Shaped by ornamenting.
TÔP'IC, *n.* [Gr. *τοπικά*. See *infra*.] Subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, argument, or literary composition; also, a matter treated of; a point; a head.
TÔP'IC-AL, *a.* [Gr. *τοπικός*; *τόπος*, a place, topic.] 1. Pertaining to a place; local. 2. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics. [ner
TÔP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a topical manner.
TÔP'KNÖT (-nöt), *n.* A crest of feathers, or an ornamental knot, on the head.
TÔP'MĀST, *n.* The second mast, or that next above the lower mast.
TÔP'MÖST, *a.* Uppermost.
TO-PÖG'RĀ-PHER, *n.* One skilled in topography.
TÖP-O-GRĀPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to
TÖP-O-GRĀPH'IC-AL, } to topography;
 } descriptive of a place.
TÖP-O-GRĀPH'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a topographical manner.
TO-PÖG'RĀ-PHY, *n.* [Gr. *τοπογραφία*, fr. *τόπος*, a place, and *γράφειν*, to describe.] Exact and scientific delineation and description in minute detail of any place or region.
TÖP'PING, *p. a.* 1. Rising above; surpassing. 2. Proud.
TÖP'PLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *top*.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down.
TÖP'SĀIL, *n.* A sail extended across the topmast.
TÖP'SY-TÖP'VVY, *adv.* [Tops, or heads, in the *turf*.] With the head downward; upside down.
TÖQUE (tök), } *n.* [Fr.] A kind
TO QUET' (to-kā'), } of head-dress.
TÖRCH, *n.* [Fr. *torche*, fr. Lat. *torquere*, *torturn*, to twist, because it is twisted like a rope.] A light formed of some combustible substance, to be carried in the hand.
TÖPCH'-LIGHT (-lit), *n.* Light of a torch, or of torches.
TÖRE, *imp. of Tear*.
TO-REU'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *τορευτικός*, belonging to work in relief.] Highly finished; — applied to figures in hard wood, ivory, &c.
TÖR'MENT, *n.* [Lat. *tormentum*, prop. an instrument with which anything is turned or twisted, fr. *torquere*, to turn, to twist.] 1. Extreme pain; anguish. 2. That which gives pain.
TÖR-MĒNT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put to extreme pain. 2. To distress; to afflict. 3. To cease; to vex.

TÖR-MĒNTER, } *n.* One who tor
TÖR-MĒN'T'OR, } ments or tortures.
TÖRN, *p. p. of Tear*.
TÖR-NĀ'DO, *n.*; *pl.* **TÖR-NĀ'DÖES**. [From *L. Lat. tornare*, to turn.] A tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion; a hurricane.
TÖR-PĒDO, *n.*; *pl.* **TÖR-PĒ'DÖES**. [Lat., fr. *torpere*, to be stiff or numb.] 1. A species of ray, having electric power. 2. An engine for blowing up ships. 3. A small pellet, which explodes when thrown on a hard object.
TÖR'PID, *a.* [Lat. *torpidus*.] 1. Having lost motion, or the power of exertion and feeling; numb. 2. Dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive. [ness.
TÖR-PID'ITY, *n.* Numbness; dull-
TÖR'PID-NĒSS, } *n.* 1. State of being
TÖR'PI-TÜDE, } torpid; numbness.
 2. Dullness; sluggishness.
TÖR'POR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. Loss of motion, or of the power of motion. 2. Dullness; sluggishness.
TÖR'POR-IF'IC, *a.* [Lat. *torpor* and *facere*, to make.] Tending to produce torpor.
TÖR'RE-FĀ'CTION, *n.* Operation of torrefying, or state of being torrefied.
TÖR'RE-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *torrefacere*; *torrere*, to dry by heat, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To parch. 2. To roast, as metallic ores.
TÖR'RENT, *n.* [Lat. *torrens*, *torrentis*, fr. *torrens*, burning, boiling.] 1. A violent stream. 2. A strong current.
TÖR'RID, *a.* [Lat. *torridus*.] 1. Parched; dried with heat. 2. Violently hot.
TÖR'SION, *n.* [Lat. *torquere*, *torsi*, *torturn*, to twist.] Turning or twisting.
TÖR'SO, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* **TÖR'SÖS**; *It. pl.* **TÖR'SI**. [It. *torso*, fr. Gr. *θύραξ*, a straight staff, a stalk.] Trunk of a statue, mutilated of head and limbs.
TÖRT, *n.* [From Lat. *torvus*, twisted, crooked.] Any wrong or injury for which an action will lie.
TÖRTILE, *a.* [Lat. *tortilis*, fr. *torquere*, to twist.] Twisted; wreathed.
TÖRT'IOÜS, *a.* [From *tori*.] Injurious; done wrongfully.
TÖRTIVE, *a.* [From Lat. *tortus*, twisted.] Twisted; wreathed.
TÖR'TOISE (tör'tis), *n.* [O. Fr., from *toris*, *tor-tisse*, crooked, from Lat. *torvus*, twisted, crooked.] Twisted; wreathed. — from its crooked feet.] A reptile inclosed in a scaly or horny case.
TÖRT'U-ÖS, *a.* [Lat. *tortuosus*; *tor-tus*, twisted, crooked.] 1. Twisted; winding. 2. Wrong; deceitful.
TÖRT'ÜRE (53), *n.* [Lat. *tortura*; *torquere*, *torturn*, to twist, torture.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; torment. — *v. l.* [-ED; -ING.] To put to torture; to pain extremely.
TÖR'TR-ER, *n.* One who tortures.
TÖR'VS, *n.* [Lat., protuberance.] A large molding used in the bases of columns.
TÖR'VYN, [Said to be an Ir. word, de-



Tortoise.

noting a robber or a savage, or fr. *to-ree*, give me (your money).] 1. A member of the conservative party in England. 2. One who, in the time of the Amer. Revolution, favored the claims of Great Britain against the colonies.

—*n.* Relating to the Tories. [ries.]

TÓRY-ÍSÍ, *n.* Principles of the Tories.

TÓSS (tɔs), *v. t.* [—ED; —ING.] [W. *tosiaw*, *tosin*.] 1. To throw with the hand; to throw upward. 2. To cause to rise and fall. 3. To agitate. —*v. i.* 1. To roll and tumble. 2. To be tossed. 3. A throwing upward, or with a jerk.

TÓSSPÓT, *v.* A toper; an habitual drinker.

TÓST, *imp. & p. p.* of *Toss*.

TÓTAL, *a.* [Lat. *totus*, all, whole.] 1. Full; complete. 2. Not divided.

SYN. — Whole; entire; integral.

—*n.* The whole. [amount.]

TO-TÁL-I-TY, *n.* The whole sum or totality, *adv.* Wholly; entirely.

TÓTE, *v. t.* [—ED; —ING.] [Said to be of African origin.] To carry or bear. [Southern States.]

TÓTTER, *v. i.* [—ED; —ING.] [Allied to Prov. Ger. *datern*, *dottern*, to tremble, shake, Eng. *titter*, *ditter*.] 1. To shake so as to threaten a fall. 2. To reel; to lean.

TÓUCAN, *n.* [Sp. & S. American *tucá*, *tucán*.] A bird of tropical America.

TOUCH, *v. t.* [—ED; —ING.] [Fr. *toucher*. Cf. Goth. *tukan*, to touch; Lat. *tangere*, orig. *tagere*.] 1. To extend the hand or foot, &c., so as to come in contact with. 2. To reach; to attain to. 3. To relate to. 4. To speak of, or deal with, gently or slightly. 5. To meddle or interfere with. 6. To affect. 7. To make an impression on. —*v. i.* 1. To be in contact. 2. To treat any thing slightly in discourse. —*n.* 1. Contact. 2. The sense of feeling. 3. Power of exciting the affections. 4. A stroke; hence, animadversion; censure. 5. A small quantity intermixed; a little.

TOUCHABLE, *a.* Capable of being touched; tangible.

TOUCH-HÓL, *n.* Vent of any firearm, by which fire is communicated to the powder.

TOUCH-NESS, *n.* Irritability.

TOUCHING, *p. a.* Affecting; moving; pathetic. —*prep.* Concerning.

TOUCH-STÓNE, *n.* 1. A variety of schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone. 2. Any test or criterion.

TOUCH-WÓOD, *n.* Decayed wood, used like a match for taking fire from a spark. [cible.]

TÓUCHY, *a.* Peevish; irritable; irascible.

TÓUGH (tuf), *a.* [—ER; —EST.] [A.-S. *tōh*.] 1. Flexible brittleness. 2. Not easily broken; firm; strong. 3. Severe; violent.

TÓUGHEN (tuf'n), *v. t. or i.* [—ED; —ING.] To make or grow tough, or tougher. [manner.]

TÓUGHLY (tuf'ly), *adv.* In a tough

TÓUGHNESS (tuf'nes), *n.* Quality of being tough.

TÓUPEE (tu'pé), *n.* [Fr. *toupet*, *tou-peur* (tō-pē), dim. of O. Fr. *top*, a tuft.] 1. A curl or artificial lock of hair. 2. A small wig.

TOUR (tūr), *n.* [Fr., fr. Gr. *touros*, a turner's chisel, a circle.] 1. A journey in a circuit. 2. Any thing done successively, or by regular order.

SYN. — Excursion; circuit; jaunt. See **JOURNEY**.

TOURIST, *n.* One who makes a tour.

TÓURMA-LÍNE, *n.* [Ceylouse *tourmalin*.] A mineral of a black color.

TÓURNA-MÉNT (tūr'na-), *n.* [See **TOURNEY**.] A mock-fight or military sport on horseback.

TÓURNEY, *v. i.* [From the root of *turn*] To perform tournaments; to tilt. —*n.* A tournament.

TÓURNI-QUÉT, *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical instrument or bandage, used to check hemorrhage.

TÓURNURE (tūr'nūr), *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] 1. Turn; contour; figure. 2. A bustle for expanding a lady's skirt.

TOUSE, *v. t. & i.* [L. Ger. *tāsen*. Cf. **BEASE**.] To pull; to haul; to tear.

TÓUSLE (tūs'z), *v. t.* [Dim. of *touse*.] To put into disorder; to tumble.

TÓW, *v. t.* [—ED; —ING.] [A.-S. *tōwan*, *tēon*, to lead, draw.] To drag through the water by a rope. —*n.* [A.-S. *taw*, *tow*.] Coarse broken part of flax or hemp.

TÓWÁGE, *n.* 1. Act of towing. 2. Price paid for towing.

TÓWARD (tō'ard), *prep.* [A.-S. *tōwardz* (tō'ardz), *tōward*, *tōwardnes*. See **TO** and **WARD**.] 1. In the direction of. 2. With respect to; regarding. 3. Nearly; about. —*adv.* Near; at hand.

TÓWARD (tō'ward), *a.* [A.-S. *tōward*.] Ready to do or learn; apt.

TÓWARD-LI-NESS (tō'ward-), *n.* Quality of being toward; docility.

TÓWARD-LY (tō'ward-), *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile.

TÓWARD-NESS (tō'ward-), *n.* Towardness.

TÓW-BÓAT, *n.* A steamer used for towing other vessels.

TÓWEL, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *duahilla*, *duahilla*, from *duahan*, to wash.] A cloth used for wiping the hands, and for other purposes.

TÓWER, *n.* [A.-S. *tor*, Lat. *turris*.] 1. A lofty building much higher than broad. 2. A citadel; a fortress. —*v. i.* [—ED; —ING.] To be lofty; hence, to soar.

TÓWER-ING, *p. a.* 1. Very high; elevated. 2. Extreme; violent.

TÓWER-Y, *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.

TÓW-LÍNE, *n.* A small hawser, to tow a ship, &c.

TÓWN, *n.* [A.-S. *tān*, inclosure, house, town, *tyman*, to inclose, shut.] 1. A collection of houses larger than a village; in Eng., one having a regular market. 2. The inhabitants resi-

dent in a town. 3. A township. [Local, Amer.]

TÓWN-CLÉRK, *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town.

TÓWN-GRÉVÉ, *n.* A public officer.

TÓWN-HÁLL, *n.* A public hall for transacting the business of a town.

TÓWN-HÓUSE, *n.* 1. The house for transacting public town business. 2. A house in town.

TÓWN'SHÍP, *n.* Territory of a town.

TÓWNS'MÁN (tōwn), *n.* An inhabitant of the same town with another.

TÓWN-TÁLK (taw'k), *n.* Common talk of a place; subject of common conversation. [toxicology.]

TÓXÍ-CÓ-LOGÍE-AL, *a.* Relating to **TÓXÍ-CÓLOGÍE**, *n.* [Gr. *τοξικός*, poison, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science which treats of poisons.

TOY, *n.* [D. *tooi*, attire, ornament, allied to *toegen*, *toon*, to show.] A plaything. —*v. i.* [—ED; —ING.] To trifle; to play; to wanton. [sold.]

TOY-SHÓP, *n.* A shop where toys are

TRÁCE, *v. t.* [—ED; —ING.] [Fr. *tracer*, fr. Lat. *trahere*, *tractus*, to draw.] 1. To walk over. 2. To draw or delineate with marks. 3. To follow by footsteps, or some mark that has been left. —*n.* 1. A mark left by any thing passing; a footprint. 2. A visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists. 3. One of the two straps or ropes by which a vehicle is drawn by horses. [traced.]

TRÁCTÁ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being traced.

TRÁCTER, *n.* One who traces.

TRÁCTER-Y, *n.* The subdivisions of groined vaults, &c.

TRÁCTIE-A (trá'ke-á), *n.* [N. Lat. *trachea*; Gr. *τραχέια* (sc. *αρτηρία*), from *τραχός*, rough.] The windpipe.

TRÁCTIE-ÓTÓ-MY, *n.* [Gr. *τραχέια*, windpipe, and *τέμνω*, to cut.] Operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

TRÁCK, *n.* [D. *treck*, *trek*, a drawing, *trekken*, *trekken*, to draw.] 1. A mark left by something that has passed along; trace; vestige; footprint. 2. A beaten path. 3. Permanent way of a railroad. —*v. t.* [—ED; —ING.] To follow when guided by a trace, or by footsteps. [as of a boat.]

TRÁCKÁGE, *n.* A drawing or towing.

TRÁCKLESS, *a.* Having no track.

TRÁCT, *n.* [Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] 1. A region, or space, of indefinite extent. 2. A short treatise, especially one on practical religion.

TRÁCTÁ-BÍL-I-TY, *n.* Quality or state of being tractable; docility.

TRÁCTÁ-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *tractabilis*; *tractare*, to handle, treat.] Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile.

TRÁCTÁ-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being tractable. [manner.]

TRÁCTÁ-BLY, *adv.* In a tractable

TRÁCTÁ-BÍLE, *a.* [Lat. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.

TRÁCTÍL-I-TY, *n.* Ductility.

TRAC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] Act of drawing, or state of being drawn.

TRACT'IVE, *a.* Serving to draw.

TRACT'OR, *n.* That which draws, or is used for drawing.

TRADE, *n.* [Fr. *traite, fr. traïter*, to handle, trade, Lat. *tractare*.] 1. Business of buying and selling for money. 2. Mechanical employment. 3. Business pursued. 4. Men engaged in the same occupation.

SYN.—Business; occupation; commerce; traffic.

—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To barter, or to buy and sell: to traffic; to bargain.

—*v. t.* To sell or exchange.

TRADE-MARK, *n.* A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels.

TRADE'R, *n.* One engaged in trade; a merchant. [for booksellers.

TRADE-SALE, *n.* An auction by and TRADESMAN (150), *n.* One who trades; a shopkeeper.

TRADES'-UNION, *n.* A combination among workmen for maintaining their rights and privileges.

TRADE-WIND, *n.* A wind which blows fr. the same quarter throughout the year, — of great advantage to navigators and to trade.

TRADITION (-dish/un), *n.* [Lat. *traditio, fr. tradere, traditum*, to give up, transmit.] 1. Delivery. 2. Transmission of opinions, practices, and customs, from father to son. 3. Knowledge or belief transmitted without the aid of written memorials.

TRADITION-AL (-dish/un-), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tradition.

TRADITION-AL-LY (-dish/un-), *adv.* By tradition. [al.

TRADITION-ARY (44), *a.* Tradition-TRA-DITION-ER {-dish/un-), *n.* One TRA-DITION-IST who adheres to tradition.

TRA-DUCE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *traducere*, to lead along, esp. as a spectacle, to disgrace, from *trans*, across, over, and *ducere*, to lead.] To misrepresent willfully.

SYN.—To calumniate; defame; slander.

TRA-DUC'ER, *n.* One who traduces.

TRA-DUC'TION, *n.* 1. Derivation from one of the same kind. 2. Transmission from one to another; tradition; also, a translation. 3. Conveyance; transportation.

TRAF'FIC, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING. 135.] [L. Lat. *traficare, traffigare*.] To barter; to trade. —*v. t.* To exchange in traffic. —*n.* Commerce; trade.

TRAF'FICKER, *n.* A trader.

TRAG'A-CANTH, *n.* [Gr. *τραγῳκῶνθρα*, from *τραγός*, a he-goat, and *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.] The concrete juice of several plants. [factress.

TRAGÉ-DI-AN, *n.* A tragic actor or TRAGÉ-DY, *n.* [Gr. *τραγῳδία*, lit. a goat-song, either fr. tragedies being orig. exhibited when a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize.] 1. A dramatic poem repre-

senting some signal action having a fatal issue. 2. A fatal and mournful event.

TRAGÉ-DY, } *a.* Pertaining to trag-
TRAGÉ-IC-AL, } edy; calamitous;
mournful. [manner.

TRAGÉ-IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tragical TRAGÉ-IC-AL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being tragical; sadness.

TRAGÉ-CÓM'E-DY, *n.* A composition partaking both of tragedy and comedy.

TRAGÉ-CÓM'IC, } *a.* Partaking
TRAGÉ-CÓM'IC-AL, } of a mixture
of grave and comic scenes.

TRAIL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Norm. Fr. *trailer, to search after*, Fr. *trailer, trailler*, to trail a fishing-line; D. *treilen*, to draw with a rope, to tow.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. 3. To carry, as a fire-arm, with the breech near the ground. —*v. i.* To be drawn out in length. —*n.* 1. Scent left on the ground by an animal pursued. 2. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train. 3. Entrails of a fowl, especially of game.

TRAIN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *trahere, trainare*, fr. Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] 1. To draw along; to trail. 2. To entice; to allure. 3. To exercise; to discipline. 4. To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. 5. To lead or direct, and form to a wall. —*n.* 1. Persuasion, artifice, or enticement. 2. That which is drawn along in the rear of or after something. 3. A retinue. 4. A succession of connected things; a series. 5. Process; course. 6. A line of gunpowder, to lead fire to a charge. 7. A continuous line of carriages on a railroad. [of militia.

TRAIN-BAND, *n.* A band or company

TRAINER, *n.* One who trains.

TRAIN-OIL, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *thrine*, a tear, drop.] Oil from the blubber or fat of whales.

TRAIPISE, *v. i.* [Ger. *trapsen, trappesen*, to tread or walk noisily.] To walk or run about sluttishly or thoughtlessly.

TRAIT (trät), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tractus*, from *trahere*, to draw.] 1. A stroke. 2. A marked feature or peculiarity.

TRAITOR, *n.* [O. Fr. *traïteur, traditeur*, Lat. *traditor*, fr. *tradere*, to give up, betray.] 1. One guilty of treason. 2. A betrayer. [trays.

TRAITOR-ESS, *n.* A woman who betrays. TRAITOR-ÖUS, *a.* 1. Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious. 2. Consisting in treason.

TRAITOR-ÖUS-NESS, *n.* Treachery.

TRAITRESS, *n.* A female traitor.

TRA-JECT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *trajicere, -jectum*, fr. *trans*, across, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw or cast through.

TRA-JECTION, *n.* A throwing or casting through or across.

TRA-JECT'O-RY, *n.* Curve which a moving body describes in space.

TRÄ-LA-TI'TIÖUS (-tish/us), *a.* [Lat.

tralatitius, fr. *transferre, translatum, or tralatum*. See TRANSFER.] Metaphorical; figurative.

TRÄM, *n.* [See TRAIN, and cf. O. Ger. *tram*, a beam.] 1. A coal wagon used in some parts of England. 2. One of the rails of a tram-road.

TRÄM'MEL, *n.* [L. Lat. *trammellum, tramel*, a net for taking fish.] 1. A kind of long net. 2. Shackles for regulating the motions of a horse.

3. Whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom. 4. A hook for hanging other vessels over the fire.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED; -LING, 137.] To confine; to hamper.

TRÄ-MÖN'TANE, or TRÄ-MÖN-TÄNE, *a.* [It. *tramontano*, from Lat. *trans*, across, and *mons*, mountain.] Being beyond the mountain; foreign.

TRÄMP, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *trampa*, Ger. *trappen*.] To tread forcibly and repeatedly. —*v. i.* To wander or stroll. —*n.* 1. A foot-journey. 2. A foot-traveler.

TRÄM'PER, *n.* A stroller; a vagrant.

TRÄM'PLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *trampeln*, fr. *trampen*. See supra.]

1. To tread under foot; especially with contempt or scorn. 2. To prostrate by treading.

TRÄM'PLER, *n.* One who tramples.

TRÄM-RÖAD, } *n.* A road laid with
TRÄM-WÄY, } narrow tracks of
iron, &c., for wagons.

TRÄNCE, *n.* [Lat. *transitus*, a passage, fr. *transire*, to pass over.] A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body; an ecstasy.

TRÄN'QUIL (träuk/wil), *a.* [Lat. *tran-*

quillus.] Quiet; calm; undisturbed.

TRÄN'QUIL-IZE } (träuk/wil-), *v. t.*

TRÄN'QUIL-LIZE } [-ED; -ING.] To

tender tranquil; to calm.

TRÄN'QUIL-IZER, } *n.* One who

TRÄN'QUIL-LIZER, } tranquilizes.

TRÄN'QUIL-LY, *n.* [Lat. *tran-*

quillus.] State or quality of being tranquil; a calm state. [manner.

TRÄN'QUIL-LY, *adv.* In a tranquil

TRÄN'QUIL-NESS, *n.* State or quality

of being tranquil.

TRANS-ÄCT', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

transigere, -actum; *trans*, across,

through, and *agere*, to lead, act.] To

do; to perform; to manage. —*v. i.*

To conduct matters.

TRANS-ÄCTION, *n.* 1. Management

of any affair. 2. That which is done.

SYN.—Proceeding. — A transaction is

something already done and completed;

a proceeding is either something which

is now going on, or if ended, is still con-

templated with reference to its progress

or successive stages. The proceedings at

the trial of Lord Russell were marked by

deep injustice, and they led to a transac-

tion, in his beheading, of flagrant enormity.

TRANS-ÄCTOR, *n.* One who transacts.

TRANS-ÄLPINE, *a.* [Lat. *transalpi-*

nus; *trans*, beyond, and *Alpinus*,

Alpine.] Being beyond the Alps in

regard to Rome. [the Atlantic.

TRÄNS'ÄT-LÄN'TIE, *a.* Being beyond

TRÄNS-SCÉND', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat.

Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Û, Ț, long; Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Û, Ț, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ALL, WHAT; ÊRE, VEIL, TËRM; PÏQUE, FIRM; SÖN,

transcendere; *trans*, beyond, over, and *scandere*, to climb.] To surpass; to excel; to exceed.

TRANSCÉND'ENCE, {n. Superior
TRANSCÉND'EN-ÇY, } excellence;
supereminence.

TRANSCÉND'ENT, a. 1. Very excellent; surpassing others. 2. (*Kantian Philosophy*.) Transcending the bounds of human knowledge.

TRANSCÉND-ÉNT'AL, a. 1. Supereminent. 2. Pertaining to that which can be determined *a priori*, in regard to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge.

SYN.—Empirical.—These terms, with the corresponding nouns, *transcendentibus* and *empiricibus*, are of comparatively recent origin. *Empirical* refers to knowledge which is gained by the experience of actual phenomena, without reference to the principles or laws to which they are to be referred, or by which they are to be explained. *Transcendental* has reference to those beliefs or principles which are not derived from experience, and yet are absolutely necessary to make experience possible or useful.

TRANSCÉND-ÉNT'AL-ÍSM, n. A going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge.

TRANSCÉND-ÉNT'AL-ÍST, n. One who believes in transcendentalism.

TRANSCÉND-ÉNT'AL-LY, adv. In a transcendental or very excellent manner.

TRANSCÉND'ENT-LY, adv. In a transcendent manner.

TRANSCÉND'ENT-NESS, a. Superior or unusual excellence.

TRANSCRÍBE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transcribere*; *trans*, across, over, and *scribere*, to write.] To write over again; to copy.

TRANSCRÍBER, n. A copyist.

TRANSCRÍPT, n. [Lat. *transcriptum*. See *supra*.] 1. A written copy. 2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

TRANSCRÍPTION, n. Act of transcribing.

TRANSEPT, n. [Lat. *trans*, across, and *septim*, an inclosure.] A part of a church projecting at right angles to the body; in a cruciform church, one of the arms of the cross.

TRANS-FÉR', v. t. [-RED; -RING.] [Lat. *transfere*; *trans*, over, across, and *ferre*, to bear.] 1. To convey from one place or person to another. 2. To make over the possession or control of.

TRANSFÉR, n. 1. Act of transferring, or of being transferred. 2. That which is transferred.

TRANS-FÉR'Á-BLE, a. 1. Capable of being transferred or conveyed. 2. Negotiable, as a note, &c.

TRANSFÉR-ÉE', n. One to whom a transfer is made.

TRANSFÉR-ENCE, n. Act of transferring; a transfer.

TRANS-FÉR'ER, n. One who makes

TRANS-FÉR'RI-BLE, a. Same as TRANSFERABLE.

TRANS-FÍG'U-RÁ'TION, n. A change of form; especially, the supernatural

change in the personal appearance of our Savior on the mount.

TRANS-FÍG'ÚRE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transfigurare*; *trans*, across, over, and *figurare*, to form, shape.] 1. To change the outward appearance of; to transform. 2. To change to something glorious.

TRANS-FÍX', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transfigere*, *fixum*; *trans*, across, through, and *figere*, to fix.] To pierce through.

TRANS-FÓRM', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transformare*; *trans*, across, over, and *formare*, to form.] To change the form or substance of.

TRANSFÓR-MÁ'TION, n. Act of transforming, or state of being transformed; metamorphosis.

TRANSFÓRM'ING, p. a. Effecting, or able to effect, a change of form or state.

TRANS-FÚSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transfundere*, *fusum*; *trans*, over, across, and *fundere*, to pour.] 1. To pour out of one vessel into another. 2. To transfer, or cause to pass from one to another. [ing. transfused.]

TRANS-FÚS'Í-BLE, a. Capable of being transferred. 1. A transfusing, or pouring from one into another.

TRANS-GRÉSS', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transgredi*, *-gressus*; *trans*, across, and *gradí*, to pass.] To overpass, or break, as a law, civil or moral.—v. i. To offend by violating a law.

TRANS-GRÉSS'ION (-grésh'un), n. 1. Act of transgressing. 2. Fault; offense.

TRANS-GRÉSS'ÍVE, a. Disposed to transgress; faulty; culpable.

TRANS-GRÉSS'OR, n. One who breaks a law; a sinner.

TRANSHIP', v. t. See TRANSHIP.

TRANSHÍENT (-shent), a. [Lat. *transiens*, going or passing over.] 1. Passing over, as it were, or away; hence, of short duration; not stationary. 2. Hasty; momentary.

TRANSHÍENT-LY (-shent-ly), adv. In passage; for a short time.

TRANSHÍENT-NESS (-shent-ness), n. State of being transient.

TRANS-SÍL'ÉNÇE, {n. [Lat. *trans-*
TRANS-SÍL'ÉN-ÇE, } *siliens*, p. pr. of *transilire*, to leap across or over.] A leap across or from thing to thing.

TRANSÍT, n. [Lat. *transitus*, fr. *transire*, to go over.] 1. Act of passing through or of causing to pass; conveyance. 2. A line of conveyance through a country. 3. Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place. 4. Passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger.

TRANSÍTION (-síz/un or -zish/un, 109), n. [Lat. *transitio*.] A passing from one place, state, or subject, to another; a change.

TRANSÍTION-AL (-síz/un- or -zish/un-), a. Containing or denoting transition.

TRANSÍ-TÍVE, a. Effected by transference of signification.

Transitive verb, one which is or may be followed by an object.

TRÁNS'I-TO-RÍ-NESS, n. Speedy departure or evanescence.

TRÁNS'I-TO-RY (50), a. Continuing only for a short time.

SYN.—See FLUETING.

TRANS-LÁTE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transfere*, *-latum*. See TRANSFER.] 1. To remove. 2. To render into another language; to interpret.

TRANS-LÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of translating. 2. State of being translated. 3. That which is translated; version.

TRÁNS-LO-CÁ'TION, n. [Lat. *trans*, across, and *locatío*, a placing.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. [parency.]

TRANS-LÚÇÉNT-CY, n. Partial trans-
TRANS-LÚÇÉNT, a. [Lat. *translu-*
cens, p. pr. of *transluere*, to shine through.] Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen.

SYN.—Transparent.—A thing is transparent when it merely admits the passage of light without enabling us to distinguish objects through it: it is *transparent* when we can clearly discern objects placed on the other side of it. Glass, water, &c., are *transparent*; ground glass, horn, &c., are *translucent*.

TRÁNS-MA-RÍNE', a. [Lat. *transmarinus*; *trans*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Being beyond the sea.

TRÁNS-MÍ-GRANT, a. Migrating.

TRÁNS-MÍ-GRÁTE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transmigra*, *-gratum*; *trans*, across, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To pass from one country, body, or state, into another.

TRÁNS-MÍ-GRÁ'TION, n. Act of transmigrating.

TRANS-MÍ-SÍ-BLE, a. Capable of being transmitted.

TRANS-MÍ'S'SION (-mish'un), n. Act of transmitting, or state of being transmitted. [transmitted.]

TRANS-MÍ'S'ÍVE, a. Capable of being transmitted. v. t. [-TED; -TING.] [Lat. *transmittere*; *trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, to send.] 1. To send from one person or place to another. 2. To suffer to pass through.

TRANS-MÍ'T'TER, n. One who transmits. [ing transmitted.]

TRANS-MÍ'T'TÍ-BLE, a. Capable of being transmitted.

TRANS-MÍ'T'Á-BLE, a. Capable of being transmitted.

TRANS-MÍ'T'Á-BLY, adv. In a transmittable manner.

TRÁNS-MU-TÁ'TION, n. Act of transmuting, or state of being transmuted.

TRANS-MÚTE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transmutare*; *trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance, into another. [mutates.]

TRANS-MÚTER, n. One who trans-

TRÁNS-SÓM, n. [Lat. *trans*, across, and *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take. Cf. Lat. *transenna*, a rope, noose. L. Lat. a lattice, window.] 1. (Arch.) (a.) A crossbar in a window. (b.) A lintel

over a door. 2. A beam across the stern-post of a ship.
TRANS-PÁR'EN-CY, n. 1. Quality or state of being transparent. 2. That which is transparent; esp. a picture on thin cloth, porcelain, or the like.
TRANS-PÁR'ENT, a. [Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *pareo*, parens, to appear.] Transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through.

SYN. — See TRANSLUCENT.
TRANS-PÁR'ENT-LY, adv. In a transparent manner. [parenity.
TRANS-PÁR'ENT-NESS, n. Trans-TRAN-SPÍC'U-OÜS, *a.* [Lat. *transpicere*, to see or look through.] Transparent.

TRÁNS-PÍR-Á'TION, n. Cutaneous exhalation.
TRANS-PIRE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *spirare*, to breathe.] To emit through the pores. — *v. i.* 1. To pass off in insensible perspiration. 2. To become public.

TRANS-PLANT', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To remove and plant or settle in another place.

TRÁNS-PLAN-TÁ'TION, n. Act of transplanting, or state of being transplanted. [plants.

TRANS-PLÁN'T'ER, n. One who trans-TRAN-SPÓR'T', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transportare*; *trans*, across, and *portare*, to carry.] 1. To carry or convey from one place to another. 2. To carry into banishment. 3. To ravish with pleasure.

TRÁNS-PÓR'T, n. 1. Carriage; conveyance. 2. A ship or vessel employed for transporting. 3. Ecstasy; rapture. 4. A convict transported or sentenced to exile.

TRANS-PÓR'T-A-BLE, a. Capable of being transported.

TRÁNS-PÓR-TÁ'TION, n. 1. Act of transporting. 2. State of being transported. [ecstasitic.

TRANS-PÓR'T'ING, p. a. Passionate; **TRANS-PÓ'S'AL, n.** Act of transporting, or state of being transported.

TRANS-PÓSE', v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *transponere*, -*ponere*; *trans*, across, and *ponere*, to put, place.] To change the place or order of.

TRÁNS-PÓ-S'ITION (-zish'un), n. Act of transporting, or state of being transported.

TRÁNS-PÓ-S'ITION-AL (-zish'un-), a. Relating to, or involving, transposition.

TRANS-SHÍP', v. t. To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another. [shipping.

TRANS-SHÍP-MENT, n. Act of trans-TRAN-SUB-STÁN'TI-ÁTE (-shí-, 91), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [L. Lat. *transubstantiare*, -*atum*, from Lat. *trans*, across, over, and *substantia*, substance.] To change into another substance.

TRÁNS-SUB-STÁN'TI-Á'TION (-stán'shí-), n. 1. A change into another substance. 2. The doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist is

converted into the body and blood of Christ.

TRÁNS-U-DÁ'TION, n. Act or process of transuding.

TRAN-SÜDE', v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *trans*, across, through, and *sudare*, to sweat.] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture. [ing across.

TRANS-VÉR'SAL, a. Running or ly-TRAN-S-VÉR'SE', *a.* [Lat. *transvertere*, *transversus*, to turn or direct across.] Lying across, or in a crosswise direction. [an ellipse.


TRÁNS-VÉRSE, n. The longer axis of **TRANS-VÉRSE'LY, adv.** In a transverse manner.

TRÁP, n. [A.-S. *trappe*, *trappe*.] 1. A contrivance that shuts suddenly, used for taking game. 2. An ambush; a stratagem. 3. *pl.* Goods; furniture. 4. [Sw. *trapp*, *fr. trappa*, stairs, because often occurring in large masses, rising above one another.] A heavy, igneous rock, of a greenish-black or grayish color. — *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] 1. To catch in a trap. 2. To ensnare.

TRA-PÁN', v. t. [-NED; -NING.] To ensnare; to catch by stratagem. — *n.* [Fr. *trappe*, a trap, and *pan*, a piece of string, noose.] A snare; a stratagem.

TRÁ-PÁN'NER, n. One who insnares. **TRÁP-DÓÖR, n.** A door, as in a floor, which shuts like a valve.

TRA-PÉZE', n. A trapezium. **TRA-PÉ'ZÍ-ÜM, n.**; *Eng. pl.* TRA-PÉ'ZÍ-ÜMS; *Lat. pl.* TRA-PÉ'ZÍ-Á.

[Gr. *τραπέζιον*, a little table, an irregular four-sided figure.] A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel. 

TRÁP'E-ZOID, n. [Gr. *τραπέζιον*, and *εἶδος*, shape.] A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.

TRÁP'PER, n. One who sets traps to catch animals.

TRÁP'PINGs, n. pl. Ornaments; esp. ornaments put on horses.

TRÁSH, n. [See THRASH.] That which is worthless; especially loppings of trees, and the like.

TRÁSH'Y, a. [-ER; -EST, 142.] Like trash; waste; worthless.

TRÁSS, n. [Prob. allied to Fr. *terrasse*, earth-work, fr. Lat. *terra*, earth.] 1. A volcanic earth, used as a cement. 2. A coarse sort of mortar, durable in water.

TRÁU-MÁ'T'IC, a. [Gr. *τραυματικός*, fr. *τραύμα*, a wound.] Pertaining, or applied, to wounds. — *n.* A medicine useful in the cure of wounds.

TRÁV'AIL (42), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *travailler*, to labor, toil, torment.] 1. To labor with pain. 2. To suffer the pangs of childbirth. — *n.* 1. Severe toil. 2. Parturition.

TRÁV'EL, v. t. [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] [A different form and use of *travél*.] To go in any manner;

to journey. — *v. t.* To journey over. — *n.* 1. Act of traveling from place to place; a journey. 2. *pl.* Account of a journey.

TRÁV'EL-ER (137), n. One who TRÁV'EL-ER } travels in any way.

TRÁV'ERS-A-BLE, a. Capable of being traversed or denied.

TRÁV'ERSE, a. [It. *traverso*, Lat. *transversus*, p. p. of *transvertere*, to turn or direct across.] Lying across. — *n.* Any thing that traverses or crosses. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To lay in a cross direction; to cross. 2. To thwart; to obstruct. 3. To wander over. 4. To pass over and view. 5. To deny formally. — *v. i.* 1. To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing. 2. To turn, as on a pivot.

TRÁV'ERS-ER, n. One who, or that which, traverses.

TRÁV'ERSE-SÁIL'ING, n. The method of finding the resulting course and distance from a series of different shorter courses and distances passed over by a ship.

TRÁV'ES-TY, a. [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, fr. Lat. *tra*, *trans*, across, over, and *vestire*, to clothe.] A burlesque translation or imitation. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] To translate so as to render ridiculous.

TRÁWL, n. A long line, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish. — *v. i.* To take fish with a trawl.

TRÁW'LER, n. One who trawls.

TRÁWL-NÉT, n. A drag-net to catch fish that live near the bottom.

TRÁY, n. [Same as *trough*, differently written.] A waiter or salver.

TRÉACH'ER-OÜS, a. Like a traitor; involving treachery; betraying a trust. [ly.

TRÉACH'ER-OÜS-LY, adv. Perfidiously.

TRÉACH'ER-OÜS-NESS, n. Perfidy.

TRÉACH'ER-Y, n. [Fr. *tricherie*, a cheating, trickery. See TRICK.] Violation of allegiance, or of faith and confidence.

TRÉA'CLE, n. [Gr. *θηρακόν*, an antidote against poisonous bites, fr. *θηρ*, a wild beast.] A viscid, uncrystallizable sirup of sugar; molasses.

TRÉAD, v. i. [TROP; TROP, TRODDEN; TREADING.] [A.-S. *tréadan*.] 1. To set the foot. 2. To walk or go. — *v. t.* 1. To step or walk on. 2. To crush under the foot. — *n.* 1. A step or stepping. 2. Manner of stepping; gait.

TRÉAD'ER, n. One who treads.

TRÉAD'LE (tréd'4), n. The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot.

TRÉAD'-MÍLL, n. A mill worked by persons treading on steps on a wide wheel. It is used as a punishment.

TRÉA'SON, n. [O. Fr. *traïson*, *traïsson*, Lat. *traditio*, fr. *tradere*, to give up, betray.] The offense of attempting to overthrow or betray the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance.

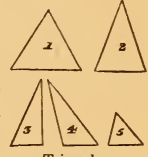
TREAS'ON-A-BLE, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, treason.
TREAS'ON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being treasonable.
TREAS'URE (tréz'h/ŭr), *n.* [Gr. θησαυρός, from *thē*, root of *thēva*, to put, place.] 1. Wealth accumulated. 2. A great quantity collected for use. 3. That which is very much valued. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To collect and lay up; to hoard.
TREAS'UR-ER (tréz'h/ŭr-), *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or a treasury.
TREAS'URE-TRÔVE (tréz'h/ŭr-), *n.* [From *treasure*, and O. Fr. *trouvé*, *trouvé*, found.] Any money, &c., found hidden, the owner of which is not known.
TREAS'UR-Y (tréz'h/ŭr-ŷ), *n.* 1. A place where public revenues or any collected funds are deposited and kept. 2. A repository of abundance.
TREAT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *traiter*, fr. Lat. *tractare*, to handle, treat.] 1. To manage; to use. 2. To handle, in writing or speaking. 3. To entertain with food or drink. 4. To subject to the action of. — *v. i.* 1. To discourse. 2. To come to terms of accommodation. 3. To give an entertainment. — *n.* 1. An entertainment given as an expression of regard. 2. Something which affords pleasure.
TREAT'ISE, *n.* A written discussion or explanation on a particular subject.
TREAT'MENT, *n.* 1. Manner in which a subject is treated. 2. Manner of using; behavior toward a person.
TREAT'Y, *n.* [Fr. *traité*. See **TREAT**.] 1. Negotiation. 2. A formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more independent nations or sovereigns.
TREBLE (tréb'l), *a.* [O. Fr. See **TRIPLE**.] 1. Threefold; triple. 2. (*a.*) Acute; sharp. (*b.*) Playing or singing the highest part. — *n.* The part usually sung by women; soprano. — *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or become threefold.
TREB'LV, *adv.* With a threefold number or quantity.
TREE, *n.* [A.-S. *treow*, *trē*.] A large plant, woody, branched and perennial. — *v. t.* [-D; -ING, 144.] To cause to ascend a tree [trees].
TREE-FRÖG, *n.* A frog which climbs
TREE'NAIL (commonly pron. trū'n-ŷ), *n.* [Tree and nail.] A long, wooden pin, for fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers. [FROG.]
TREE-TÖAD, *n.* Same as **TREE-TRE'FOIL**, *n.* [Lat. *trifolium*, fr. *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] 1. A plant of many species, including the white clover, red clover, &c. 2. An ornament of three cusps in a circle.
TREIL'LAGE, *n.* [Fr. *treillage*. See *infra*.] Rail-work for supporting espaliers, &c.



Trefoils.


TRE'L/LIS, *n.* [Fr. *treillis*, fr. *treille*, fr. Lat. *trichila*, a bower, arbor.] A frame of lattice-work, used for various purposes.
TREM'BLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *tremulus*, trembling, fr. *tremere*, to tremble.] 1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear or cold; to shiver. 2. To totter. 3. To quaver, as sound.
TREM'BLER, *n.* One who trembles.
TRE-MÉN'DOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *tremendus*, that is, to be trembled at, fearful.] Such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude or violence.
SYN. — Terrible; dreadful; awful.
TRE-MÉN'DOÜS-LY, *adv.* In a tremendous manner.
TREM'NOR, or **TREM'OR**, *n.* [Lat. fr. *tremere*, to tremble.] An involuntary trembling or shaking.
TREM'U-LOÜS, *a.* [Lat. *tremulus*, fr. *tremere*, to tremble.] Shaking; shivering; quivering.
TREM'U-LOÜS-LY, *adv.* In a tremulous manner. [tremulous].
TREM'U-LOÜS-NESS, *n.* State of being **TRENCH** (66), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Prob. fr. Lat. *truncare*, to cut off.] To dig, as a ditch, or a channel for water. — *v. i.* To encroach. See **INTRENCH**. — *n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.
TRENCH'ANT, *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*, *p. pr.* of *trancher*, *trencher*. See *supra*.] 1. Cutting; sharp. 2. Unsparring; severe.
TRENCH'ER, *n.* A large wooden plate.
TRENCH'ER-MAN (150), *n.* A great eater; a gormandizer.
TRENCH'-PLOW, } *n.* A plow for
TRENCH'-PLOUGH, } opening land
to a greater depth than usual. — *v. t.*
To plow with deep furrows.
TREND, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Orig. to bend round, from Dan. & Sw. *trind*, round.] To have a particular direction; to run. — *n.* Inclination in a particular direction; tendency.
TRENDLE, *n.* [A.-S. *trendel*, *tryndel*, circle, ring. See **TREND**.] A little wheel; a trundle.
TRENTAL, *n.* [L. Lat. *trentale*, from *trenta*, Lat. *triginta*, thirty.] An office for the dead, consisting of 30 masses rehearsed for 30 days.
TRE-PÁN', *n.* 1. [L. Lat. *trepanum*, from Gr. *τρύπανον*, a borer, auger.] A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull. 2. A snare; a trapan. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] 1. To perforate with a trepan. 2. [See **TRAPAN**.] To insnare; to trapan.
TRE-PHINE', or **TRE-PHINE'**, *n.* [Dim. of *trepan*.] An instrument for trepanning. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To perforate with a trephine.
TREP'I-DÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *trepidatio*, from *trepidare*, to hurry with alarm, to tremble.] An involuntary trembling; a state of terror.
SYN. — Tremor; agitation; fear.
TRES'PASS, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *trespasser*, *transpasser*, from Lat. *trans*, across, over, and *passare*, to

pass.] 1. To pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land. 2. To intrude. 3. To commit any offense; to violate any known rule of duty. — *n.* 1. Any offense done to another. 2. Any violation of a known rule of duty.
TRES'PASS-ER, *n.* One who commits a trespass; a transgressor; a sinner.
TRESS, *n.* [Gr. *τρίχια*, threefold, because formed by interlacing three pieces.] A braid or curl of hair; a ringlet.
TRES'TLE (trés'tl), *n.* [D. *driestal*, a tripod, from *drie*, three, and *stal*, a place, stall.] A frame or support for any thing.
TRES'TLE-BÖARD (trés'tl-), *n.* A board used by architects, draughtsmen, &c., for drawing designs upon.
TRET, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *trett*, draught, from Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] An allowance in weight for waste or refuse matter, after tare is deducted.
TREY'ET, *n.* [From Lat. *tripēs*, *tripedis*, having three feet.] A stool or other thing supported by three legs.
TREY (trä), *n.* [O. Fr. *trei*, *trois*, three.] A three at cards, or dice.
TRI'A-BLE, *a.* Fit, possible, or liable, to be tried.
TRI'AD, *n.* [Gr. *τριάς*, *τριάδος*, from *τρεις*, three.] Three objects united.
TRI'AL, *n.* [See **TRY**.] 1. Act of trying or testing in any manner. 2. That which tries, afflicts, or tempts to evil. 3. State of being tried.
SYN. — See **TEST**.
TRI'AN-GLE, *n.* [Lat. *triangulum*, from *tres*, three, and *angulus*, corner.] A figure bounded by three lines, and containing three angles.
TRI'AN-GLED, }
TRI-ÁN'GU-LAR, } *n.* Triangles.
a. Having three angles.
TRI-ÁN'GU-LÁ-TION, *n.* Mensuration by a series of triangles. 1, 2, and 3, are also acute-angled triangles.
TRI'ARCH-Y, *n.* [Gr. *τριάρχια*, *trí* and *ἀρχή*, sovereignty.] Government by three persons.
TRI'BAL, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.
TRIBE, *n.* [Lat. *tribus*, orig. a third part of the Roman people, afterward a tribe.] 1. A family, race, or series of generations from the same progenitor. 2. Any division or class of persons or things.
TRIB'LET, *n.* [Fr. *triboulet*.] A goldsmith's tool for making rings.
TRI-BÖME'TER, *n.* [Gr. *τρίβευ*, to rub, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument to ascertain the degree of friction in rubbing surfaces.
TRI'BRACH, *n.* [Gr. *τρίβραχύς*, from *τρί* and *βραχύς*, short.] A poetic foot of three short syllables.



Triangles.

TRIBU-LÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *tribulatio*.] Severe affliction.
 TRI-BÚ'NAL, *n.* [Lat., fr. *tribunus*, a tribune.] 1. Seat of a judge in court. 2. A court of justice.
 TRIBUNE, *n.* [Lat. *tribunus*, prop. chief of a tribe (*tribus*).] 1. (*Rom. Antig.*) A magistrate chosen by the people. 2. An elevated place in a legislative assembly for a speaker.
 TRIBUNE-SHIP, *n.* Office of a tribune.
 TRIBU-NÍ'TIAL (-nish'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting, a tribune.
 TRIBU-TA-RY, *a.* 1. Paying tribute to another. 2. Paid in tribute. 3. Contributing. — *n.* One who pays tribute.
 TRIBUTE, *n.* [Lat. *tributum*, from *tribuere*, to bestow, pay.] 1. A tax paid by one prince or nation to another. 2. A personal contribution.
 TRICE, *v. t.* [Ger. *trisse*, brace.] To haul by means of a rope. — *n.* [Perh. fr. *trice*, while one can count three.] An instant; a moment.
 TRI-CÉN'NI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *tricennalis*, fr. *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, year.] Consisting of, or occurring once in, thirty years.
 TRI-CHÚ'NÁ, *n.*; *pl.* TRI-CHÚ'NÆ. [Gr. *τρίχωνος*, hairy, made of hair.] An animal parasite found in the muscles of animals.
 TRICK, *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull, or drawing, a trick; O. Fr. *tricher*, *trecher*, to trick.] 1. Artifice; a sly procedure. 2. A peculiarity. 3. The whole number of cards played in one round. — *v. t.* 1. [-ED; -ING.] To deceive; to cheat. 2. [Cf. W. *treccio*, to furnish, equip.] To dress; to decorate. — *v. i.* To live by fraud.
 TRICK'ER-Y, *n.* Artifice; stratagem.
 TRICK'ISH, *a.* Given to tricks; knavish. [trickish.]
 TRICK'ISH-NESS, *n.* State of being
 TRICK'LE (trik'l), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. DRIBBLE.] To flow in a small, gentle stream.
 TRICK'STER, *n.* A deceiver; a cheat.
 TRICK'Y, *a.* Given to tricks; knavish.
 TRIP'COL-OR, *n.* [Lat. *tri* and *color*.] A three-colored flag.
 TRI-CÓR'PO-RAL, } *a.* [Lat. *tricolor*
 TRI-CÓR'PO-RATE, } *por.*] Having three bodies.
 TRI-CÚSPID, *a.* [Lat. *tricuspis*, *cuspidis*; *tri*, three, *thrice*, and *cuspis*, a point.] Having three points.
 TRIDENT, *n.* [Lat. *tridens*, *dentis*, from *tri*, and *dens*, tooth.] A scepter or spear with three prongs.
 TRIDENT, } *a.* Having
 TRIDENT'ATE, } three teeth or prongs.
 TRI-ÉN'NI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *trien-nium*, space of three years; *Tri-ri*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *an-nus*, year.] 1. Continuing three years. 2. Happening once in every three years. [years]
 TRI-ÉN'NI-AL-LY, *adv.* Once in three
 TRÍ'ER, *n.* One who tries.
 TRÍ'FÁL-LÓW, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

[Prefix *tri*, three, *thrice*, and *follow*.] To plow the third time before sowing.
 TRÍ'FÍD, *a.* [Lat. *trifidus*; *tri*, three, *thrice*, and *findere*, *fidi*, to split.] Divided half way into three parts.
 TRÍ'FLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. D. *treifelen*, to trifle.] To act or talk with levity or folly. — *v. t.* To spend in vanity; to dissipate. — *n.* 1. A thing of little value or importance. 2. A dish of sweetmeats and cake, with syllabub.
 TRÍ'FLER, *n.* One who trifles.
 TRÍ'FLING, *p.* Being of small value or importance; trivial. [ner.]
 TRÍ'FLING-LY, *adv.* In a trifling manner.
 TRÍ-FÓ'LI-ÁTE, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, and *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves.
 TRÍ'FÓRM, *a.* [Lat. *triformis*; *tri*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form.
 TRÍG, *v. t.* [A.-S. *thrycan*, to stay, tarry.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it. — *a.* [Allied to *trick*, to decorate.] Trim; neat.
 TRÍ'GÉR, *n.* [Fr. *trig*.] 1. A catch to hold a wheel. 2. Catch of firearms, used to loose the lock for striking fire.
 TRÍ'GLYPH, *n.* [Gr. *τρίγλυφος*, from *τρί*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *γλύφειν*, to carve.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column. 
 TRÍ'GÓ-NAL (llo), *a.* Having three angles or corners; triangular.
 TRÍ'GÓ-NO-MÉT'RIC, } *a.* Per-
 TRÍ'GÓ-NO-MÉT'RIC-AL, } taining to, or performed by, trigonometry.
 TRÍ'GÓ-NÓM'E-TRY, *n.* [Gr. *τρίγωνο*, a triangle, and *μέτρον*, measure.] That branch of mathematics which treats of triangles.
 TRÍ'GRÁPH, *n.* [Gr. *τρί*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *γραφῆ*, a writing.] Three letters with but one sound. [sides.]
 TRÍ'HÉ'DRAL, *a.* Having three equal
 TRÍ'HÉ'DRON, *n.* [Gr. *τρί*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *ἔδρα*, a seat, base.] A figure of three equal sides.
 TRÍ'U-GÓŪS, or TRÍ-JŪ'GÓŪS, *a.* [Lat. *trijugus*, threefold, fr. *tri*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *jugum*, a yoke.] In three pairs.
 TRÍ-LÁ'TER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *trilaterus*; *tri*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *latus*, side.] Having three sides.
 TRÍ-LÍ'TER-AL, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *littera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters.
 TRÍLL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *trillen*, to tremble, to shake. Cf. THRILL.] To utter with a quivering; to shake. — *v. i.* To flow in a small stream. — *n.* A quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.
 TRÍLL'ION (-yun), *n.* [Lat. *tri*, and Eng. *million*.] According to the Eng. notation, a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed; according to the Fr. notation, a unit with 12 ciphers annexed.
 TRÍ-LÓ'BATE, or TRÍ-LO-BÁTE, *a.*

[Gr. *τρί*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *λόβος*, a lobe.] Having three lobes.
 TRÍ-LÓC'U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *loculus*, a little place.] Having three cells.
 TRÍM, *a.* [-MER; -MEST.] [A.-S. *trum*, firm, strong. See *infra*.] Being in good order, or made ready for use. — *v. t.* [-MED; -MING.] [A.-S. *trymian*, *trymman*, to prepare, make strong.] 1. To put in order; to adjust. 2. To dress; to adorn. 3. To clip or lop. 4. To dress, as timber; to make smooth. 5. To balance or adjust, as a ship. — *v. i.* To fluctuate between parties. — *n.* 1. Dress; gear. 2. State or condition. 3. State of a ship or of her cargo, ballast, &c.
 TRÍ'ME-TER, *n.* [Gr. *τρίμετρος*; *τρί*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *μέτρον*, measure.] A division of verse, consisting of three measures.
 TRÍ-MÉT'RIC-AL, *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures.
 TRÍ'MLY, *adv.* Nicely; in good order.
 TRÍ'MMER, *n.* One who trims.
 TRÍ'MMING, *n.* That which serves to trim; esp. ornamental appendages.
 TRÍ'MNESS, *n.* State of being trim.
 TRÍ'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *trinus*, *trini*, three each.] Threefold.
 TRÍNE, *n.* Aspect of planets 120° apart, or one third of the zodiac.
 TRÍ'NGLE, *n.* [Fr., of Celtic origin.] A little square ornament in building.
 TRÍ'NI-TÁ'RI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity. — *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.
 TRÍ'NI-TÁ'RI-AN-ÍSM, *n.* Doctrine of Trinitarians.
 TRÍ'NI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *trinitas*, fr. *trini*, three each.] The union of three persons in one Godhead.
 TRÍ'NK'ET, *n.* [Perh. orig. *tricket*, fr. Prov. Eng. *trick*, *trig*, elegant, neat.] 1. A small ornament, as a jewel. 2. A thing of little value.
 TRÍ-NÓ'MI-AL, *n.* [Gr. *τρί*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *νόμος*, distribution.] A quantity consisting of three terms.
 TRÍ'Ō, or TRÍ'Ō, *n.* [It., fr. Lat. *tres*, three.] 1. Three persons acting together. 2. (*Mus.*) A composition for three parts.
 TRIP, *v. i.* [-PED; -PING.] [Ger. *trippen*, *trippeln*, Goth. *trimpan*.] 1. To move nimbly. 2. To make a false step. 3. To commit an offense; to err. — *v. t.* 1. To cause to take a false step. 2. To loose, as the anchor, from the bottom, by its cable. — *n.* 1. A brief journey or voyage. 2. A false step; a misstep. 3. A slight error; a failure. 4. A stroke by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.
 TRÍ'PÁR-TÍTE, or TRÍ-PÁR'TÍTE, *a.* [Lat. *tripartitus*; *tri*, *tris*, three, *thrice*, and *partitus*, divided.] 1. Divided into three parts. 2. Made between three parties.
 TRÍ'PÁR-TÍ'TION (-tish'un), *n.* A division by three.
 TRÍPE, *n.* [Fr. *tripe*. O. D. *tripe*.] The large stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.

TRÍPE-DAL, *a.* [Lat. *tripedalis*; *tri*, three, thrice, and *pes*, a foot.] Having three feet.

TRÍ-PÉR-SÓN-AL, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, and *persona*, a person.] Consisting of three persons.

TRÍ-PÉR-SÓN-ÁL-TY, *n.* Existence of three persons in one Godhead.

TRÍ-PÉT'ÁL-OŪS, *a.* [Gr. *τρί*, *τρίς*, three, thrice, and *πέταλον*, a leaf.] Having three petals.

TRÍP-HÁM-MÉR, *n.* A heavy hammer, raised or tripped by projecting teeth, on a revolving shaft.

TRÍPH'THONG (*trif-* or *trip'*), *n.* [Gr. *τρί*, *τρίς*, three, thrice, and *φθγγή*, voice, sound.] 1. A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound. 2. A trigraph.

TRÍPH-THÓN'GAL (*trif-* or *trip-*, 82), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a triphthong.

TRÍPLE (*trip'l*), *a.* [Lat. *triplex*, from *tri*, three, thrice, and *plicare*, to fold.] 1. Consisting of three united. 2. Three times repeated; treble. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make thrice as much; to treble.

TRÍP'LET, *n.* [From *triple*.] Three verses rhyming together.

TRÍP'LI-CATE, *a.* Made thrice as much. — *n.* A third paper or thing of the same kind.

TRÍP'LI-CÁTION, *n.* Act of tripling, or state of being tripled.

TRÍ-PLÍ'C'I-TY, *n.* State of being triple.

TRÍPOD, *n.* [Gr. *τρίπους*, *τρίπους*, *τρί*, three, thrice, and *πούς*, *πόδος*, a foot.] Any utensil supported on three feet.

TRÍPO-LE, *n.* An earthy substance (orig. from Tripoli), used in polishing.

TRÍPOS (147), *n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A university examination of candidates for honors. [*Cambridge, Eng.*]

TRÍP'PER, *n.* One who trips.

TRÍP'PING, *n.* 1. Act of one who trips. 2. The loosening of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy.

TRÍP'PING-LY, *adv.* Nimble. [*rope*.]

TRÍP'TÓTE, *n.* [Gr. *τρίπρωτον*; *τρί*, *τρίς*, three, thrice, and *πρωτός*, falling.] A noun having three cases only.

TRÍRÉME, *n.* [Lat. *triremis*; *tri*, three, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley with three ranks of oars on a side.

TRÍ-SÉCT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *tri*, three, thrice, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut into three equal parts.

TRÍ-SÉCT'ION, *n.* Division of a thing into three equal parts.

TRÍSYL-LÁB'IC, *a.* [Gr. *τρίσυλλαβος*; *τρί*, three, thrice, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] Consisting of three syllables.

TRÍSYL-LÁ-BLE, *n.* A word consisting of three syllables.

TRÍTE, *a.* [Lat. *tritius*, *p. com.* of *terere*, to rub.] Used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest.

TRÍTE'LY, *adv.* In a trite manner.

TRÍTE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being trite.

TRÍTHE-ISM, *n.* [Prefix *tri*, *tris*, three, thrice, and *theism*.] The opinion

that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

TRÍTHE-IST, *n.* One who holds to Tritheism. [theism.]

TRÍTHE-IST'IC, *a.* Pertaining to tritheism.

TRÍTU-RA-BLE, *a.* Capable of being ground down to a fine powder.

TRÍTU-RATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *triturare*, -*ratum*, to thrash.] To rub to a very fine powder. [*ing.*]

TRÍTU-RÁTION, *n.* Act of triturating.

TRÍ'UMPH, *n.* [Lat. *triumphus*, allied to Gr. *θρίαμβος*, a procession in honor of Bacchus.] 1. (*Rom. Antiq.*) 1. A magnificent ceremonial in honor of a victorious general. 2. Exultation for success. 3. Victory. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To celebrate victory with pomp or exultation. 2. To obtain victory; to prevail.

TRÍ-ÚMP'H'AL, *a.* Relating to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.

TRÍ-ÚMP'H'ANT, *a.* 1. Rejoicing for, or celebrating, victory. 2. Victorious.

TRÍ-ÚMP'H'ANT-LY, *adv.* In a triumphant manner.

TRÍ-ÚMV'IR, *n.*; *Lat. pl. TRÍ-ÚMV'IRI*; *Eng. pl. TRÍ-ÚMV'IRS*. [Lat., *fr. tres*, gen. *trium*, three, and *vir*, a man.] One of three men united in office. [umvurate.]

TRÍ-ÚMV'IR-AL, *a.* Relating to a tritri-umvirate. *n.* Government by three in coalition.

TRÍ'ÚNE, *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.

TRÍ-ÚN'I-TY, *n.* Trinity.

TRÍV'ÉT, *n.* See **TREVET**.

TRÍV'IAL, *a.* [Lat. *trivialis*, prop. that which is in, or belongs to, the cross-roads or public streets; hence, common, from *trivium*, a cross-road, public street.] Of little importance; inconsiderable; trifling. [*ner.*]

TRÍV'IAL-LY, *adv.* In a trivial manner.

TRÍV'IAL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being trivial.

TRÍ-WEEK'LY, *a.* Performed or appearing three times a week.

TRÓ'CAR, *n.* [Fr. *trocar*, or *trois quarts*, *i. e.*, three quarters, *fr. trois*, three, and *quart*, a fourth; — from its triangular point.] A surgical instrument.

TRO-CHÁ'IC, *a.* Pertaining to, **TRO-CHÁ'IC-AL**, or consisting of, trochees.

TRO'CHÉ (*tró'kee*), *n.* [Gr. *τροχός*, any thing round, a wheel, *fr. τροχέω*, to run.] A medicine in a circular cake, to be dissolved in the mouth.

TRO'CHÉE, *n.* [Gr. *τροχάος*, (*sc. ποῦς*), *fr. τροχάος*, running.] A poetic foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

TRO-CHÍ'LES, *n. sing.* [Gr. *τροχίλια*, a cylinder revolving on its own axis, *fr. τροχέω*, to run.] The science of rotary motion.

TRO'CHLE-Á, *n.* [Lat.] See **TRO-CHILICS**.

TRÓD, *imp. of Tread.*

TRÓD, *p. p. of Tread.*

TRÓD'DEN, *n.*

TRÓG'LO-DŪTE, *n.* [Gr. *τρογλοδύτης*; *τρογλή*, cavern, and *δύειν*, to enter.] A dweller in a subterranean cave.

TRÓLL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*Ger. trollen*, *W. trolianc*.] 1. To roll; to turn. 2. To sing the parts of in succession. — *v. i.* 1. To roll; to run about. 2. To fish by drawing the hook through the water.

TRÓL'LOP, *n.* [From *troll*, to roll, to stroll.] A slattern; a slut.

TRÓM'BONE, *n.* [It. augm. of *tromba*, a trumpet.] A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

TRÓMP, *n.* [See **TRUMP**.] A blowing apparatus.

TRÓOP, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*, prob. *fr. Lat. turba*, a crowd, *troupe*.] 1. Amultitude. 2. *pl.* Soldiers taken collectively. 3. A small body of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To come or gather in crowds. 2. To march on.

TRÓP'ER, *n.* A horse-soldier.

TRÓPE, *n.* [Gr. *τροπός*, *fr. τροπέω*, to turn.] Use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it.

TRÓPHY, *n.* [Gr. *τρόπαιον*, strictly a monument of the enemy's defeat, *fr. τροπή*, a turn, a rout.] Any memorial of victory.

TRÓP'IC, *n.* [Gr. *τροπικός*, (*sc. κύκλος*, *fr. τροπέω*, to turn.)] 1. One of the two small circles that bound the sun's greatest declination from the equator. 2. (*pl.*) The regions between or near the tropics.

TRÓP'IC-AL, *a.* 1. Being within, or incident to, the tropics. 2. Figurative.

TRO-PÓL'O-GY, *n.* [Gr. *τρόπος*, a trope, *λόγος*, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes.

TRÓT, *v. i.* [-TED; -TING.] [*Fr. trotter*, *Ger. trotten*, *W. trolianc*.] To move faster than in walking. — *v. t.* To cause to trot. — *n.* Pace of a quadruped when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time.

TRÓTH, *n.* [An old form of *truth*.] 1. Faith; fidelity. 2. Truth; veracity.

TRÓT'TER, *n.* 1. A beast that trots. 2. A sheep's foot.

TROU'BA-DQUR' (110), *n.* [*Fr. troubadour*, *fr. troubare*, to find, invent.] One of a school of poets who formerly flourished in the south of France.

TROU'BLE (*trüb'l*), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *Lat. turbare*, to disturb, *turba*, a disorder, tumult, crowd.] 1. To agitate. 2. To give disturbance or distress to. — *n.* [From *Lat. turbula*, a disorderly group, diminutive of *turba*, a crowd.] 1. The state of being troubled. 2. That which gives disturbance or annoyance.

TROUB'LER, *n.* One who troubles.

TROU'BLE-SÓME, *a.* Giving trouble.

SYN. — Uneasy; perplexing; harassing; annoying; wearisome; importunate.

TROUB'LE-SÓME-LY, *adv.* So as to give trouble.

TROUBLE-SÔME-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being troublesome.

TROUB'LOUS, *a.* Full of trouble; agitated; afflicted.

TROUGH (trauf, 21), *n.* [A.-S. *trog*. Cf. **TRAY**.] A long, hollow vessel, or narrow receptacle, or depression.

TROUNCE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *troucer*, to cut.] To punish or beat severely.

TROUPE (trôop), *n.* [Fr. See **TROOP**.] A company; esp. of performers in a play or opera.

TROUSERS, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *trousses*, breeches worn by pages, fr. *trousse*, *trousse*, a bundle, a truss.] A loose lower garment worn by males.

SYN.—Pantaloons.—In the United States, the original word *trousers* is almost laid aside, the term being only applied to the loose garment of sailors or laborers, while *pantaloons* is used in all other cases. The English adhere to the old term in respect equally to the dress of gentlemen and all others, making much less use than we do of the word *pantaloons* in speaking of this part of the dress.

TROUSSEAU (trô'ssô'), *n.* [Fr. from *trousse*, a bundle.] The collective lighter equipments of a bride.

TROUT, *n.* [A.-S. *trutt*, Lat. *trutta*, *truttus*, fr. Gr. *τρύκτης*, a sea-fish with sharp teeth, from *τρύγωμαι*, to gnaw.] A fresh-water fish.

TROUVER, *n.* [O. Fr. *trouver*, *truver*, to find.] (*Lauc.*) (*a.*) The gaining possession of any goods. (*b.*) An action to recover damages against one who found and would not restore goods.

TROW (trô), *v. i.* [A.-S. *trôwian*, *trôwian*.] To believe; to think.

TROWEL, *n.* [Lat. *trulla*, dim. of *trua*, a ladle.] A mason's or a gardener's tool.

TROWERS, *n. pl.* Same as **TROUVER**.

TROY, *n.* [Said to have its name fr. *Troies*, in France.] A weight of 12 ounces to the pound, used for weighing gold, silver, jewels, &c.

TRU'AN-CY, *n.* Act of playing, or state of being, truant.

TRU'ANT, *n.* [O. Fr., a vagrant, beggar; of Celtic origin.] An idler, esp. a pupil who absents himself from school.—*a.* Idle, and shirking duty.

TRUCE, *n.* [O. Eng. *trevis*, *treuse*, fr. O. H. Ger. *triva*, *triuva*, faith, compact. See **TRUE**.] 1. A temporary cessation of hostilities. 2. Short quiet. [lates a truce.]

TRUCE-BREAK'ER, *n.* One who violates.

TRUCK, *v. t.* or *i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *trouquer*.] To barter.—*n.* 1. Exchange of commodities; barter. 2. Commodities appropriate to barter; hence, small commodities, and sometimes, luggage. [*Colloq.*]—*n.* [Gr. *τροχός*, a wheel.] 1. A small, solid wheel. 2. A low carriage for heavy articles. 3. A frame with wheels, &c., to carry one end of a locomotive or car. 4. A small wooden cap at the summit of a mast, &c.

TRUCK'AGE, *n.* 1. Exchange; barter. 2. Pay for conveyance on a truck.

TRUCK'LE, *n.* [Dim. of *truck*, a wheel.] A small wheel or caster.—*v. t.* [A.-S. *trucian*, to fall; diminish.] To yield obsequiously to the will of another; to submit.

TRUCK'LE-BËD, *n.* A bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another.

TRUCK'MAN (150), *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck.

TRU'CU-LEN-CY, *n.* 1. Ferociousness. 2. Terribleness of countenance.

TRU'CU-LENT (110), *a.* [Lat. *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, wild, fierce.] 1. Fierce; savage. 2. Of ferocious aspect. 3. Cruel; ruthless.

TRUDGE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *tread*.] 1. To go on foot. 2. To travel or march with labor.

TRUE, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 140.] [A.-S. *trôwe*, *trive*, faithful. Cf. **TROW**.] 1. Conformable to fact, or to a rule or pattern; exact. 2. Faithful; loyal. 3. Genuine; pure; real.

TRU'E-BLÛE, *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity;—alluding to the once celebrated *true* or *Corentry blue*.

TRU'E-BÖRN, *a.* Of genuine birth.

TRU'E-HEART'ED, *a.* Honest; sincere.

TRU'LOVE-KNOT (-nôt), *n.* A complicated knot;—an emblem of interwoven affection. [truth.]

TRU'NESS, *n.* Quality of being true; TRU'E-PËN'NY, *n.* An honest fellow.

TRU'PLE (tryp'l), *n.* [O. Fr. *trufle*, Lat. *tuber*.] A kind of mushroom found buried in the soil.

TRU'TISM, *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth.

TRÛLL, *n.* [See **TROLLOP** and **TROLL**.] A strumpet. [fact.]

TRU'LY, *adv.* According to truth; in TRUMP, *n.* 1. [Fr. *trompe*, Lat. *tuba*; Icel. *trumba*, drum.] A trumpet. 2. [See **TRIUMPH**.] A winning card.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To take with a trump card. 2. [Fr. *tromper*.] To trick. 3. To impose unfairly; to obtrude.

TRUMP'ER-Y, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie*, deceit.] Worthless but showy matter; hence, rubbish.—*a.* Worthless or deceptive in character.

TRUMP'ET, *n.* [See **TRUMP**.] A wind instrument of music.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim.

TRUMP'ET-ER, *n.* 1. One who sounds a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces.

TRUNC'ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *truncare*, -*catum*, fr. *truncus*, trunk of a tree.] To cut off; to maim.—*a.* Appearing as if cut off at the tip.

TRUN-CATION, *n.* Act of truncating, or state of being truncated.

TRUN'CHEON (trun'shun), *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*, O. Fr. *tronchon*, fr. Lat. *thyrsus*, a stalk, stem, staff.] 1. A club. 2. A staff of command.

TRUN'DLE, *n.* 1. A little wheel. 2. A low cart with small wooden wheels.—*v. t.* 1. To roll, as a thing on little

wheels. 2. To cause to roll.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *tryadel*, made round, fr. *tryadel*, a sphere, a circle.] 1. To roll, as on little wheels. 2. To roll, as a hoop. [little wheels.]

TRUN'DLE-BËD, *n.* A low bed on TRUNK, *n.* [Lat. *truncus*.] 1. Stem or body of a tree. 2. Body of an animal, apart from the limbs. 3. Main body of any thing. 4. Proboscis of an elephant. 5. A chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, &c.

TRUN'D-HÖSE, *n.* Large breeches formerly worn.

TRUN'NAIL, *n.* A tree-nail.

TRUN'NION (-run), *n.* [O. Fr. *trognon*, stump or trunk of a tree. See **TRUNK**.] A knob on each side of a cannon, &c., serving to support it on the carriage.

TRÛSS, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, from *trousser*, to pack, pack up, fr. Lat. *torquere*, to twist.] 1. A bundle, as of straw. 2. An apparatus used in cases of hernia. 3. The rope or iron used to keep the center of a yard to the mast. 4. A framed assemblage of timber.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bind close. 2. To skewer, as a fowl.

TRÛST, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *trœsta*, to confide, confirm, *traustr*, faithful, firm; O. Sax. *trôstian*, to console.] 1. To confide in; to rely on. 2. To believe; to credit. 3. To commit, as to one's care; to intrust.—*v. i.* To be confident, as of something present or future.—*n.* 1. Reliance on, or confidence in, another. 2. Credit given; belief. 3. Dependence upon something future or contingent. 4. That which is committed to one.

TRÛST-EE', *n.* One to whom property is legally committed in trust.

TRÛST'FUL, *n.* Full of trust; trusting.

TRÛST'LY, *adv.* Faithfully; honestly. [ness.]

TRÛST'LI-NESS, *n.* Fidelity; faithfulness.

TRÛST'WOR'H-Y (-wô'rth'y), *a.* Worthy of trust; trusty; reliable.

TRÛST'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Fit to be confided in; reliable. 2. Not liable to fail; strong.

TRÛTH, *n.*; *pl.* TRÛTHS (99) 1. The quality of being true. 2. Real state of things; reality. 3. An established principle, fixed law, or the like.

TRÛTH'FUL, *a.* Veracious; reliable.

TRÛTH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a truthful manner. [truthful.]

TRÛTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* State of being TRÛ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Fr. *trier*, to cull, to pick out, as if from a Lat. word *triere*, fr. *terere*, *trium*, to rub, bruise, grind.] 1. To prove; to test. 2. To refine, as metals; to melt out, as tallow, lard, &c. 3. To subject to severe trial. 4. To examine judicially. 5. To experience. 6. To essay.



Trunk-hose.

TRY — To attempt. — To *try* is the generic, to *attempt* is the specific term. We may be indifferent as to the result of a *trial*, but we rarely *attempt* any thing without a desire to succeed.
— *v. i.* To endeavor; to attempt.

TRY'ING, *p. a.* Adapted to try; severe; afflictive.

TRYST, *n.* An appointed meeting, or a place for such meeting.

TUBE, *n.* [D. *tobbe*; O. H. Ger. *zuipar*, fr. *zwei*, two, and *beran*, to bear.] An open wooden vessel for various domestic purposes.

TUBE, *n.* [Lat. *tubus*.] A hollow cylinder; a pipe; a duct; a conduit.

TU'BER, *n.* [Lat., a hump, knob.] A fleshy, rounded root, as the potato.

TU'BER-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.] A small mass, or aggregation of diseased matter.

TU'BER'CU-LAR, *a.* Having tubercles.

TU'BER'ROSE, or **TU'BER'OSE**, *n.* [Lat. *tuberosus*, tuberous.] A beautiful plant with a tuberous root.

TU'BER'OS'ITY, *n.* State of being tuberous.

TU'BER'OUS, *a.* [Lat. *tuberosus*.] Covered with, or full of, tubers.

TUB'ING, *n.* A series of tubes; material for tubes.

TU'BU-LAR, *a.* [From Lat. *tubulus*, *lus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.] Consisting of a pipe; fistular.

TU'BU'LE, *n.* A small tube.

TU'BU'LI-FORM, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, a little tube, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a small tube.

TU'BU-LOUS, *a.* Resembling, or in the form of, a tube.

TUCK, *n.* [W. *twea*, a kind of knife, *tuc*, a cut, or chip. See *infra*.] 1. A long, narrow sword. 2. A horizontal fold in a garment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [H. Ger. *zucken*, to draw with a short and quick motion.] 1. To fold under. 2. To inclose by pushing the clothes closely around.

TUCK'ER, *n.* A small, thin piece of the dress for covering the breast.

TUES'DAY (tūz'dē), *n.* [A.-S. *Tiwesdag*, fr. *Tiwo*, the god of war, and *dæg*, a day.] Third day of the week.

TU'FA, or **TU'FA**, *n.* [It. *tufa*, soft, sandy stone.] A soft porous or friable stone.

TUFT, *n.* [Fr. *touffe*, for *touppie*, Prov. Fr. *touffette*, Icel. *toppr*, a curl, tuft of hair.] 1. A collection of small, flexible things in a bunch. 2. A cluster — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

TUFTY, *a.* Growing in tufts.

TŪG, *v. t. or i.* [-GED; -GING.] [A.-S. *teghan*, Icel. *tegan*, *tögan*, to pull, draw.] To pull or draw with great effort. — *n.* 1. A pull with the utmost effort. 2. A steam-vessel to tow ships. 3. A drawing-strap, of a harness.

TU-YTION (-ish'un), *n.* [Lat. *tuitio*, from *tueri*, to see, watch.] 1. Guardianship. 2. Instruction. 3. Money paid for instruction. [ing to tuition.]

TU-YTION-A-RY (-ish'un'), *a.* Pertaining.

TŪ'LIP, *n.* [Turk. & Per. *tulband*,

duiband, a turban; — from its shape.] A bulbous plant, and its beautiful flower.

TULLE, *n.* [Fr., from *Tulle*, in France, where it was first made.] A kind of silk lace.

TUM'BLE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *tūmlōn*, *tūmlōn*, A.-S. *tumbian*.] 1. To roll about by turning one way and the other. 2. To be precipitated. — *v. t.* 1. To turn over for examination; to precipitate. 2. To disturb. — *n.* A rolling over; a fall.

TUM'BLER, *n.* 1. One who tumbles. 2. Part of a lock. 3. A drinking glass. 4. A variety of pigeon. 5. A sort of dog.

TUM'BREL, *n.* [O. Fr. *tomberel*, fr. *tumberil*, *tomber*, to tumble.] 1. A ducking-stool. 2. A rough cart. 3. A military wagon. 4. A kind of cage for keeping food for sheep.

TUM'E-FAC'TION, *n.* Act or process of swelling.

TUM'E-FY, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *tumefacere*; *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make.] To swell; to puff up; to distend.

TUM'ID, *a.* [Lat. *tumidus*, fr. *tumere*, to swell.] 1. Swelled or distended. 2. Protuberant. 3. Bombastic.

TUM'ID'ITY, *n.* State or quality of **TUM'ID-NESS**, *n.* being tumid.

TUM'OR, *n.* [Lat., from *tumere*, to swell.] A morbid swelling on any part of the body.

TUMP, *n.* [W. *twmp*, *twm*, a round heap.] A little hillock; a knoll. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form a mass of earth round, as a plant.

TUM-U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *tumulus*, a mound.] Formed or being in a heap.

TUM'ULT, *n.* [Lat. *tumultus*, fr. *tumere*, to swell.] 1. Commotion, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise. 2. High excitement.

SYN. — Uproar; disturbance; disorder; confusion; hubbub.

TU-MULTU-A-RI-LY, *adv.* In a tumultuary manner.

TU-MULTU-A-RY (44), *a.* Attended by, or producing, a tumult.

TU-MULTU-OUS, *a.* 1. Conducted with tumult. 2. Greatly agitated. 3. Turbulent; violent.

TU-MULTU-OUS-LY, *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner.

TU-MULTU-OUS-NESS, *n.* Commotion.

TŪ'MU-LŪS, *n.*; *pl.* **TŪ'MU-LI**. [Lat., a mound.] An artificial hillock, especially one raised over an ancient grave.

TŪN, *n.* [A.-S. *tunne*.] 1. A large cask. 2. A measure for liquids, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheds. — *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] To put into tuns or casks.

TUN'ABLE, *a.* Capable of being tuned; hence, musical; tuneful.

TŪNE, *n.* [A different spelling of *tone*.] 1. A rhythmical, melodious series of musical tones; a melody. 2. Pitch of the voice or an instrument. 3. Order; concord. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.]

To put in tune. — *v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds.

TUN'E'FUL, *a.* Melodious; musical.

TUN'E'LESS, *a.* Unmusical.

TUN'ER, *n.* One who tunes.

TUN'IC, *n.* [Lat. *tunica*.] 1. (*Antiq.*) An under-garment worn by both sexes. 2. A natural covering; an integument.

TUN'IC-LE, *n.* [Lat. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*, a tunic.] A natural covering.

TUN'ING-FÖRK, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.

TUN'NAGE, *n.* See **TONNAGE**.

TUN'NEL, *n.* [From *tun*.] 1. A vessel with a tube at one end, for transferring liquors. 2. An arch or passage under ground for railways, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 137.] 1. To form into a tunnel. 2. To make an opening for passage through or under, as a mountain or river.

TUN'NY, *n.* [Gr. *θύνας*, *θύνας*, from *θύνη*, to rush or dart along.] A fish of the mackerel family.

TUR'BAN, *n.* [O. Eng. *turbant*, *tulbant*, from Per. *dulband*, from *dulā*, double, and *band*, a bandage.] A head-dress, consisting of a cap and a sash wound about the cap.

TUR'BA-RY, *n.* [L. Lat. *turbaria*, from Lat. *turba*, turf.] 1. A right of digging turf on another man's land. 2. Ground where turf is dug.

TUR'RID, *a.* [Lat. *turbidus*, fr. *turba*, tumult, disturbance.] Rotted; muddy; thick. [being turbid.]

TUR'RID-NESS, *n.* State or quality of **TUR'BI-NATE**, *a.* [Lat. *turbidus*, *turbinatus*, fr. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirl, top.] Shaped like a top or cone inverted.

TUR'BI-NATION, *n.* Act of spinning or whirling, as a top.

TUR'BI-NE, *n.* [Lat. *turbo*, *turbinis*, that which whirls round.] A horizontal water-wheel, with a series of curved floats upon the periphery.

TUR'BOT, *n.* [Fr. *turbot*, W. *torbot*.] A flat fish, nearly circular.

TUR'BU-LENCE, *n.* Quality of being turbulent; a disturbed state.

TUR'BU-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *turbulentus*, fr. *turba*, disorder.] 1. In violent commotion. 2. Disposed to insubordination. 3. Producing commotion.

SYN. — Disturbed; agitated; tumultuous; riotous.

TUR'BU-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a turbulent manner; tumultuously.

TU-REEN', *n.* [From Fr. *terrine*, from *terre*, earth.] A large, deep vessel for soup, at table.

TURF, *n.*; *pl.* **TURFS**. [A.-S., allied to Gael. *tarp*, a clod.] 1. Upper stratum of earth filled with roots; sward. 2. Peat. 3. Horse-racing. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cover with turf.

TUR'F-Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Abounding with turf.

TUR'GENT, *a.* [Lat. *turgens*, swelling.] 1. Swelling. 2. Bombastic.

TUR-GES'CENTE, *n.* 1. Act of swelling.

TUR-GES'CENT-Y, *ing.* or state of being swollen. 2. Pompousness.

ÖR, DQ, WOLF, TÖÖ, TOOK; ÖRN, RŪE, PULL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ğ, soft; e, Ğ, hard; A; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

TÜR'GID, a. [Lat. *turgidus*, from *turgere*, to swell.] 1. Distended beyond the natural state; bloated. 2. Swelling in style or language; bombastic.

SYN.—Tumid; pompous; inflated.

TÜR'GID-Ü-TY, } n. State or quality
TÜR'GID-NESS, } of being turgid.

TÜR'KEY, n. [Erroneously thought to have come orig. from Turkey.] A large fowl, a native of America.

TÜR'KISH, a. Relating to Turkey or the Turks. [TÜR'QUOIS.]

TÜR-KOIS' (-keez', 38), n. Same as TÜR'KISH.

TÜR'MER-IC (123), n. [N. Lat. *terramerita, turmerica*.] An East Indian plant and its root, used for dyeing.

TÜR'MOIL, n. [From *turn* and *moil*, to labor.] Harassing labor; trouble.

TÜR'N, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Gr. *trōpos*, a turner's chisel, *trōpōvōs*, to turn] to work with a lathe; A.-S. *tyrnan*, to turn.] 1. To form in a lathe. 2. To give form to. 3. To cause to revolve. 4. To cause to present a different side. 5. To give another direction or tendency to. 6. To use or employ. 7. To alter; to transform. — *v. i.* 1. To have a circular motion; to change position. 2. To hinge; to depend. 3. To be changed; also, to become by changes. 4. To become acid; to sour. — *n.* 1. Act of turning. 2. Change of direction. 3. Change; alteration. 4. A winding; a brief walk. 5. Incidental occasion or deed. 6. Occasion; purpose. 7. Form; shape; fashion.

TÜR'N-COAT, n. One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade.

TÜR'NER, n. One who turns; esp. one who forms articles with a lathe.

TÜR'NER-Y, n. Art of fashioning solid bodies by means of a lathe.

TÜR'NING, n. 1. A winding; flexure. 2. Deviation from the proper course.

TÜR'NING-POINT, n. Point on which a question turns, and which decides a case.

TÜR'NIP, n. [Perh. fr. W. *turn*, round, and *meipen, maip*, a turnip, A.-S. *nāpe*, Lat. *napus*.] A plant and its bulbous edible root.

TÜR'N'KĒY (148), n. One who has charge of the keys of a prison.

TÜR'N-OUT (147), n. 1. A short side track on a railroad; 2. An equipage.

TÜR'NPIKE, n. 1. A turnstile. [Obs.] 2. A toll-gate, or gate set across a road. 3. A turnpike-road. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form in the manner of a turnpike-road.

TÜR'NPIKE-ROAD, n. A road on which toll-gates are established.

TÜR'N'SÖLE, n. [Fr. *tournois*, from *tourner*, to turn, and Lat. *sol*.] A heliotrope.

TÜR'N'SPIT, n. One who turns a spit; hence, a menial.

TÜR'N'STILE, n. A revolving frame in a footpath.

TÜR'N-TÄBLE, n. Turnstile.

A large revolving



Turnstile.

platform, for turning locomotives, and the like.

TÜR'PEN-TINE, n. [Lat. *terebinthinus*, of the turpentine-tree. See **TEREBINTH**.] An oleo-resinous substance, from several species of trees.

TÜR'PI-TÜDE (53), n. [Lat. *turpido*; *turpis*, foul, base.] Inherent baseness of principle, words, or actions.

TÜR-QUOIS' (-koiz' or -keez', 23), n. [Fr. *turquoise*; — it came first from Turkey.] A bluish-green mineral.

TÜR'REL, n. A cooper's tool.

TÜR'RET, n. [O. Fr. *tourrette*, dim. of *tower*, tower.] A small eminence or spire attached to a building.

TÜR'RET-ED, p. a. Having turrets.

TÜR'TLE (tūr'tl), n. 1. [A.-S. *turtla*, Lat. *turtur*, dim. *turturilla*.] A gallinaceous bird; — called also *turtle-dove*. 2. [Prob. corrupted fr. *tor-toise*.] A sea-tortoise; — often applied to any kind of tortoise.



Turtle (2).

TÜR'TLE-DÖVE, n. See **TURTLE**.

TÜR'SCAN, a. Pertaining to one of the orders of architecture.



TÜR'SH, interj. Indicating check, rebuke, or contentment.

TÜR'SK, n. [A.-S. *tusc*, *tuw*.] The long, pointed tooth of certain animals.

TÜR'SKED (tüskt), a. Furnished with tusks. Tuscan Order.

TÜR'SLE, n. [See **TOUSLE** and **TOUSE**.] A struggle; a conflict. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To struggle; to scuffle.

TÜR'T, interj. Be still; — an exclamation used for checking or rebuking.

TÜR'TE-LÄGE, n. [Lat. *tutela*, protection.] 1. Guardianship. 2. State of being under a guardian.

TÜR'TE-LAR, } a. Guardian; pro-

TÜR'TE-LAR-Y, } tecting.

TÜR'TOR, n. [Lat. *tutor*, fr. *tueri*, to watch, defend.] One who watches over, or has the care of, another; *specifically*, (a.) A private or public teacher. (b.) An instructor of a lower rank than a professor. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct. 2. To treat with authority or severity.

TÜR'TOR-ÄGE, n. Office of a tutor.

TÜR'TOR-ESS, n. A female tutor.

TÜR'TÖR-ÄL, a. Belonging to, or exercised by, a tutor.

TWÄ'DLE, v. t. [See **TATTLE**.] To talk in a weak and silly manner. — *n.* Silly talk; gabble.

TWÄ'DDLER, n. One who twaddles.

TWÄIN, a. or n. [A.-S. *twegen*, *twā*, two.] Two.

TWÄNG, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. **TANG**, 3, and Ger. *zwang*, constraint, force.] To make the sound of a tense string suddenly pulled. — *v. t.* To make to sound, as a tense string. — *n.* 1. A harsh, quick sound, like

that made by a stretched string suddenly pulled and let go. 2. A nasal sound of the voice.

TWÄT'TLE, v. i. [See **TATTLE**.] To prate; to talk much and idly.

TWĒAK, v. t. [A.-S. *twiccian*, to twitch, pull. See **TWITCH**.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist. — *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk.

TWĒED, n. A light, twilled cotton or woolen stuff.

TWĒE'DLE, v. t. To handle lightly; hence, to coax; to allure.

TWĒE'ZERS, n. pl. [O. Eng. *tweeze*, a surgeon's box of instruments, fr. Fr. *twi*, a case.] Small pincers used to pluck out hairs, &c.

TWĒLE'PH, a. The ordinal of twelve. — *n.* One of twelve equal parts.

TWĒLE'PH-NIGHT (-nit), n. The evening of the twelfth day after Christmas, or Epiphany.

TWĒLVE, a. & n. [A.-S. *twelf*, Goth. *twilif*, from *twā*, two, and *-lif*, ten.] Two and ten; a dozen.

TWĒLVE-MÖNTH (101), n. A year, or twelve calendar months.

TWĒLVE'-FENCE, n. A shilling sterling, or about twenty-four cents.

TWĒLVE'SCÖRE, a. & n. Twelve times twenty.

TWĒN'TI-ETH, a. Ordinal of twenty. — *n.* One of twenty equal parts.

TWĒN'TY, a. & n. [A.-S. *twēntig*, *twentig*, fr. *twegen*, two, and *tig*, a decade.] Twice ten.

TWĒCE, adv. [Cf. **THRICE**.] 1. Two times. 2. Doubly.

TWĒF'ÄL-LÖW, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *twi*, two, and Eng. *fallow*.] To plow a second time; — said of land that is fallow.

TWIG, n. [A.-S. *twig*, from *twi*, *twig*, two, *t, e*, a bisection of the trunk.] A small shoot of a tree or shrub.

TWIG'G, a. Abounding with twigs.

TWĒL'LIGHT (-lit), n. [A.-S. *twēonlōht*, *l*, e, doubtful light, fr. *twēona*, doubt, fr. *twi*, two, and *lōht*, light.] The faint light before sunrise and after sunset. — *a.* 1. Shaded; obscure. 2. Seen or done by twilight.

TWĒLL, v. t. [See **QUILL**.] To weave, so as to produce diagonal lines on the surface. — *n.* 1. An appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics. 2. A fabric with a twill.

TWĒN, n. [A.-S. *twinn*, double; *twi*, two, Cf. **TWINE**.] 1. One of two produced at a birth. 2. *pl.* A constellation and sign of the zodiac. — *a.* Being one of two born at a birth, or of a pair much resembling one another.

TWĒNE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *twinnan*, fr. *twi*, two.] 1. To twist together; to form by twisting. 2. To embrace; to entwine. — *v. t.* 1. To unite closely. 2. To wind; to bend. — *n.* [D. *twijn*, Icel. *twinn*, a double thread. See *supra*.] 1. A twist. 2. Act of twining or winding round. 3. A small cord or string.

TWĒNGE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *twēak*, and *twäng*.] 1. To pinch. 2. To torment with pinching or sharp

pains. — *v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp pain. — *n.* 1. A pinch. 2. A darting, local pain.

TWINKLE (twɪŋkəl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *twincelian*.] 1. To wink. 2. To sparkle; to flash at intervals.

TWINKLE, } *n.* 1. A quick motion
TWINKLING, } of the eye; a wink.

2. Time of a wink; a moment. 3. Scintillation; a sparkling.

TWIRL (tʃɪrl), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *thwirl*, a churn-staff, a flail. Cf. **THWART**, **QUIRL**.] To move and turn rapidly with the fingers. — *v. i.* To revolve with velocity. — *n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling.

TWIST, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S., cloth of double thread, fr. *twi*, two.] 1. To contort. 2. To pervert. 3. To breathe; to wind. 4. To unite by winding one thread or strand round another. — *v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other. — *n.* 1. A contortion; a bending. 2. Form given in twisting. 3. That which is formed by twisting. [twists]

TWISTER, *n.* One who, or that which, **TWIT**, *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] [A.-S. *ät-witan*, to blame, from *ät*, at, to, and *witan*, to know, reproach.] To vex by reminding of a fault or defect; &c.

TWITCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *twician*.] 1. To pull with a sudden jerk; to snatch. — *n.* A pull with a jerk.

TWITTER, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *zwizarnen*. Cf. **TITTER**.] 1. To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises. 2. To have a slight trembling of the nerves. — *n.* 1. A small, intermitted noise. 2. A slight trembling of the nerves.

TWO (tuː), *a. & n.* [A.-S. *twegan*, *twō*, two, Lat. *duo*, Gr. *duo*, Skr. *dwī*.] One and one.

TWO-EDGED (tuː-ɛdʒd), *a.* Having an edge on both sides.

TWO-FOLD (tuː-fɔld), *a.* Double; multiplied by two. — *adv.* In a double degree.

TWO-HANDED (tuː-hændɪd), *a.* 1. Having two hands. 2. Used with both hands.

TWO-PENCE (tuː-pens), *n.* A small English coin, equivalent to two pennies.

TWO-PLY (tuː-pli), *a.* Woven double by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp and two sets of the weft.

TYKE, *n.* [See **TIKE**, 2.] A dog, or one who is as contemptible as a dog.

TYMBAL, *n.* [Gr. *τύμβαλον*, fr. *τύπτειν*, to beat.] A kind of kettle-drum.

TYMPAN, *n.* [Gr. *τύμβαλον*, a kettle-drum, a door-panel.] 1. A panel. 2. A frame on which the blank sheets are put for printing.

TYMPAN-NUM, *n.* [Gr. *τύμβαλον*, a kettle-drum, panel of a door.] 1. Middle portion of the ear, or the membrane separating it from the external passage. 2. Panel of a door.

TYMPA-NY, *n.* [Gr. *τύμπαυιός*, a kettle-drum.] A flatulent distention of the belly.

TYPE, *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, from *τύπτειν*, to beat, strike.] 1. Mark or impression of something; stamp. 2. Kind; sort. 3. Aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative. 4. A token; a sign. 5. (*a.*) A letter or other character for printing from. (*b.*) Types 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. Besides the ordinary Roman and *Italic*, the most important varieties of face are

Old English, or **Black Letter**,
German Text,
Script,
Full-face, **Antique**,
Old Style, **GOTHIC**.

TYPE-FOUNDER, *n.* One who manufactures type.

TYPE-METAL (-mēt'al or -mēt'l), *n.* A compound of lead and antimony, used for making type.

TYPHOID, *a.* [Gr. *τυφώδης*, fr. *τύφος*, stupor from fever, and *είδος*, likeness.] Pertaining to, or like, typhus.

TY-PHOON, *n.* [Lat. *typhon*, Gr. *τύφος*, a violent whirlwind.] A violent tornado in the Chinese seas.

TYPHUS, *n.* [Gr. *τύφος*, smoke, stupor from fever, fr. *τύφειν*, to smoke.] A continuous fever attended with great prostration.

TYP'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *τυπικός*, from
TYP'IC-AL, } *τύπος*, type.] Representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; figurative.

TYP'IC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a typical manner; figuratively.

TYP'IC-AL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being typical.

TYP'I-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Gr. *τύπος*, type, and Lat. *facere*, to make.] To represent by an image, or resemblance.

TY-PÖG'RA-PHER, or **TY-PÖG'RA-PHER**, *n.* A printer.

TYP'O-GRÁPH'IC, or **TY'PO-GRÁPH-IC**, } *a.* Pertaining
TYP'O-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } to ty-
TY'PO-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } pography.

TYP'O-GRÁPH'IC-AL-LY, or **TY'PO-GRÁPH'IC-AL-LY**, *adv.* By means of type.

TY-PÖG'RA-PHY, or **TY-PÖG'RA-PHY**, *n.* (Gr. *τύπος*, type, and *γράφειν*, to write.) Art of printing.

TY-RÁN'NIC, } *a.* Pertaining to
TY-RÁN'NIC-AL, } a tyrant; unjustly severe in government.

TY-RÁN'NIC-AL-LY, *adv.* In a tyrannical manner.

TY-RÁN'NI-CIDE, *n.* [From Lat. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cedere*, to kill.] 1. Act of killing a tyrant. 2. One who kills a tyrant.

TY-RÁN'NIZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power.

TY-RÁN-NOUS, *a.* Like a tyrant; tyrannical; arbitrary.

TY-RÁN-NY, *n.* [Gr. *τυραννία*. See **TYRANT**.] 1. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power. 2. Cruel government or discipline.

TYRANT, *n.* [Gr. *τύραννος*, orig. an absolute sovereign, afterward a cruel ruler.] 1. An absolute ruler. 2. A despotic ruler; a cruel master.

TYR'I-AN, *a.* 1. Relating to Tyre. 2. Being of a purple color, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre.

TY'RÖ, *n.*; *pl.* **TY'RÖS**. [Lat. *tiro*.] 1. A beginner in learning; a novice. 2. A person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

TZÁR (zár), *n.* The emperor of Russia. See **CZAR**.

U.

U (yoo) is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 29-34, and §§ 52, 53.

Ü-BI'E-TY, *n.* [Lat. *ubi*, where.] The state of being in a place; local relation.

Ü-BI'Q'UI-TA-RY, } *a.* Existing every
Ü-BI'Q'UI-TOUS, } where at once; omnipresent.

Ü-BI'Q'UI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *ubique*, every

where.] Existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

Ü'D'DER, *n.* [A.-S. *üder*, *üdr*, Skr. *üdhar*.] The gland of a female mammal in which milk is secreted.

Ü-DÖM'E-TER, *n.* [Lat. *uhus*, wet, moist, and Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A rain-gauge.

ÜG'LY-NESS, *n.* 1. Want of beauty. 2. Turpitude of mind. 3. Ill-nature; crossness.

ÜG'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *egle*, *egele*, troublesome, hateful.] 1. Offensive to the sight. 2. Ill-natured; cross-grained.

U-KÁSE', *n.* [Russ. *ukás*, fr. *kasátj*, to show, say.] In Russia, an imperial order, having the force of law.

ÜL'ÇER, *n.* [Lat. *ulcus*, ulcer.] A continuous sore discharging pus.

ÜL'ÇER-ÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To become ulcerous. — *v. t.* [Lat. *ulce-*

UN-ANSWER-ABLY (-An'ser-), *adv.*
In a manner not to be answered.

UN-APT', *a.* Not apt; dull; unskillful; unsuitable. [ner.]

UN-APT'LY, *adv.* In an unapt manner.

UN-ASSUMING, *a.* Not assuming; not bold; humble; modest.

UN-AVOID-ABLE, *a.* 1. Incapable of being made null or void. 2. Necessary; inevitable.

UN-AVOID-ABLY, *adv.* Necessarily.

UN-AWARE', *a.* Not aware; without thought; inattentive.

UN-AWARE', *adv.* Without preparation; suddenly.

UN-BEAR', *v. t.* To unfasten; to open.

UN-BE-COM'ING, *a.* Not becoming; unsuitable; indecent; indecorous.

UN-BE-KNOWN' (-nōn'), *n.* Unknown.

UN-BE-LIEF', *n.* 1. Incredulity. 2. Skepticism; infidelity.
SYN.—See DISBELIEF.

UN-BE-LIEV'ER, *n.* 1. An incredulous person. 2. A skeptic; an infidel.
SYN.—See INFIDEL.

UN-BE-LIEV'ING, *a.* 1. Incredulous. 2. Infidel.

UN-BEND', *v. t.* 1. To make straight. 2. To set at ease for a time; to relax. 3. To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails.

UN-BEND'ING, *p. a.* 1. Not suffering flexure. 2. Unyielding; inflexible.

UN-BIND', *v. t.* [-BOUND; -BINDING.] To untie; to loose.

UN-BLES'T', *a.* 1. Not blest. 2. Wretched; unhappy.

UN-BOLT', *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to open.

UN-BORN' (l26), *a.* Not born; still to appear; future.

UN-BO'SOM', *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal in confidence.

UN-BOUND'ED, *a.* Having no bound; unlimited in extent; infinite; unrestrained.

UN-BRAID', *v. t.* To undo, as a braid; to disentangle.

UN-BRID'LED, *p. a.* Loosed, as from the bridle; unrestrained.

UN-BUR'DEN, *v. t.* To relieve from a burden. 2. To throw off, as a burden.

UN-CERTAIN, *a.* 1. Not certain; not positively known. 2. Not to be depended upon. 3. Not having certain knowledge. 4. Not sure of the direction or the result.

UN-CERTAIN-TY, *n.* 1. Quality or state of being uncertain. 2. Something unknown or undetermined.

UN-CHAIN', *v. t.* To free from chains or confinement.

UN-CHAR'I-TABLE, *a.* Not charitable; severe in judging; censorious.

UN-CHASTE', *a.* Not chaste; lewd.

UN-CHRIS'TIAN (-krīst'yan), *a.* 1. Not Christian; infidel. 2. Contrary to Christianity; unbecoming a Christian. [church.]

UN-CHURCH', *v. t.* To expel from a church.

UN-CIAL (ūn'shal), *a.* [Lat. *uncialis*, amounting to the 12th part of a

inch or a foot, fr. *uncia*, an ounce, pound.] Pertaining to letters of a large size, compounded between the capital and smaller characters.—*n.* An uncial letter.

UN-CIVIL, *a.* Not civil; not courteous.
SYN.—Uncourteous; impolite; rude.

UN-CIVIL-IZED, *a.* Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life.

UN-CIVIL-LY, *adv.* In an uncivil manner; rudely.

UN-CLASP', *v. t.* To open or loose, as what is clasped.

UN-CLE (ūnk'l), *a.* [From Lat. *avunculus*, a maternal uncle.] A father's or mother's brother.

UN-CLEAN', *a.* 1. Not clean; foul; dirty. 2. Ceremonially or morally impure.

UN-CLINCH', *v. t.* To open, as the closed hand. [disclose.]

UN-CLOGE', *v. t.* 1. To open. 2. To UN-COMFORT-ABLE, *a.* 1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort. 2. Giving uneasiness.

UN-COMFORT-ABLY, *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner.

UN-COM'MON, *a.* Not common; not usual; hence, remarkable; strange.
SYN.—Rare; scarce; infrequent.

UN-COM'MON-LY, *adv.* In an uncommon manner or degree.

UN-COM'MON-NESS (109), *n.* Rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

UN-COM'PRO-MIS'ING, *a.* Not admitting of compromise; obstinate.

UN-CON-ČERN', *a.* Want of concern; freedom from solicitude.

UN-CON-ČERN'ED, *a.* Not concerned; feeling no solicitude; easy in mind.

UN-CON-ČERN'ED-LY, *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without anxiety.

UN-CON-DITION-AL (-dīsh'un-), *a.* Not conditional or limited; absolute.

UN-CON-DITION-AL-LY (-dīsh'un-), *adv.* Without conditions.

UN-CON'SCION-ABLE, *a.* 1. Not conscientious; unreasonable. 2. Enormous; vast. [sonably.]

UN-CON'SCION-ABLY, *adv.* Unreasonably.

UN-CON'SCIOUS, *a.* 1. Not conscious; not having consciousness. 2. Imperceptible.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-LY, *adv.* In an unconscious manner.

UN-CON'SCIOUS-NESS, *n.* State of being unconscious.

UN-CON'STITUTION-AL, *a.* Not agreeable to the constitution, or contrary to it.

UN-CON-VERT'ED, *a.* Not converted; not regenerate; sinful; impenitent.

UN-COUP'LE, *v. t.* To set loose; to disjoin. [uncivil.]

UN-COURT'E-OUS, *a.* Not courteous.

UN-COUTH', (-kōth'), *a.* [-A-S. *uncūth*, fr. *un*, not, and *cūth*, known.] Having awkward manners; not pleasing in appearance.
SYN.—Unfamiliar; strange; odd; awkward; clumsy.

UN-COUTH'LY, *adv.* In an uncouth manner. [oddness.]

UN-COUTH'NESS, *n.* Awkwardness;

UN-COVER (-kū'ver), *v. t.* 1. To take the cover from; to lay open. 2. To take off the hat or cap of.—*v. i.* To take off the hat.

UN-CTION, *n.* [Lat. *unctio*, fr. *ungere*, to anoint.] 1. Act of anointing. 2. An ointment. 3. That quality which excites strong devotion; religious fervor and tenderness.

UN-CTU-OUS' -TY, *n.* State or quality of being unctuous.

UN-CTU-OUS, *a.* [L. Lat. *unctuosus*, fr. Lat. *unctus*, an ointment.] Fat; oily; greasy.

UN-DAUNT'ED, *a.* Not daunted; not to be subdued or depressed by fear.
SYN.—Bold; fearless; brave; intrepid.

UN-DE-C'A-GON, *n.* [Lat. *undecim*, eleven, and Gr. *gavca*, an angle.] A figure of eleven angles.

UN-DE-ČEIVE', *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake.

UN-DE-NI-ABLE, *a.* Not deniable; palpably true; obvious.

UN-DE-NI-ABLY, *adv.* In an undeniable manner.

UN-DE'R, *prep.* [-A-S. *under*, allied to Skr. *antar*.] 1. In a lower position with respect to; beneath; below. 2. In a state of subjection or inferiority.—*adv.* In a lower or subordinate condition.—*a.* Lower in rank or degree; subject.

UN-DE'R-ĒD', *v. t.* To bid or offer.

UN-DE'R-BRUSH, *n.* Shrubs and small trees growing beneath large trees.

UN-DE'R-CŁOTHES (colloq. -klōz), *n. pl.* Clothes worn under the others.

UN-DE'R-CUR'FACE, *n.* A current below the surface of water.

UN-DE'R-DO', *v. t.* or *i.* [-DID; -DONE; -DOING.] To do less than is requisite.

UN-DE'R-GO', *v. t.* [-WENT; -GONE; -GOING.] To bear; to pass through; to suffer.

UN-DE'R-GRADU-ATE, *n.* A student in college, who has not taken his first degree.

UN-DE'R-GROUND, *a.* Being below the surface of the ground.

UN-DE'R-GROWTH, *n.* Shrubs or small trees growing among large trees.

UN-DE'R-HAND, } *a.* Secret; clandestine.
UN-DE'R-HAND'ED, } *a.* destined.

UN-DE'R-LAY', *v. t.* [-LAID; -LAY-ING.] To lay beneath.

UN-DE'R-LĒT', *v. t.* To let below the value, or at second hand.

UN-DE'R-LĒT', *v. t.* [-LAY; -LAIN; -LYING.] 1. To lie under. 2. To form the foundation of.—*v. i.* To lie below or under.

UN-DE'R-LĒT', *v. t.* To mark a line below, as words. [or agent.]

UN-DE'R-LING, *n.* An inferior person.

UN-DE'R-MINE', *v. t.* 1. To excavate the earth beneath; to sap. 2. To remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means. [mines.]

UN-DE'R-MĒNER, *n.* One who under-

UN-DE'R-MOST, *a.* Lowest in place, rank, or state.

ÜN'DER-NĒATH', or **ÜN'DER-NĒATH'**, *adv.* or *prep.* [A-S. *under*, *under*, and *neathan*, beneath, downward.] Beneath; below.

ÜN'DER-PĪVNING, *n.* The stones on which a building rests.

ÜN'DER-PLŌT, *n.* A subordinate plot; a clandestine scheme.

ÜN'DER-RĀTE', *v. t.* To rate below the value; to undervalue. [under.]

ÜN'DER-RŪN', *v. t.* To run or pass

ÜN'DER-SĖRE', *v. t.* To draw a mark or line under.

ÜN'DER-SĚLL', *v. t.* [-SOLD; -SELLING.] To sell cheaper than.

ÜN'DER-SHŌT, *a.* Moved by water passing beneath; — said of a water-wheel.

ÜN'DER-SĪGN' (-sĭn'), *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of.

ÜN'DER-STĀND', *v. t.* [-STOOD; -STANDING.] 1. To have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning of. 2. To have information of. 3. To suppose to mean. 4. To imply.

SYN. — To comprehend. — To *understand* is simply to receive into the intellect; to *comprehend* a subject is to embrace it in all its relations and dependencies. It is easy to *understand* that there is a God, but impossible to *comprehend* the vastness of his existence, wisdom, and power.

— *v. i.* 1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties. 2. To be informed by another.

ÜN'DER-STĀND'ING, *n.* 1. An agreement of opinion or feeling. 2. Power to understand; intellectual faculty.

SYN. — See **SENSE**.

ÜN'DER-STĀTE', *v. t.* To state less strongly than the truth will bear.

ÜN'DER-STĀPPER (110), *n.* An inferior agent.

ÜN'DER-TAKE', *v. t.* [-TOOK; -TAKEN; -TAKING.] 1. To engage in; to attempt. 2. To covenant or contract to perform. — *v. i.* To promise; to be bound.

ÜN'DER-TĀKER, *n.* One who undertakes, especially one who takes the charge of funerals.

ÜN'DER-TĀK'ING, *n.* Any business or project which a person engages in.

ÜN'DER-TĒN'ANT, *n.* The tenant of a tenant. [nate tone.]

ÜN'DER-TŌNE, *n.* A low or subordinate

ÜN'DER-TŌOK', *imp.* of *Undertake*.

ÜN'DER-TŌW, *n.* A current of water below, in a different direction.

ÜN'DER-VĀLŪE, *v. t.* 1. To value below the real worth. 2. To esteem lightly; to despise.

ÜN'DER-WĒNT', *imp.* of *Undergo*.

ÜN'DER-WŌOD, *n.* Small trees that grow among larger ones.

ÜN'DER-WŌRK' (-wŭrk'), *v. t.* [-WORKED, or -WROUGHT; -WORKING.] To do like work at a less price than.

ÜN'DER-WRITE' (ün'der-rĭt'), *v. t.* [-WROTE; -WRITTEN; -WRITING.] 1. To write under; to subscribe. 2. To set one's name to, as a policy of insurance.

ÜN'DER-WRĪTER (-rĭt'er, 110), *n.* An insurer.

ÜN'DE-SĪGN'ING (-sĭn'-, or -zĭn'-'), *p. a.* Sincere; upright; artless.

ÜN'DĪNE' (-deen'), *n.* [From Lat. *unda*, a wave.] One of a class of fluid water-spirits. [plined; raw.]

ÜN-DIS'CI-PLĪNĒD, *a.* Not disciplined.

ÜN-DO', *v. t.* [-DID; -DONE; -DOING.] 1. To reverse, as what has been done. 2. To loose; to open; to take to pieces. 3. To bring to poverty; to ruin.

ÜN-DŌER, *n.* One who undoes.

ÜN-DŌNE' (-dŭn'), *p. p.* of *Undo*.

ÜN-DOUBT'ED (-dout-), *a.* Not doubted; indubitable; indisputable.

ÜN-DOUBT'ED-LY (-dout-), *adv.* Without doubt; indubitably.

ÜN-DRESS', *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip.

ÜN'DRESS, *n.* 1. A loose, negligent dress. 2. Authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform.

ÜN-DŪE', *a.* 1. Not due; not yet owing. 2. Not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive.

ÜN'DU-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Lat. *indula*, a little wave.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves. — *v. i.* To vibrate; to wave.

ÜN'DU-LĀTION, *n.* 1. A waving motion or vibration. 2. A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, in any fluid medium.

ÜN'DU-LĀ-TŌ-RY (50), *a.* Moving in the manner of waves.

ÜN-DŪ'LY, *adv.* In an undue manner; excessively.

ÜN-EARTH', *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth; to bring to light.

ÜN-EARTH'LY, *a.* Not terrestrial; supernatural; preternatural.

ÜN-EĀ'SI-LY, *adv.* With uneasiness or pain.

ÜN-EĀ'SI-NESS, *n.* Want of ease; disquiet; perturbation.

ÜN-EĀ'SY, *a.* 1. Not easy; restless; disturbed. 2. Not easy in manner; stiff. 3. Cramping; disagreeable.

ÜN-ĒND'ING, *a.* Everlasting; eternal.

ÜN-Ē'QUAL, *a.* 1. Not equal; not matched. 2. Not uniform; not regular. [different degrees.]

ÜN-Ē'QUAL-LY, *adv.* Not equally; in

ÜN-ĒRR'ING, *a.* 1. Incapable of error. 2. Incapable of failure; certain.

ÜN-Ē'VEN, *a.* 1. Not even; not level; rough. 2. Not of equal length. 3. Not exactly divisible by two; odd.

ÜN-Ē'VEN-NESS (119), *n.* Quality of being uneven; want of uniformity.

ÜN-Ē'AM'PLED, *a.* Having no example; without precedent.

ÜN-Ē'CEPT'ION-A-BLE, *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection.

ÜN-Ē'CEPT'ION-A-BLY, *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner.

ÜN-Ē'PECT'ED, *a.* Not expected; coming without warning; sudden.

ÜN-Ē'PECT'ED-LY, *adv.* Suddenly.

ÜN-FĀIL'ING, *p. a.* Not failing; not liable to fail.

ÜN-FĀIR' (4), *a.* Not fair; disingenuous; dishonest; partial.

ÜN-FĀIR'LY, *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner.

ÜN-FĀIR'NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unfair.

ÜN-FĀITH'FUL, *a.* Not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty.

SYN. — Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

ÜN-FĀITH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In violation of promises, vows, or duty.

ÜN-FĀITH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being unfaithful.

ÜN-FĀS'TĒN (-fās'n), *v. t.* To loose; to unfix; to untie.

ÜN-FĀTH'OM-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length.

ÜN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLE, *a.* Not favorable; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support.

ÜN-FĀ'VOR-A-BLY, *adv.* Unpropitiously; unkindly.

ÜN-FĒEL'ING, *a.* 1. Void of sensibility. 2. Hard-hearted.

ÜN-FĒTTER, *v. t.* 1. To loose from fetters. 2. To free from restraint.

ÜN-FĪ'LĪAL (-fĭ'yal), *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; unfruitful.

ÜN-FĪN'ISHED (-fĭn'isht), *a.* Not finished; imperfect; incomplete.

ÜN-FĪT', *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper.

SYN. — Unsuitable; inexpedient; incompetent.

— *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] 1. To make unsuitable. 2. To disqualify.

ÜN-FĪT'LY, *adv.* Not properly; unsuitably.

ÜN-FĪT'NESS, *n.* Quality of being unfit; want of suitable powers or qualifications.

ÜN-FŌLD', *v. t.* 1. To open the folds of; to expand. 2. To lay open to view.

ÜN-FŌRT'U-NĀTE, *a.* Not fortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

ÜN-FŌRT'U-NĀTE-LY, *adv.* In an unfortunate manner.

ÜN-FOUND'ED, *a.* Having no foundation; baseless; vain.

ÜN-FRĒ'QUENT, *a.* Not frequent; not happening often.

ÜN-FRĒ-QUENT'ED, *a.* Rarely visited.

ÜN-FRĪEND'LĪ-NESS, *n.* Quality of being unfriendly.

ÜN-FRĪEND'LY, *a.* 1. Not friendly; hostile. 2. Not favorable.

ÜN-FRŪIT'FUL, *a.* Not fruitful; barren; unproductive.

ÜN-FRŪIT'FUL-NESS, *n.* Barrenness; unproductiveness. [state.]

ÜN-FŪRL', *v. t.* To loose from a furled

ÜN-GĀIN'LY, *a.* [A-S. *ungægne*, *ungægne*, of no effect, vain.] Not exact; of dexterous; awkward; unaccount.

ÜN-GĒN'ER-OŪS, *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind.


ÜN-GĒN'ER-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In an ungenerous manner.

ÜN-GĪRD', *v. t.* [-GIRDĒD, or -GIRD; -GIRDING.] To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.

ÜN-GŌD'LĪ-NESS, *n.* Impiety; disregard of God and his commands.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ŏ, Ū, ȶ, short: CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WĀT; ĔRE, VEIL, TĔRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN.

UN-GÖD'LY, *a.* Not godly; wicked; impious; sinful.
 UN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLE, *a.* Not capable of being governed; licentious; wild.
 UN-GÖV'ERN-A-BLY, *a.* Without restraint; wildly.
 UN-GRÄCE'FUL, *a.* Not graceful; wanting beauty and elegance; awkward.
 UN-GRÄCE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Awkwardly.
 UN-GRÄ'CIÖUS, *a.* Not gracious; without good-will; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable.
 UN-GRÄTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Not grateful; not thankful. 2. Unpleasing; disagreeable.
 UN-GRÄTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* In an ungrateful manner.
 ÜNGUENT (-gwent), *n.* [Lat. *unguentum*, from *ungere*, to anoint.] A soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, &c.; ointment.
 UN-GUIC'U-LATE, *a.* [From Lat. *unguis*, dim. of *unguis*, a nail or claw.] Having claws.
 ÜNGU-LATE, *a.* [Lat. *ungulatus*, fr. *ungula*, a hoof.] 1. Shaped like a hoof. 2. Having hoofs.
 UN-HÄ'L'LOW, *v. t.* To profane.
 UN-HÄND'LY, *adv.* Awkwardly; clumsily.
 UN-HÄND'SÖME (-hän'sum), *a.* 1. Not handsome; homely. 2. Unfair; illiberal. 3. Uncivil; impolite.
 UN-HÄND'SÖME-LY (-hän'sum-), *adv.* In an unhandsome manner.
 UN-HÄND'Y, *a.* 1. Not handy; not dexterous; awkward. 2. Not convenient.
 UN-HÄP'PI-LY, *adv.* Unfortunately.
 UN-HÄP'PI-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being unhappy.
 UN-HÄP'PY, *a.* 1. Not happy; unfortunate; unlucky. 2. In a degree miserable. 3. Marked by infelicity.
 SYN. — Distressed; afflicted; calamitous; wretched.
 ÜNHAR-MÖ'NI-ÖUS, *a.* Not harmonious; inharmonious.
 UN-HÄR'NESS, *v. t.* 1. To strip of harness. 2. To disarm.
 UN-HEALTH'FUL-NESS, *n.* Insalubriousness; unwholesomeness.
 UN-HEALTH'LY, *adv.* In an unhealthy manner.
 UN-HEALTH'Y-NESS, *n.* Quality or condition of being unhealthy.
 UN-HEALTH'Y, *a.* 1. Wanting health; unsound. 2. Unfavorable to the preservation of health. 3. Insalubrious; unwholesome. 4. Morbid.
 UN-HEÄRD', *a.* 1. Not heard. 2. Not known by fame; obscure.
 UN-HINGE', *v. t.* 1. To take from the hinges. 2. To displace. 3. To render unstable. [unholy.]
 UN-HÖ'LI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being unholily, *a.* Not holy; profane; wicked; impious.
 UN-HÖRSE', *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.
 UN-HOUSE', *v. t.* To dislodge; hence, to deprive of shelter.
 UN-HURT', *a.* Not hurt; safe and sound.

ÜNI-CÖRN, *n.* [Lat. *unicornus*; *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn.] 1. A fabulous animal with one horn. 2. An animal of some unknown kind, so called in the Scriptures.

 Unicorn (1).
 ÜNI-FI-CÄ'TION, *n.* Act of unifying, or state of being unified.
 ÜNI-FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *uniformis*, from *unus*, one, and *forma*, form.] 1. Having always the same form, manner, or degree. 2. Conforming to one rule or mode. 3. Consistent with itself at all times. — *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons who belong to the same body are assimilated.
 ÜNI-FÖRM'Y-TY, *n.* 1. Resemblance to itself at all times. 2. Conformity to a pattern or rule. 3. Consistency; sameness. 4. Similitude between the parts of a whole. [tion.]
 ÜNI-FÖRM'LY, *adv.* Without variation.
 ÜNI-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *unus*, one, and *facere*, to make.] To cause to be one; to view as one.
 ÜNIM-PÉACH'A-BLE, *a.* Not to be impeached; irrefragable.
 UN-IN'TER-EST-ED, *a.* 1. Not interested; having nothing at stake. 2. Not having the mind or the passions engaged.
 UN-IN'TER-RÜPT'ED, *a.* Not interrupted; continuous.
 ÜNION (yün'yün), *n.* [Lat. *unio*, fr. *unus*, one, one.] 1. Act of uniting, or state of being united. 2. Agreement; harmony. 3. Something formed by a combination of parts or members; a consolidated body. 4. Upper and inner corner of an ensign.
 SYN. — Unity. — *Union* is the act of bringing two or more things together so as to make but one. *Unity* is a state of simple oneness, either of essence, as the *unity* of God, or of action, feeling, &c., as *unity* of design, of affection, &c. Thus, we may speak of effecting a *union* of interests which shall result in a perfect *unity* of labor and interest in securing a given object.
 ÜNION-IST, *n.* A supporter of union, especially of a federal union, as that of the United States.
 ÜNION-JÄCK, *a.* A small flag containing only the union.
 UN-IP'A-ROÜS, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing one at a birth.
 U-NIQUE' (yün-neek'), *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *unicus*, from *unus*, one.] Without a like or equal; unmatched. — *n.* Something unequalled.
 ÜNI-SÖN, *n.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound.] 1. Harmony; agreement. 2. An accordance or coincidence of sounds. — *a.* 1. Sounding alone. 2. Sounded together.
 UN-IS'Ö-NANCE, *n.* Accordance of sounds.

U-NIS'Ö-NANT, } *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, }
 U-NIS'Ö-NOÜS, } and *sonans*, sound- }
 ing.] Being in union.
 ÜNIT, *n.* [Lat. *unitum*, from *unus*, one.] A single thing or person; one.
 ÜNI-TÄ'RI-AN, *n.* [From Lat. *unitas*, unity.] One who believes that God exists only in one person. — *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians, or to their doctrines. [Unitarians.]
 ÜNI-TÄ'RI-AN-ISM, *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.
 U-NITE', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *unire*, -itum, from *unus*, one.] 1. To put together or join, as two or more constituents; to cause to adhere. 2. To join by a legal or moral bond. — *v. i.* 1. To become one; to coalesce. 2. To act in concert.
 U-NIT'ED-LY, *adv.* With union.
 ÜNI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *unitus*, from *unus*, one.] 1. State of being one. 2. Agreement; uniformity. 3. Any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one. 4. One of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved. 5. A combination of parts such as constitutes a kind of symmetry of style.
 ÜNI-VALVE, *n.* A mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece.
 ÜNI-VALVE, } *n.* [Lat. *unus*, }
 ÜNI-VALVED, } one, and *valva*, }
 ÜNI-VALV'U-LAR, } a valve.] Hav- }
 ing one valve only.
 ÜNI-VÉR'SAL, *a.* 1. Unlimited. 2. Total; whole. 3. Comprising all the particulars.
 ÜNI-VÉR'SAL-ISM, *n.* Belief that all men will be saved.
 ÜNI-VÉR'SAL-IST, *n.* One who holds that all men will be saved.
 ÜNI-VÉR-SÄL'T-TY, *n.* State or quality of being universal.
 ÜNI-VÉR'SÄL-LY, *adv.* With extension to the whole.
 ÜNI-VÉRSE, *n.* [Lat. *universum*, fr. *unus*, one, and *vertere*, to turn, i. e., combined into one whole.] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world.
 ÜNI-VÉR'SI-TY, *n.* [Lat. *universitas*, from *universus*, universal.] A universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts.
 U-NIV'Ö-CAL, *a.* [Lat. *univocus*, fr. *unus*, one, and *vox*, a voice, word.] 1. Having one meaning only. 2. Having union of sound.
 UN-JÜST', *a.* Acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law. 2. Contrary to justice and right. [ner.]
 UN-JÜST'LY, *adv.* In an unjust manner.
 UN-KIND', *a.* Wanting in kindness; cruel; harsh.
 UN-KIND'LY, *a.* 1. Not kind; unkind. 2. Unnatural. 3. Unfavorable. — *adv.* 1. In an unkindly manner; without affection; cruelly. 2. Unnaturally. [unkind.]
 UN-KIND'NESS, *n.* Quality of being UN-KNIT' (-nit', 109), *v. t.* [-KNIT,

ÖR, DÖ, WÖLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÜRN, RJE, PÜLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, G, soft; C, G, hard; Ä; EXIST; Y as NG; THIS.

or -KNITTED; -KNITTING.] To separate, as threads that are knit.
UN-LACE', *v. t.* 1. To loose from lacing. 2. To loose the dress of.
UN-LADE', *v. t.* [-LADED; -LADED, -LADEN; -LADING.] To unload; to discharge. [the latching.
UN-LATCH', *v. i.* To open by lifting
UN-LAWFUL, *a.* Not lawful; illegal.
UN-LAWFUL-LY, *adv.* In violation of law or right; illegally.
UN-LAWFUL-NESS, *n.* Contrariety to law; illegality.
UN-LEARN'ED, *a.* 1. Ignorant; illiterate. 2. Not gained by study. 3. Not suitable to a learned man.
UN-LESS', *conj.* [Prefix *un* and *less'*.] If not; supposing that not.

SYN.—*Except*.—*Except* and *unless* were formerly confounded, as, "I will not let thee go *except* thou bless me." In present usage, *except* has always reference to some general fact, rule, &c., of which the speaker goes on to state an "exception," as, "none can enter *except* by permission." *Unless* has reference to some result as affected by our taking away or setting aside some specified thing, as, "Unless we eat, we shall die." That is, if we take away the fact or supposition of our eating, the certain result is death.

UN-LIKE', *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse.
UN-LIKE'LY, *a.* 1. Not likely; improbable. 2. Likely to fail; unpromising. —*adv.* Improbably.
UN-LIKE'NESS, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude. [ber from
UN-LIM'BER, *v. t.* To detach the lim-
UN-LIM'IT-ED, *a.* 1. Boundless. 2. Undefined; indefinite. 3. Not restrained. [to disburden.
UN-LOAD', *v. t.* To take the load from;
UN-LOCK', *v. t.* To open, in general;
 to lay open. [liness.
UN-LOVE'LI-NESS, *n.* Want of love-
UN-LOVE'LY, *a.* Destitute of the
 qualities which attract love; disa-
 greable.
UN-LÜCK'I-LY, *adv.* In an unlucky
 manner.
UN-LÜCK'I-NESS, *n.* A being unlucky.
UN-LÜCK'Y, *a.* 1. Not lucky; un-
 fortunate; not successful. 2. In-
 auspicious.
UN-MAKE', *v. t.* [-MADE -MAKING.]
 To destroy the form and qualities of;
 to deprive of being.
UN-MAN', *v. t.* [-NED; -NING.] 1.
 To emasculate. 2. To deprive of
 courage and fortitude. 3. To de-
 prive of men.
UN-MAN'LY, *a.* 1. Unsuitable to a
 man; effeminate. 2. Not worthy of
 a noble mind.
UN-MAN'NER-LY, *a.* Not mannerly;
 ill-bred; rude in behavior.
UN-MASK', *v. t.* To strip of a mask, or
 of any disguise.
UN-MEAN'ING, *a.* 1. Destitute of
 meaning or signification. 2. Not in-
 dicating intelligence.
UN-MER'CI-FUL, *a.* Not merciful;
 cruel; inhuman.
UN-MER'CI-FUL-LY, *adv.* Without
 mercy or tenderness; cruelly.

UNMIS-TÄK'A-BLE, *a.* Incapable of
 being mistaken or misunderstood.
UN-MOOR', *v. t.* 1. To cause to ride
 with a single anchor. 2. To loose
 from anchorage. [muzzle from.
UN-MÜZZLE, *v. t.* To remove a
UN-NÄTU-RAL (109), *a.* Not natural;
 contrary to the laws of nature or to
 natural feelings.
UN-NÄTU-RAL-LY, *adv.* In an un-
 natural manner.
UN-NĒČ'ES-SA-RI-LY, *adv.* Without
 necessity; needlessly.
UN-NĒČ'ES-SA-RY, *a.* Not necessary;
 not required by the circumstances
 of the case; needless.
UN-NEIGH'BOR-LY (-nā'bur-), *a.* Not
 suitable to the duties of a neighbor.
UN-NERVE' (109), *v. t.* To deprive of
 nerve or force; to enfeeble.
UN-ŌS'TEN-TÄ'TIŌŪS, *a.* Not osten-
 tatious; not making show and pa-
 rade; modest. [packed.
UN-PÄCK', *v. t.* To open, as things
UN-PÄL'AT-A-BLE, *a.* Not palatable;
 offensive to the taste; nauseous.
UN-PÄR'AL-LELED, *a.* Having no
 parallel; unequal; unmatched.
UN-PÄR'LÄ-MĒNT'Ä-RY, *a.* Con-
 trary to the rules or usages of par-
 liament or of legislative bodies.
UN-PIN', *v. t.* To unfasten, as what
 is held together by pins. [pleasing.
UN-PLĒŠ'ANT, *a.* Not pleasant; dis-
UN-PLĒŠ'ANT-LY, *adv.* In an un-
 pleasant manner.
UN-PLĒŠ'ANT-NESS, *n.* State or
 quality of being unpleasant.
UN-PŌP'U-LÄR, *a.* Not popular; not
 having the public favor; disliked by
 the people. [unpopular.
UN-PŌP'U-LÄR'I-TY, *n.* State of being
UN-PRĒČ'E-DĒNT-ED, *a.* Having no
 precedent or example; novel; new.
UN-PRĒJU-DĪCED (dist-), *a.* Not
 prejudiced; free from undue bias or
 prepossession; impartial.
ŪN'PRE-TĒND'ING, *a.* Making no
 pretense; modest.
UN-PRIN'CI-PLED, *a.* Having no good
 moral principles; profligate.
ŪN'PRO-DŪC'TĪVE, *a.* 1. Not pro-
 ductive; barren. 2. Not producing
 profit or interest, as capital. 3. Not
 producing any effect.
UN-PRŌF'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Bringing no
 profit; useless.
UN-PRŌF'IT-A-BLY, *adv.* Without
 profit or gain; without any good ef-
 fect or advantage.
UN-PRŌM'IS-ING, *a.* Not affording a
 favorable prospect of success or good.
UN-PRŌŠ'PER-ŌŪS, *a.* Not prosper-
 ous; unfortunate.
UN-QUAL'I-FĪED, *a.* 1. Not qualified;
 not having the requisite talents or
 accomplishments. 2. Not having
 taken the requisite oath. 3. Not
 modified; absolute; unconditional.
UN-QUĒŠ'TĪON-A-BLE, *a.* Not to be
 questioned or doubted; indubitable;
 certain. [doubt.
UN-QUĒŠ'TĪON-A-BLY, *adv.* Without
UN-QUĒT, *a.* Not quiet; restless;
 uneasy; agitated; disturbed.

UN-RÄV'EL (137), *v. t.* 1. To disen-
 tangle. 2. To unfold; to solve. 3
 To throw into disorder; to confuse.
UN-RĒÄDY, *a.* Not ready or pre-
 pared; awkward; clumsy.
UN-RĒ'ÄL, *a.* Not real; unsubstantial.
UN-RĒÄŠ'ON-A-BLE (-rē'zn-), *a.* 1.
 Exceeding the bounds of reason. 2.
 Immoderate; exorbitant; inordinate.
UN-RĒÄŠ'ON-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or
 quality of being unreasonable.
UN-RĒÄŠ'ON-A-BLY, *adv.* In an un-
 reasonable manner.
ŪN'RE-MĪT'TING, *a.* Not relaxing for
 a time; incessant.
ŪN'RE-SĒRVED', *a.* 1. Not reserved or
 retained. 2. Not withheld in part;
 full; entire. 3. Free; open; frank.
UN-RĒŠT', *n.* Want of rest or repose.
UN-RĪD'DLE, *v. t.* To solve or explain.
UN-RĪHT'ŌŪS (-rĭ'chus), *a.* 1. Not
 righteous; evil; wicked. 2. Contrary
 to law and equity.
UN-RĪHT'ŌŪS-NESS (-rĭ'chus-), *n.*
 Quality of being unrighteous.
UN-RĪPE', *a.* Not ripe; not mature.
UN-RŌLL', *v. t.* To open, as what is
 rolled or convolved.
UN-RŪFF'LED, *a.* Not ruffled; calm;
 tranquil; quiet.
UN-RŪ'LY, *a.* Disregarding restraint;
 disposed to violate law.

SYN.—Un-governable; licentious; tur-
 bulent; refractory.
UN-SÄD'DLE, *v. t.* 1. To take the
 saddle from. 2. To throw from the
 saddle.
UN-SÄFE', *a.* Not safe; dangerous;
 perilous; hazardous.
UN-SÄV'OR-VY, *a.* Not savory; taste-
 less; insipid.
UN-SÄY', *v. t.* [-SAID; -SAYING.] To
 recant or recall; to retract.
UN-SCREW' (-skrŭ'), *v. t.* To draw
 the screws from.
UN-SCRŪP'U-LOŪS, *a.* Having no
 scruples; unprincipled.
UN-SĒÄL', *v. t.* To break the seal of;
 to open, as what is sealed.
UN-SĒÄRCH'A-BLE, *a.* Not search-
 able; inscrutable; mysterious.
UN-SĒÄŠ'ON-A-BLE, *a.* 1. Not in the
 proper season or time. 2. Not suited
 to the time or occasion.
UN-SĒÄŠ'ON-A-BLY, *adv.* Not sea-
 sonably; not in due time.
UN-SĒÄT', *v. t.* To throw from, or
 deprive of, a seat.
UN-SĒÄW'ORTH-Y (-wŭr'tħŭy), *a.* Not
 fit for a sea voyage. [coming.
UN-SEEM'LY, *a.* Not seemingly or be-
UN-SEEN', *a.* Not seen; invisible.
UN-SĒTTLE, *v. t.* To move or loosen
 from a fixed state; to unfix.
SYN.—To disconcert; displace; re-
 move; confuse; disorder.
 —*v. i.* To become unfixed.
UN-SHÄCK'LE (-shä'k'l). *v. t.* To loose
 from shackles or restraint.
UN-SHĒÄTHE', *v. t.* To draw from
 the sheath or scabbard, as a sword.
UN-SHŪP', *v. t.* 1. To take out of a
 ship. 2. To remove, as any part or
 implement, from the place where it
 is fitted

Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ä, Ê, Î, Ö, Ū, Ȳ, short; CÄRE, FÄR, ÄSK, ÄLL, WHÄT; ÊRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SÖN,

UN-SIGHTLY (-sīt'), *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; ugly.
 UN-SKILLFUL, *a.* Not skillful;
 UN-SKILFUL, *a.* Clumsy; bungling.
 UN-SKILLFULNESS, *n.* Awkward-
 UN-SKILFULNESS, *n.*
 UN-SŌCIA-BLE (-sō/sha-bl), *a.* Not
 sociable; averse to society; reserved.
 UN-SŌCIA-BLY, *adv.* In an unsociable
 manner.
 UN-SOUND', *a.* 1. Not sound; defective.
 2. Infirm; sickly. 3. Not
 orthodox. 4. Not close; not com-
 pact. 5. Erroneous; deceitful.
 UN-SOUND'NESS, *n.* Quality or state
 of being unsound. [*al*]; profuse.
 UN-SPARING, *a.* Not sparing; liber-
 UN-SPEAK'ABLE, *a.* Incapable of
 being uttered.
 SYN. — Inexpressible; unutterable;
 ineffable.
 UN-SPEAK'ABLY, *adv.* Inexpressibly.
 UN-SPOTTED, *a.* Not spotted; free
 from moral stain; immaculate.
 UN-STABLE'LY, *adv.* In an unsteady
 manner.
 UN-STABLE'NESS, *n.* Inconstancy;
 want of firmness; irresolution.
 UN-STeady, *a.* Not steady; not
 constant; mutable.
 UN-STOP', *v. t.* To free from a stop-
 ple or from obstruction; to open.
 UN-STRING', *v. t.* — UNSTRUNG;
 —STRINGING. 1. To deprive of
 strings. 2. To loosen. 3. To take
 from a string.
 ŪNSUC-CĒSS'FUL, *a.* Not successful;
 not fortunate; unhappy.
 UN-SŪM'ABLE, *a.* 1. Not suitable;
 unfit. 2. Unbecoming; improper.
 UN-TANG'LE, *v. t.* To disentangle.
 UN-TEACH', *v. t.* [—TAUGHT; *p. pr.*
 —TEACHING.] To cause to forget,
 as what has been taught.
 UN-THINK'ING, *a.* Thoughtless.
 UN-THREAD', *v. t.* To take out a
 thread from.
 UN-TIE', *v. t.* [—TIED; —TYING.] To
 loosen, as a knot; to free from any
 fastening; to unbind.
 UN-TIL', *prep. & conj.* [Goth. *unt*,
untē. See TILL.] To; till; as far as.
 UN-TIME'LY, *a.* Not timely; prema-
 ture; unseasonable.
 ŪNTO, *prep.* [Goth. *untō*. See UN-
 TIL and TO.] To. See TO.
 UN-TOLD', *a.* 1. Not told; not relat-
 ed. 2. Not counted.
 UN-TŌWARD, *a.* 1. Froward; per-
 verse. 2. Awkward; ungraceful.
 UN-TŌWARD'LY, *adv.* Perversely.—
a. Perverse; froward; awkward.
 UN-TŌWARD'NESS, *n.* Perverseness.
 UN-TRAV'ELED, *a.* 1. Not trav-
 UN-TRAV'ELLED, [*l*]-led; not trod-
 den by passengers. 2. Having never
 seen foreign countries.
 UN-TRUE', *a.* 1. Not true; false. 2.
 Inconstant; false; disloyal.
 UN-TRU'LY, *adv.* Not truly; falsely.
 UN-TRUTH', *n.* 1. Contrariety to
 truth; falsehood; want of veracity.
 2. A false assertion.
 UN-TWINE', *v. t.* To separate, as
 that which winds or clasps.

UN-TWIST', *v. t. or i.* To separate
 and open, as threads twisted.
 UN-ŪSU'AL (-yū'zhū-), *a.* Not usual;
 uncommon; rare.
 UN-ŪSU'AL-LY (-yū'zhū-), *adv.* Not
 commonly; rarely.
 UN-ŪTTER'ABLE, *a.* Incapable of
 being uttered; inexpressible.
 UN-VAIL', *v. t.* To remove a veil from.
 UN-VARNISHED (-vār'nisht), *a.* 1.
 Not overlaid with varnish. 2. Not
 artfully embellished; plain.
 UN-VEIL', *v. t.* To remove a veil from;
 to uncover.
 UN-WARI'LY (89), *adv.* In an un-
 wary or careless manner; heedlessly;
 UN-WARI'NESS, *n.* Carelessness;
 heedlessness.
 UN-WAR'RANT'ABLE (-wō'r'rānt-), *a.*
 Unwarrantable; not justifiable; ille-
 gal; improper.
 UN-WAR'Y (89), *a.* Not vigilant against
 danger; not cautious.
 UN-WEARIED (89), *a.* Not wearied
 or persistent; indefatigable.
 UN-WELL', *a.* Not in good health;
 somewhat ill.
 UN-WHOLE'SOME (-hōl'sum), *a.* Not
 wholesome; unfavorable to health.
 UN-WIELD'Y, *a.* Unmanageable;
 bulky; ponderous.
 UN-WILLING, *a.* Not willing; disin-
 clined; reluctant.
 UN-WILLING-LY, *adv.* In an un-
 willing manner; reluctantly.
 UN-WILLING'NESS, *n.* Disinclina-
 tion; reluctance.
 UN-WIND', *v. t.* [—WOUND; —WIND-
 ING.] 1. To wind off. 2. To disen-
 tangle.—*v. i.* To be capable of be-
 ing unwound.
 UN-WISE', *a.* Not wise; defective in
 wisdom; indiscreet. [*man*ner].
 UN-WISE'LY, *adv.* In an unwise
 UN-WITTING-LY, *adv.* Without con-
 sciousness; ignorantly.
 UN-WŌNT'ED (-wūnt'), *a.* 1. Unac-
 customed; unused. 2. Unusual;
 infrequent; rare.
 UN-WOR'THI-LY (-wūr'thī-), *adv.*
 Not according to desert.
 UN-WOR'THI'NESS (-wūr'thī-), *n.*
 Want of worth or merit.
 UN-WOR'THY (-wūr'-), *a.* 1. Not wor-
 thy; undeserving; wanting merit. 2.
 Worthless; base. 3. Unbecoming.
 UN-WRAP' (-rāp'), *v. t.* To open, as
 what is wrapped up.
 UN-WRITTEN (-rit'tn), *a.* 1. Not
 written; verbal. 2. Blank.
 UN-YIELD'ING, *a.* Not yielding;
 stiff; firm; obstinate.
 UN-YŌKE', *v. t.* To loose from a yoke.
 ŪP, *adv.* [A.-S.] Aloft; on high;
 upward or in a higher place; in a
 higher position; above.—*n.* A state
 of elevation or prosperity.—*prep.*
 From a lower to a higher place; on
 or along; at the top of.
 ŪPAS, *v.* [Malay *upas*, poison.] An
 East Indian tree, the secretions of
 which are poisonous.
 UP-BEAR', *v. t.* [—BORE; —BORNE;
 —BEARING.] To bear up; to raise
 aloft.

UP-BRĀID', *v. t.* [—ED; —ING.] [A.-S.
upbredan, to upbraid, reproach,
 from *up*, up, and *gebredan*, *bredan*,
 to braid, twist.] 1. To charge with
 something wrong or disgraceful. 2.
 To reprove severely.
 SYN. — To reproach; blame; censure.
 UP-BRĀID'ER, *n.* One who upbraids.
 UP-HEAV'AL, *n.* Act of upheaving.
 UP-HEAVE', *v. t.* To heave up from
 beneath. [*cut*].
 ŪPHĪLL, *a.* 1. Ascending. 2. Diffi-
 UP-HŌLD', *v. t.* [—HELD; —HOLDING.]
 1. To lift on high. 2. To support;
 to maintain. 3. To countenance.
 UP-HŌLD'ER, *n.* One who, or that
 which, upholds.
 UP-HŌL'STER, *v. t.* To cover anew
 and repair, as furniture.
 UP-HŌL'STER-ER (20), *n.* [A corrup-
 tion of *upholder*, and formerly also
 written *upholster*, *upholdster*.] One
 who furnishes houses with furniture,
 beds, curtains, &c.
 UP-HŌL'STER-Y (20), *n.* Furniture
 supplied by upholsterers.
 ŪPLAND, *n.* High land; ground ele-
 vated above meadows and intervals.
 —*a.* 1. High in situation. 2. Per-
 taining to uplands.
 UP-LIFT', *v. t.* To lift or raise aloft.
 UP-ŌN', *prep.* [From *up* and *on*.] On;
 —in all the senses of that word.
 ŪPPER, *a.*; *comp. of Up*. [A.-S.
ufōr, higher, *fr. ufa*, above.] Fur-
 ther up, literally or figuratively;
 higher in situation; superior.
 ŪPPER-MŌST, *a.* Highest in situa-
 tion, position, rank, or power, &c.
 ŪPPISH, *a.* [From *up*.] Proud; ar-
 rogant; putting on airs.
 UP-RAISE', *v. t.* To raise; to lift
 UP-RĒAR', *v. t.* up.
 ŪPRĪGHT (Ūp'rit), *a.* 1. In an erect
 position; perpendicular. 2. Adher-
 ing or conformable to rectitude;
 honest; just.—*n.* Something stand-
 ing erect. [*right* manner].
 ŪPRĪGHT-LY (-rit-), *adv.* In an up-
 ŪPRĪGHT'NESS (-rit-), *n.* 1. Perpen-
 dicular erection; erectness. 2. In-
 tegrity; honesty.
 UP-RĪSE', *v. i.* [—ROSE; —RISE;
 —RISING.] To rise up; to get up.
 ŪPRŌAR, *n.* [D. *uproer*, *fr. op*, *upp*,
 up, and D. *roeren*, A.-S. *hrēran*, to
 stir.] Great tumult; bustle and
 clamor.
 UP-RŌAR'ŪŌS, *a.* Making, or ac-
 companied by, a great uproar.
 UP-ROOT', *v. t.* To tear up by the
 roots; to eradicate.
 UP-ROUSE', *v. t.* To rouse from sleep.
 UP-SĒT', *v. t.* [—SET; —SETTING.]
 To overturn or overthrow.
 ŪPSET, *n.* An overturn. [*tion*].
 ŪPŠHŌT, *n.* Final issue; conclu-
 ŪPŠIDE, *n.* The upper side; the part
 that is uppermost. [*ly*].
 UP-START', *v. i.* To spring up sudden-
 ŪPSTART, *n.* One suddenly arisen
 from low life to wealth, power, or
 honor.
 UP-TŌRN', *v. t.* To direct upward; to
 throw up.

UPWARD, a. Directed to a higher place.

UPWARD, } adv. 1. Toward a high-
UPWARD, } or place; toward the
source. 2. In the upper parts. 3.
Yet more, indefinitely.

UR'ANI-ŪM, n. [N. Lat., from Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, or from *Uranus*, the planet.] A metal of a reddish-brown color.

UR-ANŌG'RA-PHY, n. [Gr. *ouranographia*; *ouranos*, heaven, and *graphein*, to describe.] A description of the heavens.

UR-ANŌLO-ŪY, n. [Gr. *ouranōs*, heaven, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies.

UR-ANŪS, n. [Lat., the father of Saturn.] One of the primary planets.

UR'BAN, a. [Lat. *urbanus*, fr. *urbs*, a city.] Belonging to a city.

UR-BĀNE', a. [See *supra*.] Courteous in manners; polite; refined.

UR-BĀN'U-TY, n. Civility or courtesy of manners.
Syn. — Politeness; affability; courtesy.

UR'CHIN, n. [O. Eng. *hirchen*, Fr. *hérisson*, O. Fr. *erigon*, *iregon*, from Lat. *ericius*, equiv. to *erinaceus*.] 1. A hedgehog. 2. A child; a pert or rough little fellow.

UR-Ē'TER, n. [N. Lat., fr. Gr. *ourēter*, same as *ourōthra*, the passage of the urine.] One of the excretory ducts of the kidney.

UR-Ē'THRĀ, n. [Gr. *ourōthra*, fr. *ourēin*, to make water.] Canal by which the urine is discharged. [urethra.

UR-Ē'THRAL, a. Pertaining to the URGE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *urgere*, v. t.] 1. To press; to push; to force onward. 2. To ply with motives, arguments, or persuasion. 3. To follow closely. 4. To press upon attention.
Syn. — To incite; impel; instigate; stimulate; encourage.

UR'GEN-CY, n. 1. Earnest solicitation. 2. Pressure of necessity.

UR'GENT, a. [Lat. *urgens*.] Urging; pressing; besetting. [manner.

UR'GENT-LY, adv. In an urgent UR'RLM, n. [Heb. *urim*, pl. of *ur*, flame, fire.] A part of the breast-plate of the high-priest among the ancient Jews. [urine.

UR'IN-AL, n. A vessel for containing UR'IN-A-RY, a. Pertaining to urine.

UR'IN-ĀPE, v. i. To discharge urine.

UR'IN-ĀTIVE, a. Provoking the flow of urine.

UR'IN-ĀTOR, n. [Lat., from *urinari*, to plunge under water.] A diver.

UR'INE, n. [Lat. *urina*, Gr. *ouron*, allied to Skr. *vari*, water.] The fluid secreted by the kidneys.

URN, n. [Lat. *urna*.] A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, employed for different purposes. — v. t. To inclose in an urn.

UR'SI-FŌRM, a. [Lat. *ursus*, a bear, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a bear.

UR'SINE, a. [Lat. *ursinus*, fr. *ursus*, a bear.] Relating to, or like, a bear.

UR'SU-LINE, n. One of an order of nuns, so called from St. *Ursula*.
Ūs, pron. pl. [A.-S. *us*.] Objective case of *Ū*.

ŪS'A-BLE, a. Capable of being used.

ŪS'AGE, n. [L. Lat. *usagium*, from Lat. *usus*, use, usage.] 1. Act or mode of using; treatment. 2. Long-continued practice; habitual use. 3. Customary use, as of a word in a particular sense.

ŪS'ANGE, n. Time allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange.

ŪSE, n. [Lat. *usus*, from *uti*, to use.] 1. Act of employing any thing; application; employment. 2. Occasion to employ. 3. Usefulness; utility. 4. Customary employment; usage; custom.

ŪSE (YŪZ), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] 1. To make use of; to put to a purpose. 2. To be toward; to treat. 3. To practice customarily. 4. To habituate.
Syn. — Employ. — We use a thing, when we derive from it some enjoyment or service. 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 in reference to a given subject.

ŪSE'FUL, a. Producing good; beneficial; profitable.

ŪSE'FUL-LY, adv. In a useful manner.

ŪSE'FUL-NESS, n. State or quality of being useful.
Syn. — See UTILITY.

ŪSE'LESS, a. Having no use; un-serviceable; answering no valuable purpose.
Syn. — Fruitless; ineffectual. — We speak of an attempt, &c., as useless when there are in it inherent difficulties which forbid the hope of success; as fruitless when it fails, not from any such difficulties, but from some unexpected hindrance or calamity arising to frustrate it. It is useless to attempt any thing without adequate means; and even when we do possess them, our efforts are often fruitless. Ineffectual nearly resembles fruitless, but implies a failure of a less hopeless character; as, after several ineffectual efforts, I at last succeeded.

ŪSE'LESS-LY, adv. Without profit.

ŪSE'LESS-NESS, n. State or quality of being useless.

ŪS'ER, n. One who uses.

ŪS'HER, n. [From O. Fr. *us*, *uis*, a door.] 1. An officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, &c. 2. An assistant to the preceptor of a school. — v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To introduce, as an usher or forerunner; to fore-run.
ŪS'QUE-BAUGH (-baw), n. [Ir. *uisge beatha*, i. e., water of life.] A kind of whiskey.

ŪST'ION (Ūst'yun), n. [Lat. *ustio*, fr. *urere*, to burn.] Act of burning; state of being burned.

ŪS'U-AL (YŪ'zhŪ-), a. [Lat. *usualis*.] Such as occurs in ordinary practice; customary; ordinary; frequent.

ŪS'U-AL-LY (YŪ'zhŪ-), adv. Commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

ŪS'U-CĀPTION, n. [Lat. *usucape*,

usu captum, to acquire by long use; *usu*, by use, and *capere*, to take.] Acquisition of the title or right to property by undisputed possession of it for a certain term.

ŪS'U-FRŪCT, n. [Lat. *usufructus*, fr. *usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.] Right of using and enjoying the profits of a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance.

ŪS'U-FRŪCT'U-A-RY, n. A person who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it. — a. Of, or pertaining to, or being in the nature of, a usufruct.

ŪS'U-RER (YŪ'zhŪ-), n. One who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established by law.

ŪS'ŪRI-OŪS (-zhŪ'rŪ-), a. Practicing usury.

ŪS'ŪRP, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *usurpare*, contr. fr. *usurare*, i. e., to seize to one's own use, from *usus*, use, and *rapere*, to seize.] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right.

ŪS'UR-PĀTION, n. Act of usurping, or state of being usurped.

ŪS'ŪRP'ER, n. One who usurps.

ŪS'U-RY (YŪ'zhŪ-), n. [Lat. *usura*, fr. *uti*, to use.] 1. Interest, or practice of taking interest. [Obs.] 2. Illegal interest.

ŪT-Ē'NSIL (Ū13), n. [Lat. *utensilis*, fr. *uti*, *usus*, to use.] An instrument or vessel used in domestic and farming business.

ŪTER-INE, a. [Lat. *uterinus*; *uterus*, the womb.] 1. Pertaining to the womb. 2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

ŪTIL'I-TĀRI-AN (Ū9), a. Consisting in, or pertaining to, utility, or to utilitarianism. — n. One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

ŪTIL'I-TĀRI-AN-ISM, n. 1. The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the end and aim of all social and political institutions. 2. Doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue.

ŪTIL'I-TY, n. [Lat. *utilitas*, fr. *utilis*, useful.] State or quality of being useful; production of good.
Syn. — Usefulness. — Usefulness is Anglo-Saxon, and utility is Latin; and hence the former is used chiefly of things in the concrete, while the latter is employed more in a general and abstract sense. Thus we speak of the utility of an invention, and the usefulness of the thing invented; of the utility of an institution, and the usefulness of an individual. Still, the words are, in many cases, used interchangeably.

ŪTIL'IZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To turn to profitable account or use.

ŪT'MŌST, a. [A.-S. *ūtemōst*, *ūtemest*, from *ūte*, *ūt*, out, and *mest*, *mest*, most.] 1. Most distant; extreme; last. 2. Being in the greatest degree. — n. The most that can be.

Ū-TŌPI-A, n. [Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, a place.] 1. An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, as enjoying the greatest perfection in

politics, laws, &c. 2. A place of ideal perfection. [fanciful.]
 U-TŌPI-AN, *a.* Ideal; chimerical;
 U-TŌPI-GL-AN, *n.* [Lat. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter, utris*, a bag, skin.] A little bag or bladder; a little cell.
 ŪTTER, *a.* [A-S. *ūtter, ūter*, exterior, fr. *ūt, ūte*, out.] 1. Outer. [Obs.] 2. Complete; total. 3. Mere; entire; quite.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [See *supra*.] 1. To put in circulation, as money. 2. To give expression to; to publish; to speak.

ŪTTER-A-BLE, *a.* Capable of being uttered or expressed.
 ŪTTER-ANCE, *n.* Act of uttering; sale; circulation; expression; pronunciation.
 ŪTTER-ER, *n.* One who utters.
 ŪTTER-LY, *adv.* To the full extent; to the greatest degree possible; fully; perfectly; totally.
 ŪTTER-MŌST, *a.* Extreme; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.—*n.* Extremest thing or degree possible.

ŪVE-OŪS, *a.* [Lat. *uva*, a bunch of grapes, a grape.] Resembling a grape.
 ŪVV-LĀ, *n.* [N. Lat., dim. of *lat. uva*, a grape.] The fleshy conical body depending from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate.
 UX-ŌRI-OŪS (89), *a.* [Lat. *uzorius*, from *uzor*, a wife.] Excessively and foolishly fond of a wife.
 UX-ŌRI-OŪS-LY, *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.
 UX-ŌRI-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V (ve), the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, represents a uniform consonant sound. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 101.
 VĀCAN-CY, *n.* 1. Emptiness; hence, leisure; idleness. 2. Empty space; vacancy; a chasm. 3. A post unfiled; an unoccupied office.
 VĀCANT, *a.* [Lat. *vacans*, p. pr. of *vacare*, to be empty, to be free from labor.] 1. Empty; not filled. 2. Unemployed; unoccupied. 3. Not occupied with an incumbent. 4. Not occupied with study or reflection.

SYN.—Empty.—A thing is *empty* when there is nothing in it; as, an *empty* room. *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, &c.

VĀCATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vacare*, -*catum*, to be empty.] 1. To leave empty. 2. To annul; to make void.

VACATION, *n.* [Lat. *vacatio*. See *supra*.] 1. The act of vacating. 2. Intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; rest.

VĀCĪ-NĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vaccinus*, belonging to a cow; *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox.

VĀCĪ-NĀTION, *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating. [nates.]

VĀCĪ-NĀTOR, *n.* One who vaccinates.

VĀCĪ-NĀTĪNE (vāk/sin or vāk/sin), *a.* Pertaining to cows, or to vaccination.
 VĀCĪ-LĀTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vacillare*, -*latum*.] 1. To move one way and the other; to reel. 2. To fluctuate in mind or opinion.

SYN.—See FLUCTUATE.

VĀCĪ-LĀTION, *n.* 1. A waver, reeling, or staggering. 2. Fluctuation of mind.

VACUITY, *n.* [Lat. *vacuitas*.] 1. Emptiness. 2. Space unfilled or unoccupied; void; vacuum.

VĀCŪ-UM, *n.* [Lat., fr. *vacuus*.] Space devoid of all matter or body.

VĀDE-MĒ-CUM, *n.* [Lat., go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion.

VĀG'A-BŌND, *a.* [Lat. *vagabundus*, fr. *vagari*, to stroll about.] Strolling; wandering.—*n.* One who wanders from place to place, having no certain dwelling; a vagrant.

VĀG'A-BŌND'ĀGE, } *n.* Condition of
 VĀG'A-BŌND'ĪSM, } a vagabond; a
 VĀG'A-BŌND'RY, } state of wander-
 ing about in idleness.

VĀ-GĀ'RY, *n.* [Lat. *vagari*, to stroll about.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim.

VĀG'Ī-NĀL, *a.* [Lat. *vagina*, a sheath.] Relating to, or like, a sheath.

VĀ'GRAN-CY, *n.* State of wandering without a settled home.

VĀ'GRANT, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *vagrant*, O. Fr. *vagant*, fr. *vaguer*, to stray, Lat. *vagus*.] 1. Moving without certain direction. 2. Wandering from place to place without any settled habitation.—*n.* An idle wanderer; a vagabond. [manner.]

VĀ'GRANT-LY, *adv.* In a vagrant
 VĀGUE (vāg), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *vagus*.] 1. Unsettled; undetermined. 2. Proceeding from no known authority. [manner.]

VĀGUE'LY (vāg'ly), *adv.* In a vague
 VĀGUE'NESS (vāg'nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being vague.

VĀIL, *n.* [Written also *veil*.] A concealing screen.—*v. t.* [From O. Eng. *avail*, to let down, fr. Lat. *ad*, to, and *valis*, valley.] To lower in token of inferiority, reverence, or submission.

VAIN, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *vanus*.] 1. Having no real substance, value, or importance. 2. Destitute of force or efficiency. 3. Elated with self-conceit, or with things more showy than valuable.

VAIN-GLŌ'RI-OŪS, *n.* Vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful.

VAIN-GLŌ'RY, *n.* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances.

VAIN'LY, *adv.* Without effect; proudly; idly; foolishly.

VĀL'ANÇE, *n.* [From Norm. French *avalant*, Fr. *avalant*, descending, hanging down. See VAIL.] Hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, or a window, &c.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with a valance.

VĀLE, *n.* [Cf. VALLEY.] Low ground between hills.

VAL'E-DĪCTĪON, *n.* [Lat. *valedicere*, -*dictum*, to say farewell.] A farewell.

VAL'E-DĪC-TŌRI-AN, *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address.

VAL'E-DĪC-TŌ-RY, *a.* Bidding farewell.—*n.* A farewell address at commencement in American colleges.

VAL'EN-TINE, *n.* A sweetheart chosen, or a love-letter sent, on St. Valentine's day, the 14th of February.

VĀ-LĒ'RI-AN, *n.* [Either fr. some one called *Valerius*, or fr. Lat. *valere*, to be powerful, on account of its medicinal virtues.] A plant, one species of which is used in medicine.

VAL'ET (vāl'et or vāl'vā), *n.* [Fr. *vale*, L. Lat. *valetus*, *valetus*, *vassus*. Cf. VARLET and VASSAL.] A servant who attends on a gentleman.

Valet de chambre (vāl'ā de shā'br). [Fr.] A body servant.

VAL'E-TŪ'DI-NĀ'RI-AN, *a.* [Lat. *valitudinarius*, fr. *valere*, to be strong or well.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health.—*n.* A sickly person; one seeking to recover health.

VAL'E-TŪ'DI-NĀ-RY (44), *a.* Infirm; sickly.—*n.* An infirm person.

VAL'ĪANT, *a.* [Fr. *valliant*, Lat. *valens*, p. pr. of *valere*, to be strong.] 1. Intrepid in danger; courageous; brave. 2. Performed with valor.

VAL'ĪANT-LY, *adv.* In a valiant manner; bravely; heroically.

VAL'ĪD, *a.* [Lat. *validus*, fr. *valere*, to be strong.] 1. Having sufficient strength; founded in truth. 2. Executed with the proper formalities.

VĀ-LĪD'Ī-TY, *n.* 1. Quality of being valid; power to convince. 2. Legal strength or force.

VĀ-LĪSE', *n.* [From a hypoth. Lat. *valitia*, *viduitia*, from *vidulus*, a leathern trunk, knapsack.] A small sack or case, for clothing, &c.

VĀL-LĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *vallum*, rampart, fr. *vallis*, passade.] A rampart.

VĀL'LEY (148), *n.* [Lat. *vallis*, *vallis*.] The space inclosed between ranges of hills or mountains.

SYN.—Vale; dale; dell; dingle; hollow.

VÁL'OR, n. [Lat. *valere*, to be strong.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery.

SYN.—Courage; bravery; boldness; fearlessness. See **HEROISM**.

VÁL'OR-OÚS, a. Possessing or exhibiting valor. [manner.]

VÁL'OR-OÚS-LY, adv. In a valorous

VÁL'U-A-BLE, a. 1. Having value or worth. 2. Deserving esteem; precious; costly. — **n.** A thing of value.

VÁL'U-Á'TION, n. 1. The act of valuing, or of setting a price; appraisement. 2. Value set upon a thing.

VÁL'ÚE, n. [O. Fr. from *valoir*, p. p. *valu*, to be worth, fr. Lat. *valere*.]

1. Property or properties of a thing which render it useful. 2. Precise signification. 3. Estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange. — **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] 1. To estimate the worth of; to appraise. 2. To rate at a high price; to have in high esteem.

SYN.—To compute; rate; esteem; respect; regard; prize.

VÁL'VE-LESS, a. Having no worth.

VÁL'VATE, a. Resembling or serving as a valve.

VÁL'VE, n. [Lat. *valva*, leaf of a door.] 1. A door; esp. a folding door. 2. A lid or cover to an aperture, opening only in one direction.

VÁL'VU-LAR, a. Pertaining to, or containing, valves

VÁMP, n. [Abbrev. fr. Fr. *avant-pied*, forefoot and vamp.] The upper leather of a shoe. — **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] To piece with a new part; to repair.

VÁMP'ER, n. One who vamps.

VÁMP'IRE, n. [Ger. & D. *vampir*.] 1. A dead person superstitiously believed to wander about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living. 2. An extortioner. 3. A large species of bat.

VÁMP'IR-ISM, n. 1. Belief in the existence of vampires. 2. Practice of extortion.

VÁN, n. 1. [Abbrev. fr. *van-guard*.] The front of an army, or the front line of a fleet. 2. [Lat. *vannus*.] A fan for cleansing grain. 3. A large, light, covered wagon.

VÁN'-ÉOU'R-IER, n. [Fr. *avantcourrier*, fr. *avant*, before, and *courrier*, a runner.] A light-armed soldier sent before an army to beat the road.

VÁN'DAL, n. 1. One of a barbarous horde that invaded Rome in the 5th century. 2. One who is ignorant and barbarous.

VAN-DÁL'IC, a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the Vandals; barbarous.

VÁN'DAL-ISM, n. Spirit or conduct of Vandals; hostility to the arts and literature.

VAN-DYKE, n. An indented and scalloped cape for the neck formerly worn by women.

VÁNE, n. [A-S. *fana*, banner, Goth. *fana*, cloth.] 1. A contrivance to show which way the wind blows. 2. Thin, membranous part of a feather.

VÁN'-GUÁRD, n. [Fr. *avant-garde*, fr. *avant*, before, and *garde*, guard.]

Troops who march in front of an army.

VA-NÍL'LÁ, n. [N. Lat., fr. Lat. *vagina*, because its seeds are in little pods.] A genus of plants remarkable for a delicate and agreeable odor.

VÁN'ISH, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vanescere*, *evanescere*, from *vanus*, empty, vain.] 1. To be lost to view; to disappear gradually. 2. To pass away. — **n.** Closing portion of a syllable, or of a vocal element.

VÁN'I-TY, n. [Lat. *vanitas*.] 1. Want of substance to satisfy desire. 2. Empty pride; ostentation. 3. Any thing visionary, or unsubstantial.

SYN.—Egotism; emptiness; self-sufficiency; ostentation. See **PRIDE**.

VÁN'QUISH (vânk'wish), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, Lat. *vincere*.] 1. To subdue in battle. 2. To defeat in any contest; to refute in argument.

SYN.—To overcome; confute; silence. See **CONQUER**.

VÁN'QUISH-A-BLE, a. Capable of being vanquished.

VÁN'QUISH-ER, n. One who vanquishes; a conqueror; a victor.

**VÁN'TÁGE, } n. [See AD-
VÁN'TÁGE-GROUND, } VANTAGE.]** Superior or more favorable situation or opportunity.

VÁP'ID, a. [Lat. *vapidus*, lit. having emitted steam or vapor, fr. *vapor*, steam.] Having lost its life and spirit.

**VA-PÍD'I-TY, } n. A being vapid;
VÁP'ID-NESS, } want of life or spirit.**

VÁP'OR, n. [Lat.] 1. Any substance in the gaseous or ægiform state. 2. Any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere, as smoke or fog. 3. Something unsubstantial or fleeting. 4. (*pl.*) Hypochondriacal affections; dejection. — **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] 1. To pass off in fumes; to be exhaled. 2. To boast vainly; to brag.

VÁP'O-RA-BÍL'I-TY, n. Quality of being vaporable.

VÁP'O-RA-BLE, a. Capable of being converted into vapor.

VÁP'OR-BÁTH, n. Application of vapor to the body in a close place.

VÁP'OR-ER, n. A braggart.

VÁP'O-RÍ'IC, a. [Lat. *vapor*, vapor, and *facere*, to make.] Forming into vapor. [manner.]

VÁP'OR-ING-LY, adv. In a boasting

VÁP'OR-ISH, a. Full of vapors; affected by hysterics.

VÁP'O-RI-ZÁ'TION, n. Artificial formation of vapor.

VÁP'OR-IZE (ÍI), v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To convert into vapor by heat. — **v. i.** To pass off in vapor.

**VÁP'OR-OÚS, } a. 1. Full of vapors.
VÁP'OR-Y, } 2. Windy; flatulent.**

3. Unreal; vain. [ing variable.]

VÁR'I-A-BÍL'I-TY, n. Quality of being variable.

VÁR'I-A-BLE, a. [Lat. *variabilis*.] 1. Capable of alteration in any manner. 2. Liable to change.

SYN.—Changeable; mutable; fickle; unsteady; inconstant.

— **n.** 1. A quantity which may increase or decrease. 2. A shifting trade-wind. [aptness to vary.]

VÁR'I-A-BLE-NESS, n. Liable-ness or

VÁR'I-A-BLY, adv. Changeably.

VÁR'I-ANCE, n. 1. Change of condition. 2. A disagreement or inconsistency between two parts of the same legal proceeding, which, to be effectual, ought to agree together. 3. Dissension.

VÁR'I-Á'TION, n. 1. A partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing. 2. Amount or rate of change.

SYN.—Change; vicissitude; variety; alteration; diversity.

**VÁR'I-É-ÓSE (125), } a. [See supra]
VÁR'I-É-ÓÚS, } Preternaturally enlarged, as veins.**

VÁR'I-E-GÁTE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *variare*, *-gatum*, fr. *varius*, various, and *agere*, to move, make.]

To diversify in external appearance.

VÁR'I-E-GÁ'TION, n. Act of variegating or state of being variegated; diversity of colors.

VA-RÍ'E-TY, n. 1. Intermixture or succession of different things. 2. A number of different things. 3. Something varying from others of the same general kind.

SYN.—Diversity.—A man has a variety of employments when he does many things which are not a mere repetition of the same act; he has a diversity of employments when the several acts performed are unlike each other, that is, *diverse*. In most cases, where there is variety there will be more or less of *diversity*, but not always.

VÁR'I-O-LOÍD, or VÁR'I-O-LOÍD', n. [L. Lat. *variola*, the small-pox, fr. Lat. *varius*, various, and Gr. *éidos*, form.] The small-pox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination. [small-pox.]

VA-RÍ'O-LOÚS, a. Pertaining to the **VÁR'I-Ó'RUM** [Lat., (with notes) of various persons.] Containing notes by different persons.

VÁR'I-OÚS, a. [Lat. *varius*.] 1. Different; diverse. 2. Changeable; uncertain. 3. Diversified.

VÁR'I-OÚS-LY, adv. In various ways.

VÁR'LET, n. [O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, *vallet*, fr. W. *gwás*, a lad, page, servant.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

VÁR'NISH, n. [See *infra*.] 1. A viscid, glossy liquid. 2. Glossy appearance. 3. Outside show. — **v. t.** [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *vernir*, *vernisser*, as if fr. a Lat. *virrinie*, to glaze, fr. *virrum*, glass.] 1. To lay varnish on.

2. To give a fair coloring or external aspect to; to gloss; to palliate.

VÁR'NISH-ER, n. One who varnishes.

VÁR'Y (89), v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *variare*, fr. *varius*, various.] 1.

To alter in form, appearance, substance, or position. 2. To exchange; to alternate. 3. To diversify. — **v. i.** 1. To be altered in any manner. 2. To differ. 3. To deviate. 4. To disagree.

VÁS'CU-LAR, a. [Lat. *vasculum*, a

Á, Ê, Î, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Á, Ê, Î, Ò, Û, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÂSK, ÁLL, WHÂT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÊRM; PIQUE, FIRM; SÓN,

small vessel, dim. of *vas*, vessel.] Relating to, or consisting of, the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies.

VÁS'CU-LÁR'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vascular.

VÁSE (in Eng. commonly *vaz*), *n.* [Lat. *vas, vasum*.] A vessel, of various forms and materials.



Vase.

VÁS'SAL, *n.* [L. Lat. *vasallus, vasallus*, from W. *gwasawl*, serving, fr. *gwás*, a youth, page, servant.] 1. One who holds land of a superior, and vows fidelity to him. 2. A slave.

VÁS'SAL-ÁGE, *n.* 1. State of being a vassal. 2. Dependence; slavery.

VÁST, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *vastus*, empty, waste, vast.] 1. Being of great extent. 2. Very great in numbers or amount. 3. Very great in force or importance.

SYN.—Enormous; huge; immense. —*n.* A waste region.

VAS-TÁ'TION, *n.* [Lat. *vastatio*, from *castare*, to lay waste.] A laying waste; devastation. [degree.]

VÁST'LY, *adv.* To a vast extent or VÁST'NESS, *n.* Enormous magnitude, amount, or importance.

VÁST'Y, *a.* Immense; vast.

VÁT, *n.* [A.-S. *fát, fat*.] A large cask-like receptacle.

VÁT'I-ÇIDE, *n.* [Lat. *vates*, a prophet, and *cadere*, to kill.] The murderer, or the murderer of a prophet.

VA-TÍÇ'I-NAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, prophecy.

VA-TÍÇ'I-NATE, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *vaticinari, natus*, fr. *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy.

VA-TÍÇ'I-NÁ'TION, *n.* Prediction; prophecy.

VAUDE'VILLE (vôd'vil), *n.* [Fr., fr. *Vau-de-vire*, a village in Normandy.] 1. A kind of song of a lively character. 2. A theatrical piece, intermingled with light or satirical songs.

VÁULT, *n.* [L. Lat. *voluta, voluta*, from Lat. *volvere, volutum*, to roll, turn about.] 1. An arched roof or ceiling. 2. An arched apartment, especially a cell; a cellar. 3. A leap or bound. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with a vault; to arch. 2. To mount by leaping. —*v. i.* 1. To leap; to jump. 2. To exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.



Vault.

VÁULT'ER, *n.* One who vaults.

VÁUNT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *vantier*, L. Lat. *vantiare*, fr. Lat. *vanus*, vain.] To boast; to brag. —*v. t.* To boast of. —*n.* A vain display of what one is, or has, or has done.

VÁUNTER, *n.* One who vaunts.

VÉAL, *n.* [O. Fr. *véel, védel*, Lat.

vitellus, dim. of *vitulus*, a calf.] Flesh of a calf dressed for food.

VÉ'DÁ, or VÉ'DÁ, *n.* [Skr. *vêda*, knowledge.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos.

VÉ-DE'TTE', *n.* [It. *vedetta*, for *velletta*, as if from *vedere*, to see, Lat. *videre*, but really fr. *veglia*, Lat. *vigilia*, watch.] A mounted sentinel.

VEER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Fr. *virer*.] To change direction; to turn. —*v. t.* To direct to a different course.

VEG'E-TA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *vegetabilis*, enlivening, fr. *vegetare*, to enliven.] Relating to, or consisting of, plants. —*n.* [See *infra*.] An organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion; a plant.

VEG'E-TAL, *a.* Pertaining to a vegetable. VEG'E-TÁ'R'I-AN (89), *n.* One who holds that vegetables are the only proper food for man. —*a.* Pertaining to vegetarianism.

VEG'E-TÁ'R'I-AN-ISM, *n.* Theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

VEG'E-TÁTE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vegetare, -atum*, to enliven, fr. *vegetus*, animated.] 1. To grow, as plants; to sprout. 2. To do nothing but eat and grow.

VEG'E-TÁTION, *n.* 1. A vegetable growth. 2. Sum of vegetable life.

VEG'E-TÁTIVE, *a.* Growing, or having the power of growing, as plants.

VE'HE-MÉNÇE, *n.* 1. Quality of being vehement; impetuosity. 2. Violent ardor; animated fervor.

VE'HE-MENT, *a.* [Lat. *vehemens*.] 1. Acting with great force. 2. Very eager, urgent, or fervent.

SYN.—Furious; violent; impetuous; passionate; ardent.

VE'HE-MENT-LY, *adv.* In a vehement manner.

VE'HIC-LE, *n.* [Lat. *vehiculum; vehere*, to carry.] 1. That in which any thing is or may be carried; a conveyance. 2. Instrument of communication.

VE-HICU-LAR, } *a.* Pertaining to, VE-HICU-LAR-Y, } or serving as, a vehicle.

VEIL, *n.* [Lat. *velum*, a sail, covering, curtain, fr. *vehere*, to bear, carry.] 1. Something to intercept the view; a screen to protect the face. 2. A cover; a disguise.

SYN.—See VAIL. —*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with a veil. 2. To hide; to conceal.

VEIN, *n.* [Lat. *vena*.] 1. A vessel which receives the blood from the capillaries, and returns it to the heart. 2. A small rib of the framework of leaves, &c. 3. A seam or layer, intersecting a rock or stratum. 4. A streak in wood, or marble, &c. 5. A current; a course. 6. Tendency or turn of mind; humor. —*v. t.* To form or mark with veins.

VEINED, } *a.* Full of veins; streaked; VEIN'Y, } variegated.

VÉL'LI-CÁTE, *v. t. & i.* [-ED; -ING.]

[Lat. *vellere, -atum*.] To move spasmodically; to twitch.

VÉL'LI-CÁTION, *n.* Convulsive motion of a muscular fiber, especially of the face.

VÉL'LUM, *n.* [Fr. *velin*, fr. Lat. *vitulus*, a calf.] A fine kind of parchment.

VE-LÓÇ'I-PÉDE, *n.* [Lat. *velox*, swift, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] A light carriage for a single person, who propels it by his feet.

VE-LÓÇ'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *velocitas*.] 1. Quickness of motion; speed; rapidity. 2. Rate of motion.

VÉL'VET, *n.* [O. Eng. *velvet*, L. Lat. *vellutium, vellutum*, from Lat. *villosus*, shaggy hair.] A stuff having a short shag of silk on the surface.

VÉL'VE-ÉEN', *n.* Cloth made of cotton, in imitation of velvet.

VÉL'VE-TY, *a.* Made of, or like, velvet; soft.

VÉ'NAL, *a.* [Lat. *venalis*, fr. *venire*, to be sold.] To be bought or obtained for money; held for sale.

SYN.—Mercenary.—One is *mercenary* who is either actually a hireling (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, &c. *Vend* goes further, and supposes an actual purchase, which places a person or thing wholly in the power of the purchaser; as, a *venal* press.

VE-NÁL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being venal; mercenariness.

VÉN'A-RY, *a.* [L. Lat. *venarius*, fr. Lat. *venari*, to hunt.] Relating to hunting.

VÉND, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vendere*.] To sell.

VÉND-EE', *n.* One to whom a thing is vendid or sold. [seller.]

VÉND'ER, *n.* One who vends; a VÉND'I-BIL'I-TY, *n.* State of being vendible or salable.

VÉND'I-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *vendibilis*.] Capable of being sold; salable.

VÉND'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being vendible.

VÉND'OR, *n.* [See VENDER.] A vender; a seller.

VÉN-DŪE', *n.* [O. Fr. *vendue*, from *vendre*, to sell.] Public sale to the highest bidder; an auction.

VE-NEER', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From Fr. *fournir*, to furnish.] To overlay with a thin layer of wood for decoration.—*n.* A thin leaf of a superior material for overlaying an inferior one.

VE-NEER'ING, *n.* Act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of a superior material, or the covering thus laid on.

VÉN'ER-A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *venerabilis*.] 1. Worthy of veneration or reverence. 2. Rendered sacred by associations. [manner.]

VÉN'ER-A-BLY, *adv.* In a venerable VÉN'ER-ÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *venerari, -atus*.] To regard with respect and reverence. [with awe.]

VÉN'ER-ÁTION, *n.* Respect mingled

VÉN'ER-ĀTOR, *n.* One who venerates.
 VE-NÉ'RE-AL (89), *a.* [Lat. *venereus*, fr. *Venus*, the goddess of love.] Pertaining to sexual love.
 VÉN'ER-Y, *n.* 1. [Lat. *Venus*, *Veneris*, goddess of love.] Sexual love or intercourse. 2. [Fr. *vénérie*, from O. Fr. *venier*, *venier*, Lat. *venari*, to hunt.] Act or exercise of hunting.
 VÉ-NE-SÉC'TION, *n.* [Lat. *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] Act of opening a vein for letting blood.
 VE-NE'TIAN, *a.* Pertaining to Venice. — *n.* A native of Venice.
 VÉNGE'ANCE, *n.* [Lat. *vindicare*, to avenge. See AVENGE.] Punishment inflicted in return for injury or offense; — often, passionate revenge.
 VÉNGE'FUL, *a.* Vindictive.
 VÉ'NI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *venialis*, fr. *venia*, forgiveness.] Capable of being forgiven; excusable. [*nial*.]
 VÉ'NI-AL-NESS, *n.* State of being VE-NE'RI-AL, or VE-NÍ'RE FĀC-TĀS (fā'shi-ās), *n.* [Lat., cause to come.] A writ to cause a number of qualified persons to appear in court to serve as jurors.
 VÉN'I-SŌN (or vĕn'zn), *n.* [O. Fr. fr. Lat. *venatio*, hunting.] Flesh of deer, hares, and certain birds called game; — in the United States, applied exclusively to the flesh of deer.
 VÉN'OM, *n.* [Lat. *venenum*.] 1. Poison. 2. Spite; malice.
 SYN. — See POISON.
 VÉN'OM-OŪS, *a.* [O. Eng. *venemos*; Lat. *venenosus*, fr. *venenum*, poison.] 1. Full of venom; poisonous. 2. Noxious; malignant.
 VÉN'OM-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Poisonously; spitefully. [*being venomous*.]
 VÉN'OM-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of VÉN'OMŪS, *a.* [Lat. *venosus*; *vena*, a vein.] Pertaining to, or contained in, a vein or veins.
 VÉNT, *n.* [Prob. from Fr. *vent*, wind.] 1. A hole, or passage for air or any fluid to escape; esp., the opening at the breech of a fire-arm. 2. Opportunity of escape from confinement or privacy; emission. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To let out at a small aperture. 2. To suffer to escape.
 VÉN'TI-DŪCT, *n.* [From Lat. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a leading, conduit.] A passage for ventilating apartments.
 VÉN'TI-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *ventilare*, -*latum*; *ventus*, a slight wind.] 1. To fan; to expose to the free passage of air. 2. To sift and examine; to expose to discussion.
 VÉN'TI-LĀTION, *n.* Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; free exposure to air.
 VÉN'TI-LĀTOR, *n.* A contrivance for drawing off foul air, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.
 VÉN'TRAL, *a.* [Lat. *ventralis*; *venter*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly.
 VÉN'TRI-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.] A cavity of the animal body; esp. one of two

cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles.
 VÉN'TRIL'O-QUÍSM, *n.* Act or art of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come from some distant or different place.
 VÉN'TRIL'O-QUÍST, *n.* One who practices ventriloquism.
 VÉN'TRIL'O-QUŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *ventriloquus*, fr. *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking so that the sound appears to come from a place remote.
 VÉN'TŪRE, *n.* [See ADVENTURE.] 1. An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard. 2. Chance; contingency. 3. Thing put to hazard; a risk. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say something. 2. To run a hazard or risk. — *v. t. i.* 1. To risk. 2. To put or send on a venture or chance.
 VÉN'TŪR-ER, *n.* One who hazards.
 VÉN'TŪRE-SŌME, *a.* Inclined to venture; venturesome.
 SYN. — Bold; daring; intrepid.
 VÉN'TŪR-OŪS, *a.* Daring; bold; adventurous. [*boldly*.]
 VÉN'TŪR-OŪS-LY, *adv.* Daringly.
 VÉN'ŪE, *n.* (*Law*.) The place where an action is laid.
 VÉN'US, *n.* 1. Goddess of female beauty and of love. 2. One of the planets.
 VE-RĀ'CIOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *verax*, *veracis*, fr. *verus*, true.] 1. Habitually disposed to speak truth; truthful. 2. Characterized by truth.
 VE-RĀC'I-TY, *n.* Habitual observance of truth; truthfulness.
 VE-RĀNDĀ, *n.* [Skr. *varanda*, Per. *bārāmadah*, from Per. *bar*, up, and *amadah*, p. p. of *amadan*, to come.] A kind of open portico.
 VE-RĀ-TRĪNĀ, *n.* [Lat. *veratrum*, VE-RĀ-TRĪNE, } hellebore.] A vegetable alkaloid, acrid and poisonous.
 VERB (14), *n.* [Lat. *verbum*, a word, verb.] A word expressing being, action, or the suffering of action.
 VER'BAL, *a.* [Lat. *verbalis*; *verbum*, a word.] 1. Spoken; oral; not written. 2. Dealing with words rather than things. 3. Having word answering to word; literal. 4. Derived directly from a verb. [*orally*.]
 VER'BAL-ISM, *n.* Something expressed VER'BAL-LY, *adv.* By words spoken; orally. 2. Word for word.
 VER-BĀ'TIM, *adv.* [L. Lat.] Word for word; in the same words.
 VER-BÉ'NA, *n.* [L. & N. Lat. *verberna*, *vervain*.] A genus of plants
 VER'BER-ĀTION, *n.* [Lat. *verberatio*.] Act of beating, or striking blows.
 VER'BI-AGE, *n.* [See VERB.] Superabundance of words; verbosity.
 VER-BŌSE', *a.* [Lat. *verbosus*; *verbum*, a word.] Using or containing more words than are necessary.
 VER-BŌS'I-TY, *n.* Quality of being verbose; wordiness.
 VER'DAN-ÇY, *n.* 1. Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness. 2. Rawness; inexperience.

VER'DANT, *a.* [Lat. *viridans*, growing green.] 1. Covered with growing plants; green; fresh. 2. Ignorant of the ways of the world.
 VER'D-AN-TÍQUE' (-tĕk'), *n.* [Fr., fr. *verd*, verd, green, and *antique*, ancient.] 1. A green incrustation on ancient coins, brass or copper, produced by the action of time. 2. A mottled-green marble.
 VER'DER-ER, *n.* [L. Lat. *viridarius*, fr. Lat. *viridis*, green.] An officer of the king's forests.
 VER'DICT, *n.* [L. Lat. *verdictum*, fr. Lat. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, a saying; a word.] 1. Decision or answer of a jury in any cause committed to them. 2. Decision; judgment.
 VER'DI-GRĪS (-grĕs), *n.* [A corrupt. of N. Lat. *viride aris*, green of brass.] An acetate of copper.
 VER'DI-TER, *n.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre*, i. e., earth green.] An azure-blue pigment.
 VERDŪRE (58), *n.* [Fr., fr. *verd*, Lat. *viridis*, green.] Greenness; freshness of vegetation. [*ure*.]
 VERDŪR-OŪS, *a.* Covered with verdige (14), *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *virga*, fr. *virere*, to be green.] 1. A kind of rod or mace. 2. Shaft of a column. 3. Spindle of a watch-balance. 4. Compass or extent of the king's court. 5. [See VERGE, *v. i.*] Extreme side or end of any thing of some length. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vergere*.] 1. To bend; to slope. 2. To border upon; to approach.
 VER'GER, *n.* [Fr., fr. *verge*, a rod.] 1. One who carries a verge or emblem of office. 2. Beadle of a cathedral church. [*verified*.]
 VÉR'I-FĪ-ABLE, *a.* Capable of being VÉR'I-FI-CĀTION, *n.* Act of verifying; state of being verified; confirmation.
 VÉR'I-FĪ-ER, *n.* One who verifies.
 VÉR'I-FŪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [L. Lat. *verificare*; Lat. *verus*, true, and *facere*, to make.] 1. To prove to be true; to confirm. 2. To establish the authenticity of.
 VÉR'I-LY, *adv.* 1. In truth; in fact. 2. With great confidence.
 VÉR'I-SĪM'I-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *verisimilis*, fr. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like, similar.] Having the appearance of truth.
 VÉR'I-SI-MĪLI-TŪDE, *n.* Appearance of truth; likelihood.
 VÉR'I-TA-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *veritas*, truth.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; real.
 VÉR'I-TA-BLY, *adv.* Really; truly.
 VÉR'I-TY, *n.* [Lat. *veritas*.] 1. Consonance to fact. 2. A true assertion or tenet.
 SYN. — Truth; certainty; reality.
 VÉR'IŪICE, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*, fr. *verd*, verd, green, and *jus*, juice.] Sour juice of crab-apples, unripe grapes, and the like.
 VER'MĒS, *n. pl.* [Lat.] Worms.
 VER'MI-ÇĒL'LI (-chĕl'i or -sĕl'i), *n.* [It. pl. of *vermicello*, strictly, a little worm.] A wheat paste, made into a slender, worm-like form.
 VER-MICŪ-LAR, *a.* [N. Lat. *vermicu-*

aris, fr. *vermiculus*, a little worm.] Pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a worm.

VER-MÍE'U-LÁTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To form, by inlaying which resembles the tracks of worms.

VER-MÍE'U-LÁ'TION, *n.* Act or operation of moving in the form of a worm, or of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

VER-MÍE'U-LOŪS, *a.* Containing, or resembling, worms.

VER-MÍ-FÖRM, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *forna*, form.] Having the shape of a worm.

VER-MÍ-FŪGE, *n.* [From Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugere*, to flee.] A medicine that expels worms.

VER-MÍL'ION (-míl'yún), *n.* [L. Lat. *cermillum*, from Lat. *vermiculus*, a little worm, esp. that which furnishes the scarlet color.] 1. Red sulphuret or sulphide of mercury. 2. Cochineal. 3. A beautiful red color.

VER-MIN, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *vermis*, a worm.] Petty noxious little animals or insects, as rats, mice, grubs, &c.

VER-MÍ-NÁ'TION, *n.* 1. Generation of vermin. 2. A griping of the bowels.

VER-MIN-OŪS, *a.* 1. Infested by vermin. 2. Caused by vermin.

VER-MÍP'A-ROŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing worms.

VER-MÍVO-ROŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*, a worm, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on worms.

VER-NÁ'U-LAR, *a.* [Lat. *vernaculus*, native, fr. *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; native. — *n.* One's mother tongue, or native language.

VER-NAL, *a.* [Lat. *vernalis*, fr. *ver*, *vernís*, spring] 1. Belonging to spring. 2. Belonging to youth.

VER-NÍER, *n.* [From the inventor.] A short graduated scale for measuring parts of the smallest spaces of a graduated instrument.

VER-RÓN'I-CÁ, *n.* [From *Santa Veronica*, who, according to an old legend, as Christ was carrying the cross, wiped his face with a cloth, which received an impression of his countenance.] A portrait of our Saviour on handkerchiefs.

VER-SA-TÍLE, *a.* [Lat. *versatilis*; *versare*, to turn around.] 1. Liable to be turned in opinion. 2. Turning with ease from one thing to another. 3. Capable of revolving.

SYN.—Variable; changeable; unsteady; fickle.

VER-SA-TÍL'I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being versatile; aptness to change.

VERSE (14), *n.* [Lat. *versus*, a furrow, row, line, fr. *vertere*, to turn.] 1. A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, metricaly disposed. 2. Poetry. 3. A short division of any composition, especially of the Bible.

VERSED (vĕrst), *p. a.* [Lat. *versatus*, p. p. of *versari*, to turn about fre-

quently, to be engaged in a thing.] Acquainted; skilled; practiced.

VER'SER, *n.* A versifier.

VER'SÍ-CÓL'OR (-kŭl'ur), } *a.*
VER'SÍ-CÓL'ORED (-kŭl'urd), } [Lat. *versicolor*; *versare*, to change, and *color*, color.] Having various colors.

VER'SÍ-FÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Act, art, or practice of versifying; metrical composition. [verses.]

VER'SÍ-FÍER, *n.* One who makes verses.

VER'SÍ-FŪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *versificare*; *versus*, a verse, and *facere*, to make.] To make verses. — *v. t.* 1. To relate in verse. 2. To turn into verse.

VER'SION, *n.* [N. Lat. *versio*, fr. Lat. *vertere*, to turn, translate.] 1. Act of translating. 2. A translation.

VERST, *n.* [Russ. *verstá*.] A Russian measure of length of 1501 feet.

VER'SUS, *prep.* [Lat.] Against.

VERT, *n.* [Fr. *vert*, green.] 1. (*Eng. Forest Law*.) Every thing that bears a green leaf. 2. A green color.

VERTÉ-BER, *n.* A vertebra.

VERTÉ-BRÁ, *n.*; *pl.* VERTÉ-BRÆ. [Lat., from *vertere*, to turn.] A joint of the back-bone.

VERTÉ-BRAL, *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone.

VERTÉ-BRÁTE, *n.* An animal having an internal jointed skeleton. — *a.* Having a back-bone.

VERTÉX, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* VERTÉX-ES; *Lat. pl.* VERTÍ-CĒS. [Lat., prop. that which turns on or about itself.] Top, summit, or crown, especially of the head.

VERTÍ-CAL, *a.* 1. At the vertex; directly overhead, or in the zenith. 2. Upright; plumb. [manner.]

VERTÍ-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a vertical

VERTÍ-CÍL-LATE, *a.* [N. Lat. *verticillatus*. See VERTEX.] Arranged in a ring or whorl.

VERTÍ-GÍ-NOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vertiginosus*, fr. *vertigo*, giddiness.] 1. Turning round; rotary. 2. Giddy; dizzy.

VERTÍ-GÍ-NOŪS-NESS, *n.* Giddiness.

VERTÍ-GO, *n.* [Lat., from *vertere*, to turn.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness. [plant.]

VERTÍ-VAIN, *n.* [See VERBENA.]

VER'Y, *a.* [Lat. *verax*, true, veracious.] True; real; actual. — *adv.* In a high degree; exceedingly.

VESÍ-CANT, *n.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vesica*, a blister.] A blistering application. [blisters.]

VESÍ-CÁ'TION, *n.* Process of raising

VESÍ-CA-TORY, *a.* A blistering plaster. — *a.* Having a power to blister.

VESÍ-CLE, *n.* [Lat. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder.] A bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cell.

VE-SÍ-C'ULAR, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, vesicles. 2. Full of interstices; hollow.

VE-SÍ-C'ULATE, *a.* Full of bladders; vesicular.

VĒS'PER, *n.* 1. [Lat. *vesper*, evening, evening star, allied to Gr. *ἑσπερος*, *ἑσπερά*.] The evening star; Venus; hence, the evening. 2. *pl.* Evening

service, in the Roman Catholic church.

VĒS'PER-TÍNE, *a.* [Lat. *vesperinus*.] Relating to, or being in, the evening.

VĒS'SEL, *n.* [Lat. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, a vessel.] 1. A hollow dish of any kind. 2. A structure made to float on the water, for purposes of commerce or war. 3. Any tube or canal in which the blood or other fluid is contained, secreted, or circulated.

VĒST, *n.* [Lat. *vestis*, a garment, vest, Goth. *vasti*, garment, *vasjan*, to clothe.] 1. An outer garment, or any outer covering. 2. A waistcoat. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To clothe with, or as with, a garment. 2. To put in possession; to furnish. — *v. t.* To descend; to take effect, as a right.

VĒS'TAL, *a.* 1. Pertaining to Vesta, a virgin goddess of fire among the Romans. 2. Pure; chaste. — *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta.

VĒST'ED, *p. a.* Not in a state of contingency; fixed. [vestibule.]

VĒS'TÍB'ULAR, *a.* Pertaining to a VĒS'TÍ-BŪLE, *n.* [Lat. *vestibulum*.] An antechamber between the hall and the outer doors; a porch.

STY.—Hall; passage. — A *vestibule* is a small apartment within the doors of a building; a *hall* is the first large apartment beyond the vestibule, and, in this country, is usually long and narrow, serving as a passage to the several apartments.

VĒS'TÍGE, *n.* [Lat. *vestigium*.] Mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footprint; sign.

STY.—Trace. — *Vestige* is literally a foot-print; a *trace* is something drawn out in a line. *Vestige*, therefore, always supposes something left behind, while a *trace* is a mere indication that something has been present or is present; as, *traces* of former population; a *trace* of poison in a given substance.

VĒST'ING, *n.* Cloth for vests.

VĒST'MENT, *n.* [Lat. *vestimentum*, fr. *vestire*, to clothe.] A garment; a dress; a robe.

VĒS'TRY, *n.* [Lat. *vestiarium*; *vestis*, a garment.] 1. A room in a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments, &c., are kept. 2. (*Episcopal Church*.) A committee which manages the temporal concerns of a parish.

VĒS'TŪRE (53), *n.* [From Lat. *vestire*, to clothe.] A garment; a robe; clothing; dress; apparel; vestment; habit; covering; envelope.

VĒTCH, *n.* [Lat. *vicia*, O. H. Ger. *wicce*.] A leguminous plant.

VĒT'ER-AN, *a.* [Lat. *veteranus*; *vetus*, old.] Long exercised in any thing. — *n.* One long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

VĒT'ER-I-NÁ'RI-AN, *n.* [Lat. *veterinarius*, fr. *veterinarius*, belonging to beasts of burden, fr. *vehere*, to carry.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle.

VĒT'ER-I-NÁ-RY, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals.

VĒ'TO, *n.*; *pl.* VĒ'TŌES. [Lat. *veto*, I forbid.] 1. The power possessed by the executive of negating a bill

which has passed the legislative branch of the government; also, the act of exercising this power. 2. Any authoritative prohibition. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] To withhold assent to, especially to a bill for a law.

VEX, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vexare*, orig. to shake or toss, in carrying.] 1. To make angry by little provocations; to irritate. 2. To disturb; to disquiet; to agitate.

SYN.— See **TEASE**.

VEX-Ā'TION, *n.* 1. Act of vexing, or state of being vexed. 2. Cause of trouble. 3. A harassing by law; a vexing, as by a malicious suit.

SYN.— See **CHAGRIN**.

VEX-Ā'TIŌUS, *a.* 1. Causing vexation or disquiet. 2. Distressing; harassing. 3. Full of vexation.

SYN.— **Affictive**; **provoking**; **troublesome**; **teasing**.

VEX-Ā'TIŌUS-LY, *adv.* So as to give trouble or annoyance.

VEX-Ā'TIŌUS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being vexatious, or of giving trouble and disquiet.

VEX'ING-LY, *adv.* So as to vex.

VĪA, *adv.* [Lat., ablative of *via*, way.] By the way of.

VĪA-BLE, *a.* [Fr. *viable*, fr. *vie*, life, Lat. *vita*.] Capable of living.

VĪA-DŪCT, *n.* [Lat. *via*, a way, *ductus*, a leading.] A structure for carrying a railway across a valley or river.

VĪAL, *n.* [See **PHIAL**.] A small bottle. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To put into a vial or vials.

VĪAND, *n.* [L. Lat. *vianda*, *vianda*, *vienda*, from Lat. *vivere*, to live.] Food; victuals; — chiefly in the pl.

VĪ-ĀTŪS, *a.* [Lat. *viaticus*, from *via*, a way.] Pertaining to a journey.

VĪ-ĀTŪ-CŪM, *n.* [Lat., fr. *via*, a way.] 1. Provisions for a journey. 2. The communion given to dying persons.

VĪBRĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vibrare*, -bratum.] 1. To move to and fro, or from side to side. 2. To produce a vibratory effect. 3. To pass from one state to another. — *v. t.* 1. To brandish; to swing. 2. To measure by moving to and fro.

VĪBRA-TĪLE, *a.* Adapted to, or used in, vibratory motion.

VĪBRĀ'TION, *n.* Act of vibrating, or state of being vibrated; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.

VĪBRA-TŌ-RY (50), *a.* 1. Consisting in vibration. 2. Causing to vibrate.

VĪC'AR, *n.* [See **VICARIOUS**.] Incumbent of an appropriated benefice.

VĪC'AR-ĀGE, *n.* 1. Benefice c' a vicar. 2. Residence of a vicar.

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-ĀL, *a.* Pertaining to vicar; delegated.

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-ĀTE, *a.* Having delegated power, as a vicar. — *n.* Office or oversight of a vicar.

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-ŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vicarius*, from *viciis*, change, turn, office of one person as assumed by another.] 1. Pertaining to a vicar; deputed; delegated. 2. Acting or suffering for

another. 3. Performed or suffered in the place of another. [tion.]

VĪ-CĀ'RĪ-ŌŪS-LY, *adv.* By substituting.

VĪCE, *n.* [Lat. *vicium*.] 1. A defect; a fault. 2. A moral fault; especially, immoral conduct or habit.

SYN.— **Crime**; **sin**; **iniquity**; **fault**; **wickedness**. See **CRIME**.

3. An instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work. — [Lat. *vice*, in the place of.] A prefix denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in rank or authority. [of.]

VĪCE, *prep.* In the place of; instead

VĪCE-ĀD'MĪ-RĀL, *n.* (*Navy*.) The second officer in command.

VĪCE-ĀD'MĪ-RĀL-TY, *n.* Office of a vice-admiral.

VĪCE-CHĀN'CEL-LOR, *n.* An officer next in rank to a chancellor.

VĪCE-CŌN'SUL, *n.* One acting for the consul.

VĪCE-ĜĒ'REN-CY, *n.* Office of a vice-governor; deputed power.

VĪCE-ĜĒ'RENT (89), *n.* An officer deputed to exercise the powers of another. — *a.* Having, or exercising, delegated power.

VĪCE-PRĒS'I-DENT, *n.* An officer next in rank below a president.

VĪCE-RĒ'GĀL, *a.* Pertaining to a vicerey or vice-royalty.

VĪCE'ROY, *n.* [Fr. *vice-roi*, from Fr. & Lat. *vice*, in the place of, and Fr. *roi*, *roy*, a king.] A governor who rules as the king's substitute.

VĪCE-ROY'AL-TY, } *n.* Dignity, office,
VĪCE'ROY-SHĪP, } or jurisdiction of a vicerey.

VĪCĪ-NEIGH, *n.* [Lat. *vicinus*, neighboring, a neighbor, fr. *vicius*, a row of houses.] Places adjoining or near; neighborhood.

VĪCĪ-NĀL, *a.* [Lat. *vicinalis*.] Near.

VĪCĪNĪ-TY, *n.* [Lat. *vicinitas*.] 1. Nearness; proximity. 2. That which is near, or not remote; near place.

SYN.— See **NEIGHBORHOOD**.

VĪCĪŌŪS (vish'us), *a.* [Lat. *viciosus*, fr. *vicium*, vice.] 1. Characterized by vice or defects. 2. Addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct. 3. Not genuine or pure. 4. Not well tamed or broken.

VĪCĪŌŪS-LY (vish'us-), *adv.* In a vicious manner.

VĪCĪŌŪS-NESS (vish'us-), *n.* State or quality of being vicious.

SYN.— **Corruptness**; **wickedness**; **immorality**; **profligacy**; **unruliness**.

VĪ-CĪS'SĪ-TŪDE (53), *n.* [Lat. *viciissitudo*; *viciis*, change.] 1. Regular change; alternation. 2. Mutation, as in human affairs.

VĪC'TIM, *n.* [Lat. *victima*, a beast of sacrifice.] 1. A living being sacrificed. 2. A person or thing destroyed in the pursuit of an object. 3. A dupe; a gull.

VĪC'TIM-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make a victim of. [Colloq.]

VĪC'TOR, *n.* [Lat., fr. *vincere*, to conquer.] One who gets the better of

another in any struggle; esp. one who conquers in war. [tipet.]

VĪC'TŌR-INE (-een'), *n.* A lady's fur

VĪC'TŌRĪ-ŌŪS, *a.* [Lat. *victoriosus*.] 1. Having conquered or overcome an enemy. 2. Producing conquest. 3. Indicating victory.

SYN.— **Conquering**; **vanquishing**; **triumphant**; **successful**.

VĪC'TŌRĪ-ŌŪS-LY, *adv.* In a victorious manner. [ing victorious.]

VĪC'TŌRĪ-ŌŪS-NESS, *n.* State of being victo-ry, *n.* [Lat. *victoria*.] Defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in contest; conquest; triumph.

VĪCT'UAL (vīt'ul), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING; or -LED, -LING, 137.] To supply with provisions for subsistence.

VĪCT'UAL-ER } (vīt'ul-er), *n.* 1 One
VĪCT'UAL-LER } who furnishes provisions. 2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.

VĪCT'UALS (vīt'ul), *n. pl.* [L. Lat. *victualia*, from Lat. *victualis*, belonging to nourishment, fr. *vivere*, *victum*, to live.] Food for human beings, prepared for eating; provisions.

VĪDE, *v. imper.* [Lat.] See.

VĪ-DĒ'L-Ī-ĒT, *adv.* [Lat., contr. fr. *videre licet*, i. e., it is easy to see, one may see.] To wit; namely; — abbreviated, *viz.*

VĪE, *v. i.* [VIED; VYING, 141.] [A.-S. *vigian*, *viggan*, to contend, fight.] To strive for superiority; to contend.

VĪEW (vū), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From the *n.*] 1. To look at with attention; to inspect; to explore. 2. To survey intellectually; to consider. — *n.* [Fr. *vue*, fr. *voir*, *voir*, to see.] 1. Act of seeing; survey. 2. Mental survey. 3. Reach of the sight; power of seeing. 4. That which is seen or beheld. 5. A sketch. 6. That which is kept in sight, as object, or intention.

VĪEW'ER (vū'er), *n.* One who views.

VĪEW'LESS (vū'les), *a.* Not to be viewed; invisible.

VĪG'IL, *n.* [Lat. *vigilia*; *vigil*, awake, watchful.] 1. Sleeplessness; watch. 2. Watching for religious exercises. 3. Evening before any feast, or a religious service then performed.

VĪG'IL-LANCE, *n.* State or quality of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep.

SYN.— **Watchfulness**; **caution**; **guard**.

VĪG'IL-LANT, *a.* [Lat. *vigilans*, watching.] Attentive to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety.

SYN.— **Wakeful**; **watchful**; **circumspect**.

VĪG'IL-LANT-LY, *adv.* In a vigilant manner; watchfully.

VĪGNETTE (vin-yēt' or vīn'yēt), *n.* [Fr. *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine.] 1. A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture. 2. A small wood-cut or engraving, not inclosed within a definite border.

VĪG'OR, *n.* [Lat.] 1. Active strength of body or mind; intellectual force. 2. Strength or force in animal or vegetable nature. 3. Energy; efficacy.

VIG'OR-OŪS, *a.* 1. Possessing vigor. 2. Exhibiting strength, either of body or mind; powerful.

VIG'OR-OŪS-LY, *adv.* In a vigorous manner. [ing vigorous.]

VIG'OR-OŪS-NESS, *n.* Quality of being VILE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [Lat. *viliis*.] 1. Low; despicable. 2. Morally base or impure.

VILE'LY (109), *adv.* 1. Basely; meanly. 2. In a cowardly manner.

VILE'NESS, *n.* Quality of being vile.

VIL'Y-FYER, *n.* One who vilifies.

VIL'Y-FY, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING. 142.] [Lat. *vilificare*; *vilis*, vile, and *facere*, to make.] To attempt to degrade by slander.

SYN.—To debase; defame; revile; abuse; traduce; vituperate.

VIL'Y (147), *n.* [Lat.] A country-seat or residence, usually of a wealthy person.

VIL'Y-LAGE, *n.* [From Lat. *villa*.] A small inhabited place; an assemblage of houses, less than a town or city. SYN.—Hamlet; town; city.—In England, a *hamlet* denotes a collection of houses too small to have a parish church. A *village* has a church, but no market. A *town* has both a market and a church or churches. A *city* is, in the legal sense, an incorporated borough town, which is, or has been, the place of a bishop's see. It is hardly necessary to say, that the last three words have a different acceptation in the United States.

VIL'Y-LAGER, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

VIL'Y-LAIN, *n.* [O. Fr.; L. Lat. *villanus*, fr. *villa*, a village. Lat., a farm.] 1. A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman. 2. A vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel.

VIL'Y-LAIN-OŪS (156), *a.* 1. Suited to, VIL'Y-LAIN-OŪS } or like, a villain. 2 } Pr ceeding from extreme depravity. 3. Sorry; mean; mischievous.

VIL'Y-LAIN-OŪS-LY, } *adv.* In a vil- } licious manner.

VIL'Y-LAIN-Y (156), *n.* 1. Extreme VIL'Y-LAN-Y } depravity; atrocious } wickedness. 2. A deed of deep } depravity.

VIL'Y-LAN AGE, *n.* [See VILLAIN.] State of a villain; servile tenure of lands. [Usually written *villanage*.]

VIL'Y-LAIN-OŪS, *a.* See VILLAINOUS.

VIL'Y-LAIN-Y, *n.* See VILLAINY.

VIL'Y-LAT'IC, *a.* [Lat. *villaticus*, from *villa* a country-house.] Pertaining to a village.

VIL'Y-LĪ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *villus*, shaggy hair.] 1. Minute papillary elevations. 2. Fine hairs.

VIL'Y-LOŪS (125), } *a.* [Lat. *villosus*.] } 1. Abounding or } covered with fine hairs; nappy. 2. } Downy; velvety.

VIM'Y-NAL, *a.* [Lat. *vimen*, a plant twig.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing, twigs.

VIM'Y-ŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vimineus*.] Made of, or producing, twigs.

VIN'Y-ŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vinaceus*, fr. *vinum*, wine.] Belonging to wine or grapes.

VIN'Y-GRĒTTE', *n.* [Fr., from *vinigre*, vinegar.] A small box, or bottle, for aromatic vinegar, or smelling-salts. [querable.]

VIN'Y-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *vincibilis*.] Con- VINE'Y-LŪM, *n.*; *pl.* VINE'Y-LĀ. [Lat., fr. *vincire*, to bind.] A bond of union; a tie.

VIN-DĒ'MI-AL, *a.* [Lat. *vindemialis*, fr. *vindemia*, a vintage.] Pertaining to a vintage. [vindicated.]

VIN'DI-CĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being VINDI-CĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vindicare*, -*catum*.] 1. To prove to be just or valid. 2. To support or maintain as true, against denial, censure, or objections. 3. To maintain by overthrowing enemies.

SYN.—To assert; defend; justify.

VIN'DI-CĀ'TION, *n.* Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated; claim; defense.

VIN'DI-CĀ'TIVE, *a.* Tending to vindicate. [eates.]

VIN'DI-CĀ'TOR, *n.* One who vindicates.

VIN'DI-CĀ-TO-RY (50), *a.* 1. Tending to vindicate. 2. Inflicting punishment; avenging.

VIN-DI-CĀ'TIVE, *a.* [Lat. *vindicta*, revenge, punishment.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

VIN-DI-CĀ'TIVE-LY, *adv.* Revengefully.

VIN-DI-CĀ'TIVE-NESS, *n.* Revengeful temper.

VINE, *n.* [Lat. *vinea*, a vine.] 1. The plant that produces grapes. 2. A climbing or trailing plant.

VINE-DRESS'ER, *n.* One who cultivates vines.

VINE-GAR, *n.* [Fr. *vinigre*, fr. *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.] An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by acetous fermentation. [vines.]

VINER-Y, *n.* A structure for rearing VINEYARD (vin'yard), *n.* A plantation of vines producing grapes.

VINOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vinosus*.] Having the qualities of, or relating to, wine.

VINT'AGE (45), *n.* [From *vine*.] 1. Produce, in grapes or in wine, of the vine for the season. 2. Time of gathering grapes. [vintage.]

VINT'AGER, *n.* One who gathers the VINT'NER, *n.* [O. Eng. *vintener*, Lat. *vinitor*.] One who deals in wine.

VIN'Y, *a.* Belonging to, or abounding in, vines.

VIO'L, *n.* [It. *viola*, L. Lat. *vitula*.] A stringed musical instrument.

VIO-LĀ, *n.* An instrument resembling the violin. [violated.]

VIO-LĀ-BLE, *a.* Capable of being VIO-LĀ-ŪS, *a.* [Lat. *violaceus*.] Resembling violets in color.

VIO-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *violare*, -*latum*, fr. *vis*, force.] 1. To treat in a violent manner. 2. To do violence to, as to any thing that should be respected. 3. To commit rape on; to outrage.

SYN.—To injure; disturb; interrupt; infringe; transgress; profane; debauch.

VIO-LĀ'TION, *n.* 1. Act of violating,

or state of being violated. 2. Infringement; transgression. 3. Contemptuous treatment of sacred things. 4. Ravishment; rape.

VIO-LĀ'TOR, *n.* One who violates.

VIO-LENCE, *n.* [Lat. *violentia*.] 1. Highly excited action, whether physical or moral. 2. Injury done to that which is entitled to respect. 3. Ravishment; rape.

SYN.—Vehemence; outrage; violation; infraction; infringement.

VIO-LENT, *a.* 1. Moving or acting with physical strength; excited by strong feeling or passion. 2. Committing outrage.

SYN.—Fierce; furious; impetuous; passionate; severe; extreme; unnatural.

VIO-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a violent manner.

VIO-LĒT, *n.* [Lat. *viola*.] 1. A plant and flower of many species. 2. One of the seven primary colors of the solar spectrum.—*a.* Dark blue, inclining to red.

VIO-LIN', *n.* [Sp. See VIOL.] (*Mus.*) An instrument with a bow; a fiddle.

VIO-LIN'IST, *n.* A player on a violin.

VIO-LĪST, *n.* A player on the viol.

VIO-LON-CĒLLIST, *n.* One who plays on the violoncello.

VIO-LON-CĒLL'LO (-chĕl'lo or -sĕl'lo), *n.* [It., dim. of *violone*, a bass-viol.] A bass-viol of four strings.

VIOLONE (vĕ'o-lō'nā), *n.* [It.] The largest instrument of the bass-viol kind.

VIPER, *n.* [Lat. *vipera*.] 1. One of a family of poisonous snakes. 2. A malignant person.

VIPER-INE, *a.* Pertaining to a viper, or to vipers. [of a viper.]

VIPER-OŪS, *a.* Having the qualities

VĪ-RĀ'GO, *n.*; *pl.* VĪ-RĀ'GŌES. [Lat. *virago*, fr. *vir*, a man.] 1. A female warrior. 2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

VIR'E-LĀY, *n.* [Fr. *virelai*, fr. *viret*, to turn, and *lai*, a lay.] An ancient French song, wholly in two rhymes.

VĪ-RĒS'CENT, *a.* [Lat. *virescens*, growing green.] Slightly green; greenish.

VIR'GIN (18), *n.* [Lat. *virgo*, *virginis*, fr. *virere*, to be green.] A woman who has preserved her chastity; a maiden.—*a.* 1. Chaste; pure; undefiled. 2. Maidenly; modest.

VIR-GĪN'I-TY, *n.* State of a virgin; maidenhood.

VIR'GO, *n.* [Lat., a virgin.] A sign and constellation of the zodiac.

VĪ-RĪD'I-TY, } *n.* [Lat. *viriditas*.]

VĪ-RĪD-NESS, } Greenness; verdure.

VIR'ILE, or VIR'ILE, *a.* [Lat. *virilis*, from *vir*, a man.] 1. Pertaining to a man, or to the male sex. 2. Masculine.

VĪ-RĪL'I-TY, or VĪ-RĪL'I-TY, *n.* 1. Manhood; manly character. 2. Power of procreation.



Viper.

VIR-TU', *n.* [It. *virtù*, virtue. See **VIRTUE**.] 1. A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities. 2. Objects of art or antiquity.

VIR-TU-AL, *a.* [L. Lat. *virtualis*, from Lat. *virtus*, strength, power.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact.

VIR-TU-AL-LY, *adv.* In efficacy or effect only.

VIR-TUE (18), *n.* [Lat. *virtus*, strength, courage, virtue, fr. *vir*, a man.] 1. Active quality; strength; efficacy. 2. Moral excellence; uprightness. 3. Female chastity; virginity; purity.

VIR-TU-Ō-SO, *n.*; *Eng. pl.* **VIR-TU-Ō-SŌS; *It. pl.* **VIR-TU-Ō-SI'** [It.] One skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, &c.**

VIR-TU-Ō-US, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting virtue. [manner.]

VIR-TU-Ō-US-LY, *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

VIR-TU-Ō-US-NESS, *n.* State or character of being virtuous.

VIR-TU-LEN-CE, } *n.* 1. Quality of being
VIR-TU-LEN-CY, } virulent; injurious
activity; poisonousness. 2. Extreme
bitterness or malignity.

SYN.—Malignancy; acrimony; rancor; venom; spite.

VIR-TU-LENT, *a.* [Lat. *virulentus*.] 1. Extremely poisonous or venomous. 2. Very bitter in enmity.

SYN.—Malignant; venomous; poisonous; rancorous; bitter; spiteful.

VIR-TU-LENT-LY, *adv.* In a virulent manner.

VIRUS, *n.* [Lat., a slimy liquid, poison.] 1. Contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, &c. 2. Spirit, aim, or drift, of any thing injurious.

VIS-ĀGE (45), *n.* [L. Lat. *visagium*, fr. Lat. *visus*, a seeing, a look.] Face, countenance, or look of a person.

VIS-Ā-VIS (vĭz'ā-vĕz'), *n.* [Fr., face to face.] 1. One who is face to face with another. 2. A carriage in which two persons sit face to face.

VIS-CE-RĀ, *n. pl.* [Lat.] The contents of the abdomen; bowels

VIS-CER-AL, *a.* Pertaining to the viscera, or entrails.

VIS-CER-ATE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To deprive of the viscera; to embowel.

VIS-CID, *a.* [Lat. *viscidus*, fr. *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime (made from mistletoe-berries)] Sticking; adhering; glutinous.

VIS-CIDU-LY, *n.* 1. Glutinousness; stickiness. 2. That which is viscid.

VIS-CŌS-I-TY, *n.* [L. Lat. *viscositas*.] Quality of being viscid; viscosity.

VIS-COUNT (vĭ'kount), *n.* [O. Fr. *vis-comte*, *vicomte*, L. Lat. *vicecomes*, fr. Lat. *vice*, and *comes*, a companion, L. Lat., v. count.] A nobleman next in rank below an earl; also, his title. [Eng.]

VIS-COUNT-ESS (vĭ'kount-), *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

VIS-CŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *viscosus*, fr. *viscum*, bird-lime.] Adhesive; sticky; glutinous.

VISE, *n.* [Fr. *vis*, a screw, vise.] An

instrument for gripping and holding things, closed by a screw.

VISĒ (vĭz'ĕ), *n.* [Fr. *visé*, from Lat. *visus*, seen.] An indorsement made by police officers of certain European countries, on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed.

VISĒ (vĕ-zā'), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To examine and indorse, as a passport.

VIS'I-BIL-I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being visible.

VIS'I-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *visibilis*, fr. *videre*, to see.] 1. Perceivable by the eye. 2. Noticeable; conspicuous.

VIS'I-BLE-NESS, *n.* Visibility.

VIS'I-BLY, *adv.* Noticeably; clearly.

VIS'ION (vĭzh'un), *n.* [Lat. *visio*, fr. *videre*, to see.] 1. Act or faculty of seeing; sight. 2. An object of sight. 3. An apparition; a phantom. 4. Something imaginary.

VIS'ION-ARY (vĭzh'un-), *a. i.* Affected by phantoms; given to reverie. 2. Existing in imagination only.

SYN.—Fanciful; fantastic; unreal. See **FANCIFUL**.

—*n.* 1. One whose imagination is disturbed. 2. One who forms impracticable schemes.

VIS'IT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *visitare*, fr. *visere*, to go to see, to visit.] 1. To go or come to see; to attend. 2. To inspect; to examine. 3. To appear before or judge.—*v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations.—*n.* 1. Act of going to see a person. 2. Official or formal inspection; examination.

VIS'IT-A-BLE, *a.* Liable or subject to be visited or inspected.

VIS'IT-ANT, *n.* One who visits.

VIS'IT-ĀTION, *n.* 1. Act of visiting, or the state of being visited. 2. Communication of divine favor and goodness, or, more usually, of divine wrath and vengeance.

VIS'IT-OR, *n.* One who visits.

VIS'IT-Ō-RI-AL, *a.* Belonging to a judicial visitor or superintendent.

VIS'OR, or **VĪSOR**, *n.* [From Lat. *videre*, to see.] 1. Part of a helmet, perforated for seeing through. 2. A mask used to disguise. 3. The forepiece of a cap.

VIS'TĀ (147), *n.* [It., sight, view.] A view between intervening objects, as trees; hence, the trees or other things that form an avenue.

VIS-U-AL (vĭzh'ŭ-al), *a.* [L. Lat. *visu-ālis*, fr. Lat. *visus*, a seeing, sight.] Relating to sight; used in sight.

VĪTĀL, *a.* [Lat. *vitalis*, fr. *vita*, life.] 1. Relating to life. 2. Contributing or necessary to life. 3. Containing life. 4. Being that on which life depends. 5. Very necessary.

SYN.—Essential; immediate; absolute.

VĪ-TĀL-I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vital; principle of life.

VĪTĀL-LY, *adv.* 1. So as to give life. 2. Essentially.

VĪTĀLS, *n. pl.* Parts of animal bodies essential to life.

VĪTĪ-ĀTE (vĭsh'v-āt, 95), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vitiare*, -atum, from *vitium*, a fault, vice.] 1. To make vicious or imperfect. 2. To cause to fall of effect, wholly or in part.

SYN.—To corrupt; deprave; defile; pollute; taint; contaminate.

VĪTĪ-ĀTION (vĭsh'v-ā'shun), *n.* Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; corruption; invalidation.

VĪTĪ-ŌS'I-TY (vĭsh'v-), *n.* Quality of being vicious; corrupt state.

VĪTRE-ŌUS, *a.* [Lat. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass.] 1. Pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, glass. 2. Resembling glass.

VĪTRE-ŌUS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being vitreous; corrupt state. [glass.]

VĪ-TRES'CENT, *a.* Tending to become

VĪTĪ-PĀC'TION, *n.* Act, process, or operation of vitrifying.

VĪTĪ-PI-Ā-BLE, *a.* Capable of being vitrified.

VĪTĪ-FŌRM, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass.

VĪTĪ-PŪ, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into glass by fusion.—*v. i.* To become glass.

VĪTĪ-ŌL, *n.* [N. Lat. *vitriolum*, fr. Lat. *vitrum*, glass; from its translucency.] A soluble sulphate of any one of the metals.

VĪTĪ-Ō-LĀTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To convert into a vitriol.

VĪTĪ-Ō-LĪC, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, vitriol.

VĪTĪ-Ō-LĪZE, *v. t.* To vitriolate.

VĪTĪ-LINE, *a.* [Lat. *vitulinus*; *vitulus*, a calf.] Pertaining to a calf, or to veal.

VĪ-TŪ-ĒR-ĀTE, *v. t.* [Lat. *vituperare*, -atum; *vitium*, a fault, and *parare*, to prepare.] To overwhelm with abuse; to censure.

VĪ-TŪ-ĒR-ĀTION, *n.* Abuse; severe censure; blame.

VĪ-TŪ-ĒR-Ā-TIVE, *a.* Abusive.

VĪ-VĀ-CĪŌUS, *n.* [Lat. *vivax*, *vivacis*, from *vivere*, to live.] Sprightly in temper or conduct.

SYN.—Active; gay; merry.

VĪ-VĀ-CĪŌUS-NESS, } *n.* Sprightliness
of temper or
behavior.

SYN.—See **LIVELINESS**.

VĪ-VĪ-RI-ŪM, } *n.* [Lat. *vicarium*,
fr. *vivus*, alive.] A
place for keeping or raising living
animals.

VIVID, *a.* [Lat. *viduus*, fr. *vivere*, to live.] 1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; animated. 2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in lively colors.

SYN.—Clear; bright; strong; striking; lively; quick; active.

VĪVĪD-LY, *adv.* In a vivid manner.

VĪVĪD-NESS, *n.* 1. Life; sprightliness. 2. Strength of coloring; brightness.

VĪ-VĪF'IC, } *a.* [Lat. *vivificus*; *vi-*
VĪ-VĪF'IC-AL, } *vus*, alive, and *facere*,
to make.] Giving life; reviving.

VIV/Ī FĪ-ĒĀ'TĪON, n. Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified.
VIV/Ī FĪ-ĒĀ'TĪVE, a. Able to vivify.
VIV/Ī-FĪ, v. t. [-ED; -ING, 142.] [See VIVIFICATE.] To endue with life; to animate.
VĪ-VĪP'A-RŌŪS, a. [Lat. *viviparus*, fr. *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bear, bring forth.] Producing young in a living state.
VIV/Ī-SĒĀ'TĪON, n. [Lat. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting.] Dissection of an animal while alive.
VIX'EN, n. [A.-S. *fičen*, a she-fox.] A cross, ill-tempered woman.
VIX'EN-LY, a. Having the qualities of a vixen.
VIZ'IER (vĭz'yer), or VL-ZĪER', n. [Ar. *vazīr*, *vazīr*, prop. a bearer of burdens.] A councillor of state in Turkey and other oriental countries.
VŌ'Ā-BLE, n. [Lat. *vocabulum*, fr. *vox*, *vois*, a voice, word.] A word; a term; a name.
VO-CĀB'U-LĀ-RY, n. [L. Lat. *vocabularium*. See *supra*.] 1. A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained. 2. Sum or stock of words employed.
VŌ'ĀL, a. [Lat. *vocalis*, from *vox*, voice.] 1. Having a voice. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. 3. Pertaining to a vowel or voice-sound.
VO-CĀL'IC, a. Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds.
VŌ'ĀL-ĪST, n. A singer, or vocal musician. [col.]
VO-CĀL'Ī-TY, n. Quality of being vocal.
VŌ'ĀL-I-ZĀ'TĪON, n. 1. Act of vocalizing. 2. Formation of vocal sounds.
VŌ'ĀL-ĪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To form into voice. 2. To practice singing on the vowel sounds.
VŌ'ĀL-LY, adv. With voice.
VO-CĀ'TĪON, n. [Lat. *vocatio*, fr. *vocare*, to call.] 1. Call; summons; esp., designation to a particular state or profession. 2. Destined or appropriate employment.
SYN.—Calling; trade; destination.
VŌ'ĒĀ-TĪVE, a. [Lat. *vocativus*, fr. *vocare*, to call.] Relating to, or used in, calling or address.—*n.* The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed.
VO-ĈĪFER-ĀTE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vociferare*, -*ratum*; *vox*, *vois*, voice, and *ferre*, to bear.] To cry out with vehemence.—*v. t.* To utter with a loud voice. [cry.]
VO-ĈĪFER-Ā'TĪON, n. A violent outburst.
SYN.—Exclamation; clamor; bawling.
VO-ĈĪFER-OŪS, a. Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.
VŌGUE (vŏg), n. [From O. H. Ger. *vogōu*, to move.] Temporary mode or custom; popular reception.
VOICE, n. [Lat. *vox*, *vois*.] 1. Sound uttered by the mouth; utterance. 2. Distinctive character or quality of tone. 3. Language; expression. 4. Opinion or choice expressed. 5. A particular form of a verb, or mode

of inflecting verbs.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of.
VOICE'LESS, a. Having no voice.
VOID, a. [O. Fr. *void*, *void*, fr. Lat. *viduus*, widowed, deprived of.] 1. Vacant; widowed, deprived of.] 1. Vacant; not occupied. 2. Destitute; free. 3. Having no incumbent; 4. Having no legal or binding force. 5. Unsubstantial; vain.
SYN.—Empty; devoid; wanting; unfurnished; unsupplied.
 —*n.* An empty space; emptiness.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To quit; to leave. 2. To throw, emit, or send out. 3. To render of no validity; to annul. [voided.]
VOID'Ā-BLE, a. Capable of being VOID'ANCE, *n.* 1. Act of emptying; ejection. 2. State of being void; vacancy. [voids.]
VOID'ER, n. One who, or that which, VOID'NESS, *n.* State of being void.
VŌ'LĀNT, a. [Lat. *volans*.] 1. Flying; current. 2. Nimble; active.
VŌLĀ-TĪLE, a. [Lat. *volatilis*; *volare*, to fly.] 1. Capable of easily passing into the aëriform state. 2. Lively; gay; hence, fickle; apt to change.
VŌLĀ-TĪLE-NESS, n. 1. Disposition to exhale or evaporate. 2. Great sprightliness; mutability.
SYN.—Lightness; giddiness; liveliness. See LEVITY.
VŌLĀ-TĪL'Ī-ZĀ'TĪON, n. Act or process of volatilizing.
VŌLĀ-TĪL'ĪZE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale.
VŌL-EĀ'NĪC, a. 1. Pertaining to volcanoes. 2. Produced by, or affected by the heat of, a volcano.
VŌL-EĀ'NO, n.; pl. VOL-EĀ'NOES. [It., fr. Lat. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.] A mountain from which lava, steam, sulphureous gases, &c., are ejected.
VŌLE, n. [Fr., fr. *voler*, to steal, to steal away, fr. Lat. *involare*, to fly at, to seize.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.
VŌLĒE (vo'lā'), n. [Fr., a flight.] A rapid flight of notes.
VO-LĪ'TĪON (-lĭsh'un), n. [L. Lat. *volitio*, from Lat. *volo*, to will, be willing.] 1. Act of willing; exercise of the will. 2. Power of willing.
SYN.—Choice.—Choice is Saxon, and *volition*, Latin. The former is the familiar, and the latter the scientific, term for the same state of the will; viz., an "elective preference." When we have "made up our minds" to a thing, i. e., have a settled state of choice respecting it, that state is called an *immanent volition*; when we put forth any particular act of choice, that act is called an *emanant, or executive, or imperative, volition*. When an *immanent*, or settled state of choice, is one which controls or governs a series of actions, we call that state a *predominant volition*; while we give the name of *subordinate volitions* to those particular acts of choice which carry into effect the object sought for by the governing or "predominant volition."

VŌLLEY (148), n. [Fr. *volée*, fr. *voler*, to fly.] 1. A discharge of many small arms at once. 2. A burst or emission of many things at once.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To discharge with a volley.—*v. i.* To be discharged in a volley.
VOL-TĀ'IC, a. Pertaining to *Volta*, or to electricity developed by chemical action.
VŌLTA-ISM (44), n. Electricity developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids; galvanism.
VŌLTŌEUR (vŏl'tŏzhŏr'), n. [Fr., from *voltier*, to vault.] A light infantry soldier.
VŌL'U-BĪL'Ī-TY, n. State or quality of being voluble.
VŌL'U-BLE, a. [Lat. *volubilis*; *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, turn round.] 1. Easily rolling or turning; apt to roll. 2. Of rapid speech; fluent.
VŌL'U-BLY, adv. In a voluble manner.
VŌLUME (58), n. [Lat. *volumen*, lit. a thing rolled up, fr. *volvere*, to roll.] 1. A roll or scroll. [Obs.] 2. Hence, a book; esp., so much of a work as is bound up in one cover. 3. Dimensions; compass. 4. Power or quantity of voice or tone.
VO-LŪ'MĪ-NOŪS, a. 1. Consisting of many coils or complications. 2. Consisting of many volumes or books. 3. Having written much.
VŌL'UN-TĀ-RĪ-LY, adv. In a voluntary manner; spontaneously.
VŌL'UN-TĀ-RY (44), a. [Lat. *voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, choice.] 1. Proceeding from the will. 2. Of his or its own accord; spontaneous. 3. Done by design; intended. 4. Subject to the will. 5. Endowed with the power of willing. 6. Free; gratuitous.—*n.* A piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy, especially at the opening of church service.
VŌL'UN-TEER', n. One who serves of his own free will.—*a.* Entering into service of free will; composed of volunteers.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To offer or bestow voluntarily.—*v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will.
VO-LŪPT'U-Ā-RY, n. [Lat. *voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.] One who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief care.
SYN.—Sensualist; epicure.
VO-LŪPT'U-OŪS, a. [Lat. *voluptuosus*.] 1. Ministering to sensual gratification; sensual. 2. Given to luxury and sensual pleasure.
VO-LŪPT'U-OŪS-LY, adv. In a voluptuous manner; luxuriously.
VO-LŪPT'U-OŪS-NESS, n. State or quality of being voluptuous.
VO-LŪTE', n. [Lat. *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] A kind of spiral scroll, used in the Ionic and Composite capitals.
VŌM'IT, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Lat. *vomere*, *vomitum*.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke.—*v. t.* 1. To throw

ŌR, DŌ, WŌLF, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ċ, Ĝ, soft; Ċ, Ĝ, hard; AŒ; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

up; to puke. 2. To eject from any hollow place. — *n.* 1. Matter ejected from the stomach. 2. An emetic.

VO-MIT-TION (-mish/un), *n.* Act or power of vomiting. [emetic.]

VOM-I-TIVE, *a.* Causing to vomit; **VO-MI'TO**, *n.* [Sp. See VOMIT.] The yellow fever in its worst form.

VOM-I-TO-RY, *a.* Procuring vomiting; emetic. — *n.* 1. An emetic. 2. A principal door of a large building, as of an amphitheater.

VO-RĀ'CIŪS, *a.* [Lat. *vorax, voracis*, fr. *vorare*, to devour.] Greedy for eating; very hungry.

SYN. — Ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

VO-RĀ'CIŪS-LY, *adv.* Ravenously.

VO-RĀ'CIŪS-NESS, } *n.* Quality of
VO-RĀ'CI-U-TY, } being voracious; greediness of appetite.

VO-RĀ'Ġ-I-NOŪS, *a.* [Lat. *voraginosus; vorago*, abyss, gulf.] Full of gulfs.

VŌR'TEX, *n.*; *Eng. pl. VŌR'TEX-ES*; *Lat. pl. VŌR'TI-ĠĒS*. [Lat. *vortex*, fr. *vortere*, to turn.] 1. A whirling motion of any fluid; a whirlpool. 2. A whirlwind.

VŌR'TI-CAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a vortex in form or motion.

VŌ'TA-RESS, *a.* [See VOTARY, *n.*] A female votary.

VŌ'TA-RĪST, *n.* A votary.

VŌ'TA-RY, *a.* [Lat. *vocere, votus*, to vow, devote.] Consecrated by, or consequent on, a vow; devoted; promised. — *n.* One devoted, or engaged by a vow or promise.

VŌTE, *n.* [Lat. *votum, a vow*, wish, fr. *vocere, votum*, to vow.] 1. Wish or choice expressed in some received way; suffrage. 2. That by which preference is expressed in elections, &c. 3. Expression of will by a majority. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To express the mind, will, or preference. — *v. t.* 1. To choose by suffrage; to elect. 2. To enact, establish, or grant, by a vote. [titled to vote.]

VŌTER, *n.* One who votes, or is entitled to vote. [titled to vote.]

VŌTĒR, *n.* One who votes, or is entitled to vote. [titled to vote.]

VŌTĒVE-LY, *adv.* In a votive manner.

VOUCH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Norm. Fr. *voucher*, fr. Lat. *vorare*, to call.] 1. To call on to witness. 2. To

maintain by affirmations. 3. To support; to establish.

SYN. — To declare; affirm; attest; confirm; asseverate; aver; protest; assure. — *v. i.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation.

VOUCH-EE', *n.* One called into court to make good a warranty of title.

VOUCH'ER, *n.* 1. One who gives witness. 2. A paper, or document to vouch the truth of accounts, or to establish facts of any kind.

VOUCH'ER (127), *n.* One who calls **VOUCH'OR**, } in another to establish his warranty of title.

VOUCH-SĀF'E', *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *vouch*, and *safe*, to vouch or answer for safety.] 1. To permit to be done without danger. 2. To condescend to grant. — *v. i.* To condescend; to deign.

VOW, *n.* [Lat. *votum*, fr. *vocere, votum*, to vow.] 1. A solemn promise to God, or to some deity. 2. A promise of fidelity. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To give or consecrate by a solemn promise. 2. To assert solemnly. — *v. i.* To make a vow, or solemn promise.

VOW'EL, *n.* [Lat. *vocalis*, from *vox, vocis*, a voice, sound.] 1. An utterance of the voice through a more open position of the organs than that with which a consonant is uttered. 2. A letter representing such a sound. — *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

VOY'AGE (*colloq. voj*), *n.* [Fr. *voyage*, from Lat. *viaticum*, traveling-money, provision for a journey.] A passing by sea or water from one place or country to another. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To take a voyage; to sail or pass by water.

VOYAGEUR (vŏ'yä'zhür'), *n.* [Fr. *voyager*, to travel.] A traveler; — the Canadian name of a class of men employed in transporting goods to and from the remote stations at the north-west.

VUL-CĀ'NI-AN, *a.* Pertaining to Vulcan, or to works in iron or other metal.

VUL'CAN-I-ZĀ'TION, *n.* Art or process of vulcanizing.

VUL'CAN-ĪTE, *n.* A hard black compound of India rubber and sulphur.

VUL'CAN-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To change the properties of, as India rubber, by causing it to combine with sulphur.

VUL'GAR, *a.* [Lat. *vulgaris; vulgus*, the common people.] 1. Pertaining to the mass of people; common; hence, in general use. 2. Relating to the common people or to common life; plebeian. 3. Lacking refinement; rustic; boorish; offensive to good taste.

SYN. — Ordinary; mean; rustic. — *n.* The common people.

VUL'GAR-ĪSM, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.

VUL'GAR-I-TY, *n.* State or quality of being vulgar.

VUL'GAR-IZE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make vulgar.

VUL'GAR-LY, *adv.* 1. In a vulgar manner; commonly. 2. Rudely; clownishly.

VUL'GATE (45), *n.* [Lat. *vulgatus*, usual, common; — so called from its common use in the Roman Catholic Church.] An ancient Latin version of the Scriptures. — *a.* Pertaining to the old Latin version of the Scriptures.

VUL'NER-A-BĪL'I-TY, *n.* State of being vulnerable.

VUL'NER-A-BLE, *a.* [Lat. *vulnerabilis; vulnerare*, to wound.] Capable of being wounded, or of being affected injuriously.

VUL'NER-ARY, *a.* [Lat. *vulnerarius*, from *vulnus*, a wound.] Useful in healing wounds.

VUL'PINE, *a.* [Lat. *vulpinus; vulpes*, a fox.] Relating to, or resembling, the fox; crafty.

VULT'URE (53), *n.* [Lat. *vultur*.] A rapacious bird allied to the hawks and the owls.

VULT'ÜR-ĪNE, } *n.*
VULT'ÜR-OŪS, } Pertaining to, or resembling, the vulture; rapacious.



Vulture.

W.

W (double ū), the twenty-third letter of the alphabet, takes its form and name from the repetition of a V, this being the form of the Roman capital letter which we call U. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, §§ 100-103.

WAB'BLE (wŏb'bl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other; — said of a turning body. — *n.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel.

WĀCK'E, *n.* [Ger. *wacke*, O. H. Ger. *waggo*, a kind of stone, flint, pebble.] A rock nearly allied to basalt.

WAD (wŏd), *n.* [D. & Ger. *watte*, allied to A.-S. *wad*, garment, clothing.] A little mass; esp. of some soft material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun. — *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] 1. To form into a wad, or into wadding. 2. To crowd a wad into.

WĀD'DING, *n.* 1. A wad, or the ma-

terials used for wads. 2. Sheets or carded cotton used for stuffing garments.

WĀD'DLE (wŏd'dl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wadlian*, to wander, fr. *wadan*, to go.] To walk like a duck, or like a very fat person.

WĀDE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wadan*, allied to Lat. *vadere*, to go.] 1. To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water. 2. To move or pass with difficulty. —

Ī, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; A, E, Y, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ĒRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

v. t. To pass or cross by walking in or through a liquid.

WAD'ER, n. One who, or that which, wades.

WAD'Y (wôd'y), *n.* [Ar. *wâdi*, a valley, river, river-channel.] Channel of a water-course, which is dry except in the rainy season.

WAF'ER, n. [See **WAF'FLE**.] 1. A thin cake or leaf of flour, &c. 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. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To seal with a wafer.

WAF'FLE (wôf'fl), *n.* [N. H. Ger. *waffel*, L. Ger. & D. *wafel*.] A soft indented cake baked in an iron uten sil on coals

WALT (6), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *ware*.] To bear through; to convey through water or air.

SYN.—To float; swim; fly. — *v. i.* To pass in a buoyant medium; to float. — *n.* A signal made by moving something.

WAF'T'AGE, n. Conveyance through a buoyant medium. [waf'ts.]

WAF'T'ER, n. One who, or that which, waf'ts.

WAG, v. t. [-GED; -GING.] [A.-S. *wegan*, *wagian*, to carry, move, wag.] To move one way and the other with quick turns. — *v. i.* 1. To move one way and the other. 2. To be in action; to move; to stir. — *n.* A ludicrous fellow; a humorist; a wit.

WAGE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *wager*, *gager*, to pledge, promise, engagement, fr. Goth. *wali*, A.-S. *wedd*, *wed*, a pledge, promise.] 1. To pledge; to stake; to bet; to wager. 2. To venture. 3. To carry on as a war. — *n.* That for which one labors; stipulated payment for service.

WAG'ER, n. [See *supra*.] 1. Something deposited or hazarded, on the event of a contest; a bet; a stake. 2. That on which bets are laid. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To hazard on the issue of a contest, &c.; to bet.

WAG'GER-ER, n. One who wagers.

WAG'GES, n. [Plural in termination, but singular in signification. See **WAGE**.] A compensation given to a hired person for his or her services.

SYN.—Hire; stipend; salary; pay.

WAG'GER-Y, n. Sarcasm in good humor; pleasantry.

WAG'GISH, a. i. Roguish in merriment or good humor. 2. Done, made, or laid in sport.

SYN.—Sportive; merry; frolic.

WAG'GISH-LY, adv. In sport.

WAG'GISH-NESS, n. State or quality of being wag'gish.

WAG'GLE, v. t. or i. [-ED; -ING.] [Dim. of *wag*.] To reel or move from side to side; to waddle.

WAG'ON, n. [A.-S. *wâgen*, *wâgn*, allied to Skr. *wah*, Lat. *vehere*, to bear, carry.] A four-wheeled carriage, used for carrying persons or freight.

WAG'ON-AGE, n. Money paid for carriage in a wagon.

WAG'ON-ER, n. One who conducts or drives a wagon.

WAVE, n. [From *waive*, *wave*.] 1. Goods found of which the owner is not known. 2. That which comes along, as it were, by chance.

WAIL, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *vâla*, to lament, Ir. *waill*.] To lament; to bewail; to grieve over. — *v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to weep.

WAIN, n. [A.-S. *wæn*, *wâgn*, *wâgen*. See **WAGON**.] 1. A wagon. 2. A constellation.

WAIN'SCOT, n. [D. *wagen-schot*, a clapboard.] A wooden lining of apartments, made in panels. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To line with boards or panel-work.

WAIN'SCOT-ING, n. 1. A covering with boards in panel. 2. Material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole.

WAIST, n. [A.-S. *wâstin*, form, stature, Goth. *wahstus*, from *wahsan*, to grow, to wax.] 1. Part of the human body immediately below the ribs. 2. Part of a ship between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.

WAIST'BAND, n. The band or upper part of breeches or drawers.

WAIST'GLÖTH, n. A covering of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed on the gangways, in the waist of a ship.

WAIST'COAT (*colloq.* wês'kut), *n.* A short garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, covering the waist.

SYN.—See **VE**: **t**.

WAIT, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [O. H. Ger. *wahên*, to keep, watch.] To stay in expectation; to remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event. — *v. t.* To stay for; to await. — *n. pl.* Musicians who perform at night or in the early morning.

WAIT'ER, n. 1. An attendant. 2. A salver; a server, &c.

WAIT'ING-MÄID, } n. A female
WAIT'ING-WOM'AN, } servant who attends a lady.

WAIVE, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See **WAVE**.] 1. To relinquish; to give up claim to. 2. To throw away; to reject.

WAIV'ER, n. Act of waiving.

WAKE, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wacan*, *wacian*.] 1. To watch; not to sleep. 2. To hold a night revel. 3. To awake; to cease to sleep. — *v. t.* 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To put in motion or action. 3. To bring to life again. 4. To watch with at night, as a dead body. — *n.* 1. Act of waking. 2. State of forbearing sleep. 3. The sitting up of persons with a dead body. 4. Track left by a vessel in the water.

WAKE'FUL, a. Indisposed to sleep; watchful.

WAKE'FUL-NESS, n. Indisposition to sleep; want of sleep.

WAK'EN, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [See **WAKE**.] To wake; to cease to sleep. — *v. t.* 1. To rouse from sleep. 2. To excite to action or motion.

WALE, n. [A.-S. *walu*, a mark of stripes, Goth. *walus*, a rod, staff.] 1. Mark of a rod or whip on flesh. 2. A ridge or streak above the surface of cloth, &c. 3. One of the strong planks extending along a ship's sides. — *v. t.* To mark with wales.

WALK (wawk), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wælcian*, to roll, turn, revolve.] 1. To advance by steps at a slower or faster rate, but without running. 2. To go on the feet for exercise or amusement. 3. To conduct one's self. — *v. t.* 1. To pass through or upon. 2. To lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace. — *n.* 1. Act of walking. 2. Manner of walking; gait. 3. Place or distance walked over. 4. A place in which animals may graze. 5. Frequented track; sphere. 6. Conduct; behavior.

SYN.—Carriage; way; path; range.

WALK'ER (wawk'k), *n.* One who walks.

WALK'ING-STÄFF (wawk'k), *n.* A staff carried in the hand in walking; a cane.

WALL, n. [A.-S., allied to Lat. *val-lum*.] 1. A solid and permanent inclosing fence. 2. One of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room. 3. *pl.* Fortifications in general. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To inclose, defend, or fill with a wall, or with walls.

WAL'LET (wôl'let), *n. [Fr. *mallette*, *mallette*, dim. of *malle*, a mail, a trunk, fr. O. H. Ger. *malha*, wallet, Gr. *malagos*, an ox-hide.] 1. A bag or knapsack. 2. A pocket-book for keeping money about the person.*

WALL'EYE (waw'l'i), *n.* 1. An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray color. 2. An eye in which the white is very large and distorted.

WALL'EYED, a. Having a wall-eye.

WALL-FLOWER, n. An evergreen plant, which grows in old walls, &c.

WALL-FRUIT, n. Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall.

WAL'LOP, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [Formed on A.-S. *weallan*, *wellan*, to boil or bubble, Eng. to *well*.] To boil with a continued bubbling. — *v. t.* To beat soundly; to flog. [Prov. or *Colloq.*]

WAL'LOW, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [O. Eng. *walwe*, A.-S. *wælowian*, allied to Skr. *walg*, to move one's self.] 1. To roll one's self about, as in mire. 2. To live in filth or gross vice.

WAL'LOW-ER, n. One who wallows.

WAL'NUT, n. [A.-S. *wælhnut*, a Welsh or foreign nut, from *wæalh*, a foreigner, a Welshman, and *hnut*, *n*. nut.] A nut-tree, and its fruit.

WAL'RUS (wôl'-rus), *n.* [D. *walrus*, fr. the root of *whale*, and *ros*, a horse.] An aquatic mammal, resembling the seal.



Walrus.

WALTZ (waw'lts), *n.* [Ger. *walzer*,

from *walzen*, to roll, revolve, dance.] A dance performed by two persons with a whirling motion; also, a piece of music for this dance.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To dance a waltz.

WAMBLE (wôm/bl), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [Dan. *wammel*, squeamish, fastidious.] To be disturbed with nausea.

WAMPUM (wôm/pum), *n.* [Ind., from *wômpi*, white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

WAN (wôn), *a.* [A.-S. *wann*, *wan*, orig., worn out by toil, fr. *winnan*, to labor.] Having a pale or sickly hue.

WAND (wônd), *n.* [Teel. *vôndr*, Goth. *wandus*.] A small stick; a rod.

WANDER (wôn/der), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wandrian*, *wandorian*; allied to *wendan*, to change, to go, to *wend*.] 1. To ramble here and there. 2. To go away, or astray; to stray; to err. 3. To be delirious.

SYN.—To roam; rove; range; stroll.

WANDER-ER, *n.* One who wanders.

WANE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wanian*, *wonian*, fr. *wan*. See WAN.] 1. To be diminished; to decrease. 2. To decline; to fall.—*n.* 1. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon. 2. Decline; failure.

WANNESS (109), *n.* A sallow, dead, pale color; paleness. [pale hue.]

WANISH, *a.* Somewhat wan; of a **WANT**, *v. i.* [Allied to *wane*.] 1. To be deficient or lacking. 2. Not to be present. 3. To omit; to neglect.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be without; to lack. 2. To have occasion for; to need. 3. To wish for; to desire. 4. To be lacking in respect of.—*n.* 1. Lack of what is needed or desired. 2. Destitution; poverty. 3. A thing of which the loss is felt.

SYN.—See INDIGENCE.

WANT'ING, *p. a.* 1. Absent; deficient. 2. Deficient.

WAN'TON, *a.* [W. *gwanton*, variable, fickle, wanton.] 1. Moving or flying loosely; hence, wandering in gait or sport. 2. Running to excess. 3. Luxuriant; overgrown. 4. Not trained or formed with regularity. 5. Licentious; dissolute; unchaste.—*n.* A lewd person.—*v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To rove and ramble without restraint; to revel. 2. To sport lasciviously.

WAN'TON-LY, *adv.* In a wanton manner; loosely; sportively.

WAN'TONNESS (109), *n.* Quality of being wanton.

WAR, *n.* [O. Eng. & A.-S. *werre*, from O. H. Ger. *weran*, to confound, mix.] 1. A state of opposition or contest. 2. A contest between nations or states, carried on by force. 3. The profession of arms.—*v. i.* [-RED; -RING, 136.] 1. To contend. 2. To carry on hostilities.

WARBLE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. *wirbeln*, to turn, to warble; Eng.

whirl.] 1. To sing in a vibratory manner; to trill. 2. To carol. 3. To cause to quaver.—*v. i.* 1. To be quavered or modulated. 2. To sing in a trilling manner.—*n.* A quavering modulation of the voice.

WARBLER, *n.* One who, or that which, warbles; a songster. [war.]

WAR-CRY, *n.* A cry or signal used in **WARD**, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wardian*, to keep, allied to *werian*, *werigan*, to defend. See GUARD.] 1. To guard. 2. To defend; to protect. 3. To fend off; to repel.—*n.* 1. Act of guarding. 2. One whose business is to guard. 3. State of being under guard or guardianship; custody. 4. Means of guarding; defense; protection. 5. A defensive motion or position in fencing. 6. A person under the care of a guardian. 7. A certain division of a town or city. 8. A division of a hospital. 9. A ridge of metal in a lock.

WARD'EN, *n.* [See GUARDIAN and *supra*.] A keeper; a guardian.

WARD'EN-RY, } *n.* Office or juris-
WARD'EN-SHIP, } diction of a warden.

WARD'ER, *n.* 1. A keeper; a guard. 2. A trustee or staff of command.

WARD'ROBE, *n.* 1. A portable closet for wear'ng apparel. 2. Wearing apparel in general.

WARD'ROOM, *n.* A room occupied as a mess-room by the commissioned officers of a war-vessel.

WARD'SHIP, *n.* 1. Office of a keeper; guardianship. 2. State of being under a guardian; pupillage.

WARE, *v. t.* See WEAR.—*n.* [A.-S. *waru*.] Article of merchandise; esp. in the plural, goods; commodities.

WARE'HOUSE, *n.* A storehouse for goods.

WARE'HOUSE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To deposit in a warehouse. 2. To place in custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid.

WARE'HOUSE-MAN (150), *n.* 1. One who keeps a warehouse. 2. One who keeps a wholesale shop for woollen goods. [Eng.]

WARES, *n. pl.* See WARE.

WAR'FARE, *n.* [War and *fare*, to go, to pass.] 1. Military service; war; hostilities. 2. Contest; struggle.

WAR'HORSE, *n.* A horse used in war; a charger.

WAR'ILY (4, 89), *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously.

WAR'INESS, *n.* Prudent care to foresee and guard against evil.

SYN.—Caution; watchfulness; circumspection; foresight; care; vigilance.

WAR'LIKE, *a.* 1. Fit for war; disposed for war. 2. Relating to war.

SYN.—See MARTIAL.

WARM, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *warm*, Goth. *warms*, allied to Skr. *gharma*, heat.] 1. Having moderate heat; not cold. 2. Subject to heat. 3. Not cool, indifferent, lukewarm, or the like. 4. Vehement; excited.

SYN.—Ardent; zealous; fervent; cordial; furious.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To heat moderately. 2. To make engaged or earnest.—*v. i.* 1. To become moderately heated. 2. To become ardent or animated.

WARM'ING-PAN, *n.* A covered pan for warming a bed with ignited coals.

WARM'LY, *adv.* In a warm manner.

WARMTH, *n.* 1. Gentle heat. 2. A state of excited interest. 3. Earnestness; enthusiasm.

WARN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *war-nian*, allied to Eng. *ware*, *wary*.] 1. To give previous notice to; to admonish; hence, to notify by authority. 2. To caution.

WARNER, *n.* One who warns.

WARN'ING, *n.* 1. Caution against danger; admonition. 2. Previous notice.

WARP, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, to throw, to cast.] 1. To be twisted out of a straight direction, as a board. 2. To deviate; to swerve.—*v. t.* 1. To twist out of shape. 2. To perturb. 3. To tow with a line attached to buoys, to anchors, or the like.—*n.* 1. The threads that run lengthwise in the loom. 2. A towing-line. 3. State of being warped or twisted.

WAR'RANT (wôr/rant), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [O. Fr. *warantir*, *garantir*, *warantir*, to warrant, O. H. Ger. *wêren*.] 1. To make secure. 2. To justify. 3. To declare with assurance. 4. To secure to; to assure.—*n.* 1. That which warrants or authorizes; a commission. 2. A precept authorizing an officer to arrest an offender. 3. Guaranty; security. 4. That which attests; a voucher.

WAR'RANT-A-BLE, *a.* Authorized; justifiable.

WAR'RANT-A-BLE-NESS, *n.* Quality of being warrantable.

WAR'RANT-A-BLY, *adv.* Justifiably.

WAR'RANT-TEE', *n.* The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

WAR'RANT-ER, *n.* One who warrants, or legally empowers. [rants.]

WAR'RANT-OR (127), *n.* One who warrants.

WAR'RANT-TY, *n.* 1. A covenant of security; a promise or stipulation by deed. 2. Warrant; guarantee.—*v. t.* To warrant; to guaranty.

WAR'REN, *n.* [From A.-S. *warian*, to beware, guard, defend.] An inclosed place for keeping rabbits, beasts, fowls, or fish.

WAR'R'IOR (wôr'yur or wôr'ri-ur), *n.* [See WAR.] A man engaged in war; a soldier.

WART, *n.* [A.-S. *weart*.] 1. A small, hard excrescence on the skin. 2. A hardened protuberance on plants.

WART'Y, *a.* Having, or being of the nature of, warts.

WAR'WHOOOP (-hōop), *n.* [From *war* and *whoop*.] A shout uttered by Indians in war.

WAR'Y (4, 89), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [From *ware* (obs.), taking notice, See AWARE.] Carefully watching

against deception, artifices, and danger; prudent; circumspect.

WAS. Past tense of the verb *To be*.

WASH, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. wascan, waescan.*] 1. To scrub or cleanse with water, &c. 2. To wet; hence, to overflow or dash against. 3. To overlay with a thin coat of metal. — *v. i.* To perform the act of ablution, or of cleansing with water. — *n.* 1. Act of washing. 2. Quantity of clothes washed at once. 3. A piece of ground washed by the sea or a river. 4. Waste liquor, food, &c., from a kitchen. 5. That with which any thing is washed, smeared, tinted, or coated, &c., upon the surface.

WASH-BALL, *n.* A ball of soap.

WASH-BOARD, *n.* 1. A board on which clothes are rubbed in being washed. 2. A board skirting the wall next to the floor; mop-board.

WASHER (wôsh'er), *n.* 1. One who washes. 2. A ring of metal, leather, or the like, used to relieve friction, or secure tightness of joints.

WASHER-WOMAN (150), *n.* A woman who washes clothes for hire.

WASH'ING, *n.* 1. Act of one who washes. 2. Clothes washed.

WASH'-LEATHER (wôsh'-l), *n.* Split sheep-skin dressed with oil.

WASH'Y (wôsh'y), *a.* 1. Watery; damp. 2. Lacking substance; weak.

WASP, *n.* [*A.-S. wâsp, waps, weesp, Lat. vespa.*] An insect capable of stinging severely. [ding affront.

WASP'ISH, *a.* Quick to resent a trifling insult.

WASP'ISH-LY, *adv.* Petulantly.

WASP'ISH-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being waspish; irritability.

WAS'SAIL (wôss'il, 42), *n.* [*A.-S. wess-hâl, be in health.*] 1. A roistering festivity. 2. A liquor composed of wine or ale, sugar, roasted apples, &c. 3. A song sung at a festive gathering. — *v. i.* To hold a festive occasion; to carouse.

WASTE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [*A.-S. wæstan, allied to Lat. vastare.*] 1. To devastate; to desolate; to destroy. 2. To impair gradually. 3. To employ or expend prodigally.

SYN.—To squander; dissipate; lavish. — *v. i.* To be diminished; to dwindle. — *a.* 1. Devastated; stripped; hence, uncultivated; dreary; dismal. 2. Lying unused; valueless; worthless. — *n.* 1. Act of wasting. 2. Uncultivated or wild country; desert. 3. Worthless remnant; refuse.

WASTE-BOOK, *n.* A book in which rough first entries of business transactions are made.

WASTE'FUL, *a.* 1. Destructive to property. 2. Expending property, &c., without necessity or use.

SYN.—Lavish; prodigal; extravagant.

WASTE'FUL-LY, *adv.* Lavishly.

WASTE'FUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being wasteful; prodigality.

WASTE'-PIPE, *n.* A pipe for conveying off waste water, and the like.

WAST'ER, *n.* One who wastes.

WATCH, *n.* [*A.-S. wacce. See WAKE.*]

1. Bearing of sleep. 2. One who watches, or those who watch; a guard. 3. Post or office of a watchman. 4. A division of the night. 5. A small timepiece for the pocket. 6. (*Naut.*) Time for watching, or being on duty, usually 4 hours. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be or keep awake. 2. To be vigilant; to keep guard. 3. To remain awake with any one as nurse or attendant. — *v. t.* 1. To keep in view. 2. To tend; to guard. WATCH'-DOG, *n.* A dog kept to guard premises or property.

WATCH'ER, *n.* One who watches, especially with the sick at night.

WATCH'FUL, *a.* Careful to observe.

SYN.—Vigilant; attentive; cautious; observant; circumspect; wakeful.

WATCH'FUL-LY, *adv.* Vigilantly.

WATCH'FUL-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being watchful.

WATCH'-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A house in which a watch or guard is conveyed. 2. A place for keeping persons who are under temporary arrest; a lock-up.

WATCH'MAN (150), *n.* One set to watch; a sentinel; a guard.

WATCH'-TOWER, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed.

WATCH'-WORD (-wôrd), *n.* A word used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a pass-word.

WATER, *n.* [*A.-S. water, Skr. udu, the sea, and, to flow.*] 1. The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain. 2. A body of water, standing or flowing. 3. One of various liquid secretions, esp. urine. 4. Luster of a diamond. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To wet with water. 2. To supply with water for drink. 3. To wet and calendar, as cloth. — *v. i.* 1. To shed water. 2. To take in water.

WATER-CART, *n.* A cart bearing water for sprinkling streets.

WATER-CEMENT, or WATER-CEMENT', *n.* A cement that hardens under water.

WATER-CLOSET, *n.* A privy, often with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it.

WATER-COLOR (-kôl'ur), *n.* A color ground with water and gum or size.

WATER-COURSE, *n.* 1. A stream of water. 2. A channel or canal for the conveyance of water.

WATER-CÛRE, *n.* System of treating diseases with water; hydropathy.

WATER-FALL, *n.* 1. A cascade; a cataract. 2. A female head-dress.

WATER-GAUGE, *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

WATER-GRUEL, *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and meal boiled.

WATER-I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being watery.

WATER-ING-PLÂCE, *n.* 1. A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship. 2. A place to which people resort for mineral water, or for bathing, &c.

WATER'-ISH, *a.* Resembling water, thin; watery.

WATER'-ISH-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being waterish.

WATER'-LÉVEL, *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water.

WATER'-LIL'Y, *n.* An aquatic plant, with beautiful, and usually very fragrant, flowers.

WATER'-LINE, *n.* A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water.

WATER'-LÖGGED, *a.* Rendered log-like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, from being filled with water.

WATER'-MAN (150), *n.* A boatman; a ferryman.

WATER'-MÂRK, *n.* 1. A mark indicating the height to which water has risen. 2. A device wrought into paper during the manufacture.

WATER'-MÉLON, *n.* A plant, and its pulpy, juicy fruit. [water.

WATER'-MILL, *n.* A mill moved by water.

WATER'-PÖT, *n.* A vessel for holding or conveying water.

WATER'-POWER, *n.* A fall of water which may be used to drive machinery; a source of power from water.

WATER'-PRÖÖF, *a.* So firm and compact as not to admit water.

WATER'-RÂM, *n.* A machine by means of which water is raised by the momentum of a larger stream than the one which is raised.

WATER'-RÖT, *v. t.* [-TED; -TING.] To rot by steeping in water.

WATER'-SHED, *n.* A range of high land between two river-basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

WATER'-SÖAK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To soak in water.

WATER-SPOUT, *n.* A phenomenon of the nature of a whirlwind, usually observed over the sea.

WATER-TIGHT (-tit), *a.* So tight as not to admit water; not leaky.

WATER-WHEEL, *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water.



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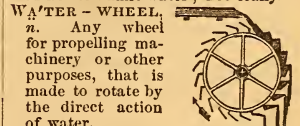
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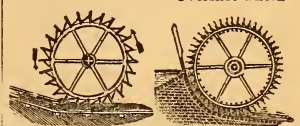
Water-spout.

Water-spout.

Water-spout.



Overshot-wheel.



Undershot-wheel.

Breast-wheel.

WATER-WORKS (-wûrks), *n. pl.* Hydraulic machines; works by which a supply of water is furnished for useful or ornamental purposes.

WATER-Y, *a.* 1. Resembling water; thin or transparent. 2. Abounding in thin, insipid fluid. 3. Abounding with, or consisting of, water.

WATTLE, *n.* [Allied to *withe*.] 1. A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle. 2. The fleshy excrescence under the throat of a cock or turkey. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bind with twigs. 2. To interweave, as twigs; to plait.

WAUL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Allied to *wail*.] To cry as a cat.

WAVE, *n.* [A.-S. *wæg*, *wæg*, from *wegan*, to move.] 1. An advancing swell of water. 2. Vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium. 3. Inequality of surface. 4. Undulating streak of luster on watered cloth. 5. An undulating motion.

SYN.—Billow; surge; breaker; inequality; unevenness.

— *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To move like a wave; to undulate. 2. To be moved, as a signal. — *v. t.* 1. To raise into inequalities. 2. To move one way and the other; to brandish. 3. To beckon. 4. [Norm. Fr. *weywer*; O. Fr. *gueser*, *gueser*, to abandon. Cf. A.-S. *wafian*, to hesitate.] To put off; to relinquish, as a right or privilege.

WAVELESS, *a.* Free from waves.

WAVELET, *n.* A little wave; ripple.

WAVE-OFFER-ING, *n.* An offering in the Jewish services by waving the object toward the 4 cardinal points.

WAVVER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wafian*, to totter, hesitate. Cf. *WAVE*, *v. t.*] 1. To play or move to and fro. 2. To be unsettled in opinion.

SYN.—To fluctuate; reel; vacillate. See **FLUCTUATE**.

WAVVER-ER, *n.* One who wavers.

WAWY, *a.* 1. Rising in waves. 2. Playing to and fro; undulating.

WAX, *n.* [A.-S. *wæax*, *wāx*.] 1. A fatty substance, produced by bees. 2. A thick secretion in the ear. 3. A composition for sealing letters, &c. 4. A composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ED, or -EN; -ING.] To smear or rub with wax. — *v. i.* [A.-S. *wæaxan*.] 1. To increase in size; to grow. 2. To pass from one state to another.

WAX-CANDLE, *n.* A candle made of wax.

WAXED-END (wākst'), *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing leather.

WAXEN, *a.* Made of, or resembling, wax.

WAX-WORK (-wûrk), *n.* Work made of wax; especially, figures of wax, in imitation of real beings.

WAXY, *a.* Resembling wax; adhesive; soft; hence, yielding.

WAY, *n.* [A.-S. *weg*, from *wegan*, to move.] 1. A moving; passage. 2. Road or path. 3. Distance; interval. 4. Course, or direction of motion. 5. Means; scheme; device. 6. Manner; method. 7. Habitual method of life or action. 8. *pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched.

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 traveling; a *road* is, strictly, a way for horses and carriages; a *street* is, etymologically, a paved way, as curbs made in towns and cities; hence, the word is distinctively applied to roads or highways in compact settlements.

WAY-BILL, *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or goods transported by it.

WAYFAR-ER, *n.* A traveler.

WAYFAR-ING, *a.* Traveling; passing.

WAYLAY, *v. t.* [-LAID; -LAYING.] [From *way* and *lay*.] To lie in wait for, esp. with a view to seize, rob, or slay.

WAY-MARK, *n.* A mark to guide in traveling.

WAY-STATION, *n.* An intermediate station on a railroad.

WAYWARD, *a.* [A.-S. *wæwårdlice*, wantonly; *wæð*, woe, evil.] Liking one's own way; froward; perverse.

WAYWARD-LY, *adv.* Perversely.

WAYWARD-NESS, *n.* Quality of being wayward.

WE, *pron.*; *pl.* of *I*.

WEAK, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *wæc*, from *wican*, to yield, totter.] 1. Wanting physical strength. 2. Not possessing, or manifesting, intellectual, logical, moral, or political strength, vigor, or the like.

SYN.—Feeble; infirm; frail; soft; small; unwise; foolish; inconclusive.

WEAKEN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To make weak; to enfeeble. 2. To reduce in strength or spirit.

WEAKEN-ER, *n.* He who, or that which, weakens.

WEAKLING, *n.* A weak creature.

WEAKLY, *adv.* Feebly; with little strength. — *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Not strong of constitution; infirm.

WEAKNESS, *n.* 1. State or quality of being weak; want of physical strength. 2. Want of intellectual, moral, logical, or physical strength.

SYN.—Feebleness; debility; languor; imbecility; frailty; faintness.

WEAL, *n.* [A.-S. *wela*, *wæla*. See **WELL**.] A sound, healthy, or prosperous state; prosperity.

WEALTH, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *welitha*, riches. See **WEAL**.] Large possessions of money, goods, or land.

SYN.—Riches; affluence; opulence.

WEALTHI-LY, *adv.* Richly.

WEALTHI-NESS, *n.* State of being wealthy.

WEALTHY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Having great wealth; opulent; affluent; rich.

WEAN, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *weni-an*, to accustom, wean.] 1. To accus-

tom to a deprivation of the breast. 2. To alienate, as the affections.

WEAN'LING, *n.* One newly weaned.

WEAPON, *n.* [A.-S. *wæpen*, *wæpun*.] An instrument of offensive or defensive combat.

WEAPON-LESS, *a.* Having no weapon.

WEAR (4), *v. t.* [WORE; WORN; WEARING.] [A.-S. *wearian*, *weran*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes.]

1. To carry or bear upon the person; to have on. 2. To have an appearance of. 3. To consume, waste, or diminish, by use. 4. To cause by friction. 5. To affect by degrees. 6. [Cf. **WARE**.] To put on another tack, as a ship, by turning her round, with the stern to the wind.

SYN.—To waste; bear; spend; wear.

— *v. i.* 1. To suffer use; to bear the consequences of use. 2. To be wasted by slow degrees. — *n.* 1. Act of wearing, or state of being worn. 2. The thing worn; style of dress.

WEAR, *n.* [A.-S. *wær*, *wær*, an inclosure, a fish-pond, fr. *waran*, *warian*, to defend, protect.] 1. A dam in a river. 2. A fence of stakes or twigs for catching fish.

WEAR'ER, *n.* One who wears.

WEAR'ELY (89), *adv.* In a weary manner.

WEARI-NESS (89), *n.* State of being weary or tired; exhaustion of strength; fatigue.

WEARI-SOME, *a.* Causing weariness.

SYN.—Irksome; tiresome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying; vexatious.

WEARI-SOME-LY, *adv.* In a wearisome manner.

WEARI-SOME-NESS, *n.* Tiresomeness; tediousness.

WEARY (89), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] [A.-S. *wearig*.] 1. Having the strength exhausted by toil. 2. Causing weariness.

SYN.—Tired; fatigued; jaded; tiresome; irksome; wearisome.

— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] 1. To reduce the strength of. 2. To make impatient by continuance. 3. To harass by any thing irksome.

SYN.—To jade; tire; fatigue; jag; dispirit. See **JADE**.

WEASAND, *n.* [A.-S. *wæsend*.] The windpipe.

WEASSEL, *n.* [A.-S. *wesle*.] A small quadruped, remarkable for its slender form and its agility.

WEATH'ER, *n.* [A.-S. *weder*, allied to Skr. *wā*, to blow.] The atmosphere with respect to its state as regards heat or cold, wetness or dryness, clearness or cloudiness, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To expose to the air. 2. To sail to the windward of. 3. To endure; to resist.

WEATH'ER-BEAT'EN, *a.* Worn by exposure to the weather.

WEATH'ER-BÖARD, *n.* 1. That side of a ship which is toward the wind.



Weasel.

2. 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. — *v. t.* To nail boards upon so as to lap one over another, in order to exclude rain or snow.

WEATHER-BOUND, *a.* Delayed by bad weather.

WEATHER-COCK, *n.* 1. A vane; — often in the figure of a cock. 2. A fickle, inconstant person.

WEATHER-GAGE, *n.* Position of a ship to the windward of another; hence, a position of advantage.

WEATHER-GLASS, *n.* An instrument to indicate changes of weather.

WEATHER-MOULD'ING, } *n.* A COR-
WEATHER-MOULD'ING, } nice over
doors or windows, to throw off the rain.

WEATHER-WISE, *a.* Skillful in foreseeing the state of the weather.

WEAVE, *v. t.* [WOVE; WOVEN, or WOVE; WEAVING.] [A.-S. *wefan*, Skr. *wap*.] 1. To unite, as threads, so as to form a texture, or by close connection or intermixture. 2. To form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; hence, to form into a fabric.

WEAVER, *n.* One who weaves.

WEA'ZEN, *a.* [Cf. WIZEN.] Thin; sharp; pinched.

WEB, *n.* [A.-S. *webb*. See WEAVE.] 1. That which is woven; texture. 2. A cobweb. 3. A film on the eye. 4. Membrane uniting the toes of many water-fowl.

WEB'BED, *a.* Having the toes united by a membrane.

WEB'ING, *n.* A strong narrow fabric of hemp, for suspenders, straps, &c.

WEB'-FOOT (150), *n.* A foot the toes of which are connected by a membrane.

WEB'-FOOT'ED, *a.* Having webbed feet.

WED, *v. t.* [-DED; -DING.] [A.-S. *weddian*, to promise, to marry.] 1. To marry. 2. To join in marriage. 3. To connect indissolubly or strongly. — *v. i.* To contract matrimony.

WED'DED, *a.* Pertaining to wedlock or marriage.

WED'DING, *n.* Nuptial ceremony or festivities; marriage; nuptials.

WEDGE, *n.* [A.-S. *weg*, *wag*.] A piece of metal, or other hard material, sloping to a thin edge at one end, for splitting, &c. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To drive as a wedge is driven. 2. To fast-wedge with a wedge, or with wedges.

WED'LOCK, *n.* [A.-S. *wedlac*, a pledge, fr. *wedd*, a pledge, and *lac*, an offering.] Marriage; matrimony.

WEDNES'DAY (wēnz'dy), *n.* [From *Woden*, or *Odin*, the highest god of the Germans and Scandinavians.] Fourth day of the week.

WEED, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *wēd*, *wīd*.] Any useless or troublesome plant. 2. [A.-S. *wād*, fr. Goth. *wīdan*, to bind.] A garment. 3. An article of dress

worn in token of grief; mourning garb. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To free from noxious plants. 2. To take away, as noxious plants.

WEED'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Relating to, or consisting of, or full of, weeds.

WEEK, *n.* [A.-S. *wēoce*, *wīce*.] A period of seven days. [but Sunday.]

WEEK'-DAY, *n.* Any day of the week.

WEEK'LY, *a.* 1. Pertaining to a week, or to week-days. 2. Happening, or done, once a week. — *n.* A publication issued once in a week. — *adv.* Once a week.

WEEN, *v. i.* [A.-S. *wīnan*, *wānan*.] To think; to imagine.

WEEP, *v. i.* [WEPT; WEEPING.] [A.-S. *wēpan*. Cf. WHOOP.] 1. To shed tears; to cry. 2. To lament. 3. To run in drops. 4. To drip; to be very wet. 5. To droop. — *v. t.* 1. To lament; to bewail. 2. To shed, as tears, or as if tears.

WEEPER, *n.* One who weeps.

WEEP'ING-WIL'LOW, *n.* A species of willow with very long, slender, and drooping branches.

WEE'WIL, *n.* [A.-S. *wīfel*, *wībil*, allied to *wēfan*, to weave.] A small destructive insect of the beetle tribe.

WĒT, *n.* [A.-S. fr. *wēfan*, to weave.] The wool of cloth.

WEIGH (wā), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wegan*, to bear, move, weigh, allied to Lat. *vehere*, to carry, Skr. *va*.] 1. To raise, so that it hangs in the air. 2. To ascertain the weight of. 3. To counterbalance. 4. To take by weight. 5. To ponder in the mind. — *v. i.* 1. To have weight. 2. To be considered as important. 3. To bear heavily. — *n.* A certain quantity estimated by weight.

WEIGH'-BLE (wā'-), *a.* Capable of being weighed.

WEIGH'ER (wā'er), *n.* One who weighs.

WEIGHT (wāt), *n.* [See WEIGH.] 1. Quality of being heavy; gravity. 2. Quantity of matter as estimated by the balance. 3. Pressure; importance. 4. A graduated standard of heaviness. 5. Something heavy. 6. A definite mass of metal, used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To load with a weight or weights.

WEIGHT'LY (wāt'-), *adv.* 1. Ponderously. 2. With force or impressiveness.

WEIGHT'INESS (wāt'-), *n.* State or quality of being weighty.

WEIGHT'Y (wāt'y), *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Having weight; heavy. 2. Important; adapted to convince.

SYN. — Ponderous; forcible; momentous; efficacious.

WEIR, *n.* [See WEAR.] 1. A dam in a river. 2. A fence of stakes or twigs in a stream for taking fish. See WEAR.

WEIRD, *n.* [A.-S. *wīrd*, fate, fortune.] 1. Skilled in witchcraft. 2. Supernatural; unearthly.

WĒL'GÔME (wĒl'kum), *a.* [A.-S. *wil-*

cuma, a welcome guest, *wilcume*, Interj., fr. *wil*, for *wel*, well, and *cuman*, to come.] 1. Received with gladness. 2. Grateful; pleasing. 3. Free to enjoy gratuitously. — *n.* Kind reception. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To salute with kindness, as a new comer; to entertain hospitably and cheerfully.

WĒL'GÔMER, *n.* One who welcomes.

WĒLD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Ger. & D. *wellen*. Cf. WIELD.] To press or beat upon permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion. — *n.* Joint made by welding.

WĒL'FÂRE, *n.* [From *wel* and *fare* to go, to be in any state.] Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of the common blessings of life.

SYN. — Prosperity; happiness.

WĒL'KIN, *n.* [A.-S. *wolcen*, *welcn*, cloud, sky, Skr. *valahaka*, a cloud.] The sky.

WELL, *n.* [A.-S. fr. *weallan*, to boil.] 1. A spring; a fountain. 2. A source. 3. A cylindrical hole sunk into the earth till it reaches water. 4. Any inclosure similar to this. 5. An excavation in the earth in mining. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To issue forth, as water from the earth; to spring. — *adv.* [A.-S. *wela*, *wel*.] 1. In a good or proper manner. 2. Suitably; abundantly; fully; adequately. 3. Favorably; advantageously. 4. Considerably. — *a.* [BETTER; BEST.] 1. Good in condition or circumstances. 2. Being in health; not sick. 3. Being in favor.

SYN. — Fortunate; convenient; advantageous; happy.

WĒLL'A-DÂX, *interj.* [Corrupted fr. A.-S. *walawâ*, from *wâ*, woe, *lu*, lo, oh, and *wâ*, woe.] Alas!

WĒLL'-BĒ'ING, *n.* Welfare; prosperity.

WĒLL'-BÛRN, *a.* Born of a respectable family.

WĒLL'-BRĒD, *a.* Polite; cultivated; refined.

WĒLL'-FÂ'VORED, *a.* Handsome; pleasing to the eye. [tain.]

WĒLL'-HĒAD, *n.* A spring or fountain.

WĒLL'-HÛLE, *n.* The open space in the middle of a staircase, beyond the ends of the stairs.

WĒLL'-MÂNNERED, *a.* Polite; well-bred.

WĒLL'-MĒAN'ING, *a.* Having a good intention.

WĒLL'-MĒANT, *a.* Rightly intended; kind; friendly.

WĒLL'-NĪGH (-nī), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

WĒLL'-SPÛK'EN, *a.* 1. Speaking well or kindly. 2. Spoken with propriety.

WĒLL'-SPRĪNG, *n.* A fountain; a source of continual supply.

WĒLL'-SWEEP, *n.* A long pole balanced upon a post and used to raise a bucket from a well.

WĒLL'-WĪSH'ER, *n.* One who wishes another well.

WĒLSH, *a.* Relating to Wales, or its inhabitants. — *n. sing. or pl.* 1.

sing. The language of Wales. 2. *pl.* The natives of Wales.

WELSH-RABBIT, *n.* [Corrupted fr. *Welsh rare-bit.*] Cheese melted and spread on toasted bread.

WELT, *n.* [Prob. from *W. gwald*, a hem, a welt, fr. *gwaliaw*, to inclose.] A kind of hem or edging on a garment or on a shoe. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To furnish with a welt.

WELTER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *weltan*, *wältan*, to roll, to welter, Icel. *welta*, Goth. *valtjan*, *valtjan*.] 1. To wallow; to tumble about, esp. in anything foul. 2. To rise and fall, as waves.

WEN, *n.* [A.-S. *wenn*.] A kind of tumor, without inflammation.

WENCH, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *wenche*, a maid, a daughter.] 1. A low, vicious young woman; a strumpet. 2. A negress. [Amer.] — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To frequent the company of women of ill fame.

WENCH'ER, *n.* A lewd man.

WEND, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wendan*, to turn, to go.] To go; to pass. — *v. t.* To direct; to betake.

WEN'NY, *a.* Having the nature of a wen.

WENT, *imp.* of *Wend*; — now used as the preterit of *Go*.

WEPT, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Weep*.

WÉRE (wér, ɛ7), *imp. ind. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing.* & *pl.* of *Be*.

WERST, *n.* See *VERST*.

WÉST, *n.* [A.-S.] 1. Point or quarter where the sun sets. 2. A region toward the sunseting. — *a.* 1. Situated in the direction of the setting sun; relating to the west. 2. Coming from the west. — *adv.* To or at the westward.

WÉSTER-LY, *a.* 1. Being toward or in the west. 2. Moving from the westward. — *adv.* Tending or going toward the west.

WÉSTERN, *a.* Situated in, or moving toward, the west.

WÉSTWARD, *adv.* Toward the west.

WÉSTWARD-LY, *adv.* In a direction toward the west.

WÉT, *a.* [-TER; -TEST.] [A.-S. *wæt*, *wæht*.] 1. Containing water or moisture. 2. Very damp; rainy. — *n.* 1. Water; moisture in considerable degree. 2. Rainy or misty weather. — *v. t.* [WET; WETTING.] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid. [trated ram.]

WÉTH'ER, *n.* [A.-S. *wæther*.] A castrated ram.

WÉTNESS, *n.* 1. State of being wet; moisture; humidity. 2. A moist state of the atmosphere.

WÉT-NŪRSE, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child not her own.

WHACK, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [From *whack*.] To strike with a heavy or resounding blow. — *n.* A smart, resounding blow.

WHALE, *n.* [A.-S. *hwāl*.] A marine animal of the class of *Mammals*, and family of *Cetaceans*.



Whale.

WHALE'BONE, *n.* A firm, elastic substance taken from the upper jaw of the right whale.

WHALE'MAN (150), *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

WHAL'ER, *n.* A ship or a person employed in the whale-fishery.

WHAP'PER, *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind; — applied especially to a bold lie.

WHARF (hwōrf), *n.*; *pl.* properly **WHARFS**, but **WHARVES** is also used. [A.-S. *hwearf*, *hwearf*, fr. *hweorfan*, to turn.] A mound extending into the water, for landing goods; a mole; a pier.

WHARF'AGE, *n.* Fee paid for the use of a wharf.

WHARF'IN-GER, *n.* [From *wharfing*.] Keeper or proprietor of a wharf.

WHAT (hwōt), *pron.* [A.-S. *hwat*, allied to Lat. *quid*.] 1. An interrogative pronoun, used with reference to inanimate objects. 2. How remarkable; how great; — used exclamatively. 3. How; — used adverbially. 4. How strange a thing! — used independently. 5. A compound relative, equivalent to *that which*, or to *the . . . which*. 6. Whatever; — used indefinitely. 7. In part; partly.

WHAT'EVER, *pron.* Being this or that; all that.

WHAT'NŌT, *n.* [From the abbreviated phrase *what not*, used at the close of an enumeration; hence, substantively, a *miscellany*, a *variety*.] A piece of furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

WHAT'SO'ÉV'ER, *a.* Whatever.

WHÉAL, *n.* [A.-S. *hwæle*, putrefaction. Cf. *WALE*.] A wale.

WHEAT, *n.* [A.-S. *hwæte*, allied to *hwit*, white.] A plant and its seed, which furnishes a white flour for bread.

WHEAT'EN, *a.* [A.-S. *hwæten*.] Made of wheat.

WHEE'DLE (hwēdl), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *wædljan*, to be poor, to beg.] 1. To entice by soft words. 2. To gain by flattery.

SYN. — To flatter; coax; cajole.

WHEEL, *n.* [A.-S. *hwēol*, allied to Goth. *valtjan*, to roll.] 1. A rotating disk or circular frame. 2. Any instrument having a similar form; as, (*a.*) A spinning-wheel. (*b.*) An instrument formerly used for punishing criminals. (*c.*) A wheel; B, axle. A circular frame having handles on the rim, used in steering a ship. (*d.*) (*Pottery*.) A wooden disk revolving horizontally, on which the clay is shaped. 3. A turn or revolution; rotation. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To convey on wheels. 2. To cause to revolve. — *v. i.* 1. To revolve; to rotate. 2. To go round in a circuit.

WHEEL'BAR-RŌW, *n.* A light car-



Wheel and axle.

riage, with one wheel, rolled by a single person.

WHEEL-HOUSE, *n.* 1. A small house on deck, containing the steering-wheel. 2. Paddle-box of steamers.

WHEEL'ING, *n.* 1. Act of conveying on wheels. 2. Convenience for passing on wheels.

WHEEL'WRIGHT (hwēl'rit), *n.* A man who makes wheels.

WHEEZE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hwēosan*, to hiss, whiz.] To breathe hard, and with an audible sound.

WHELK, *n.* [A.-S. *hwylca*, a varicose vein, *hylca*, a bend.] 1. An inequality on the surface. 2. A stripe or streak. 3. A mollusk having a one-valved, spiral shell.

WHELM, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Cf. A.-S. *for-welman*, to overwhelm, to suffocate.] 1. To cover with water or other fluid. 2. To immerse deeply; to burburden.

WHELP, *n.* [A.-S. *hwelp*.] 1. The young of the canine species, and of beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub. 2. A child. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species, &c.

WHEN, *adv.* [A.-S. *whenne*.] 1. At what time; — used interrogatively or relatively. 2. While; whereas.

WHENCE, *adv.* [O. Eng. *whennes*, *whens*, with the term. of a genitive.] From what place; from what or which source, origin, antecedent, &c.; — used interrogatively or relatively.

WHENCE'SO'ÉV'ER, *relative adv.* or *conj.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

WHEN'ÉV'ER, *relative adv.* or *conj.* At whatever time.

WHEN'SO'ÉV'ER, *relative adv.* or *conj.* Whenever.

WHERE (4), *adv.* [A.-S. *hwar*, *hwār*.] 1. At what place; in what situation; — used interrogatively. 2. At which place; — used relatively. 3. To what or which place; whither; — used interrogatively and relatively.

SYN. — See *WHITHER*.

WHERE'A-BOUT, } *adv.* 1. About

WHERE'A-BOU'TS', } where; near what or which place; — used interrogatively and relatively. 2. Concerning which. [The word is often used colloquially as a noun.]

WHERE'AS', *conj.* 1. Considering that; since. 2. The case being in truth that.

WHERE'AT', *adv.* At what.

WHERE'BY', *adv.* By which; by what.

WHERE'FORE, *adv.* [From *where* and *for*.] 1. For which reason. 2. For what reason; why.

WHERE'IN', *adv.* 1. In which; — used relatively. 2. In what; — used interrogatively.

WHERE'IN-TO', *adv.* 1. Into which. 2. Into what.

WHERE'OF' (hwēr-ōf or hwēr-ōv'), *adv.* 1. Of which; — used relatively. 2. Of what; — used indefinitely. 3. Of what; — used interrogatively.

WHÈRE-ÒN', *adv.* On which.
WHÈRE-SO-ÈV'ER, *adv.* Wherever.
WHÈRE-TÒ, *adv.* 1. To which. 2. To what; to what end.
WHÈRE-UP-ÒN', *adv.* Upon which; in consequence of which.
WHÈR-ÈV'ER (146), *adv.* At whatever place.
WHÈRE-WITH', or **WHÈRE-WITH'** (99), *adv.* 1. With which; — used relatively. 2. With what; — used interrogatively.
WHÈRE-WITH-ÀL', *adv.* Same as **WHEREWITH**.
WHÈR'Y, *n.* [Allied to *ferry*] A long, narrow, shallow boat, sharp at both ends for fast rowing or sailing.
WHÈT, *v. t.* [-TED; -TING, 136.] [A.-S. *hwetan*, fr. *hwæt*, sharp.] 1. To rub in order to sharpen. 2. To stimulate. 3. To excite; to provoke. — *n.* 1. Act of sharpening by friction. 2. Something that stimulates the appetite.
WHÈTH'ER, *pron.* [A.-S. *hwèdher*.] Which of two. [Antiquated.] — *conj.* Used to introduce the first of two or more alternative clauses, the other or others being connected by *or*, or by *or whether*.
WHÈT-STÒNE, *n.* A stone for sharpening edged instruments by friction.
WHEW, *n.* or *interj.* A half-formed whistle, expressing astonishment, scorn, or dislike.
WHEY (hwā), *n.* [A.-S. *hwæg*. Cf. **WHIG**.] The watery part of milk, separated in making cheese.
WHEY'EY (hwā'y), *a.* Partaking of, or resembling, whey.
WHICH, *pron.* [O. Eng. *whilke*, A.-S. *hwylc*, *hwylc*, Goth. *hwēleiks*, fr. *hwē*, to whom, and *leiks*, like.] 1. An interrogative pronoun, signifying *who*, or *what one* of a number, sort, or the like. 2. A relative, used for all objects excepting persons. 3. A compound relative, standing for *that which*, *those which*, the . . . *which*, &c.
WHICH-ÈV'ER, } *pron.* Whether
WHICH-SO-ÈV'ER, } one or the other.
WHIFF, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *veifa*, to shake, whirl.] A sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a quick puff of air. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To puff out. 2. To convey by a puff.
WHIFF'LE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wæflan*, *wæflian*, to babble, to whiffle.] To waver or shake, as if moved by gusts of wind; to be fickle and unsteady.
WHIFF'LER, *n.* One who whiffles.
WHIFF'LE-TREE, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are fastened for draught.
WHIG, *n.* [From *whig*, *whay*, which the Scottish Covenanters used to drink, and hence a name given to them, or fr. Scot. *whigganore*, one who drives horses, *contr.* to *whig*. In 1648, a party of these people marched to Edinburgh to oppose the king; hence the name was given to the party opposed to the court.] 1. One of a political party in England.

2. A friend and supporter of the American Revolution. 3. One of a political party in the United States from about 1829 to 1853.
WHIG'GÈR-Y, } *n.* The principles of
WHIG'GÈR-Y, } a whig.
WHIG'GISH, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the principles of, whigs.
WHILE, *n.* [A.-S. *hwil*.] Space of time. — *adv.* 1. During the time that; as long as. 2. 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 ferocity." *While* might, indeed, be used in both cases; but if we mean distinctly to imply a contrast, we must use *though*.
— *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To cause to pass pleasantly; to spend or pass.
WHI'LOM, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwilum*, *hwilon*.] Formerly; of old.
WHILST, *adv.* Same as **WHILE**.
WHIM, *n.* [Icel. *hvim*, a quick movement.] A fancy; capricious notion.
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. The young are apt to have their *freaks*, and the old to indulge themselves in *whims*.
WHIM'PER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To cry with a low, whining, broken voice.
WHIM'SEY, *n.* A whim; a freak.
WHIM'SI-CAL, *a.* 1. Full of whims; having odd fancies. 2. Singular; curious; odd.
SYN. — *Quaint*; *freakish*; *capricious*; *fanciful*; *fantastical*. See **QUAINT**.
WHIM'SI-CÀL'ITY, } *n.* State or
WHIM'SI-CAL-NESS, } quality of being whimsical; whimsicalness.
WHIM'SI-CAL-LY, *adv.* In a whimsical manner.
WHIM'WHAM, *n.* [From *whim* by reduplication.] A whim or whimsey.
WHIN, *n.* [W. *chwyn*, weeds.] 1. Gorse; furze. 2. A leguminous plant, having yellow flowers.
WHINE, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wānian*, *wānianian*, to mourn, howl.] To utter a plaintive, long-drawn cry; hence, to complain in a mean, unmanly way. — *n.* A nasal peculiar tone of mean complaint.
WHIN'ER, *n.* One who whines.
WHIN'NY, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING, 142.] [From the root of *whine*.] To utter the sound of a horse. — *n.* Cry of a horse; a neigh.
WHIN-STÒNE, *n.* Trap or greenstone; — applied by miners to any kind of dark-colored, hard, unstratified rock.
WHIP, *v. t.* [-PED; -PING.] [A.-S. *hwepian*.] 1. To strike or punish with any thing lithe; to lash; to flog. 2. To form into gathers by overcasting a rolled edge and drawing up the thread. 3. To overlay,

as a cord, rope, &c., with other cords. 4. To take or move by a sudden motion. — *v. i.* To move nimbly. — *n.* 1. An instrument for driving horses, &c., or for correction. 2. A coachman, or driver of a carriage. 3. A small tackle with a single rope, to hoist light boats.
WHIP-CORD, *n.* A hard-twisted or braided cord for making lashes.
WHIP'GRÀFT, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To graft by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue on the scion into a slit in the stock.
WHIP'PER, *n.* 1. One who whips. 2. One who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold.
WHIP'PER-IN', *n.* 1. A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering. 2. One who enforces the discipline of a party.
WHIP'PER-SNÀP'PER, *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. [Colloq.]
WHIP'PING-PÒST, *n.* A post to which offenders are tied to be whipped.
WHIP'PLE-TREE, *n.* [Cf. **WHIFFLE-TREE**.] The bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened.
WHIP-POOR-WILL, *n.* An American bird, so called from its note.
WHIP'SAW, *n.* A saw for dividing timber lengthwise, commonly worked by two persons.
WHIP-STÀFF (149), *n.* A bar by which the rudder is turned; a tiller.
WHIP'STER, *n.* [From *whip*.] A nimble little fellow.
WHIP-STÒCK, *n.* The rod to which the lash of a whip is fastened.
WHIR (18), *v. i.* [-RED; -RING, 136.] [A.-S. *hworfan*, to turn.] To whirl round with noise. — *n.* A buzzing sound produced by rapid or whirling motion.
WHIRL (hwirl, 18), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [Icel. *hvirfla*, to whirl. See *supra*.] 1. To turn round rapidly. 2. To remove quickly with a revolving motion. — *v. i.* 1. To be turned round rapidly; to gyrate. 2. To move hastily. — *n.* 1. Rapid rotation. 2. Any thing that is turned with velocity.
WHIRL-BÀT, *n.* Any thing moved with a whirl in order to strike hard.
WHIRL-BÒNE, *n.* The knee-pan.
WHIRL'GIG, *n.* [From *whirl* and *gig*.] A child's toy, spun around like a wheel on an axis.
WHIRL'POOL, *n.* A vortex or gulf in which the water moves round in a circle.
WHIRL'WIND, *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle round its axis.
WHISK, *n.* [O. H. Ger. *wisc*.] 1. A rapid, sweeping motion. 2. A small bunch of grass, straw, or the like; hence, a brush or small besom. 3. A kind of tippet. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To sweep or agitate with a light, rapid motion. 2. To move with a quick, sweeping motion. — *v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity.

WHISK'ER, *n.* [Usually in the pl.] 1. That part of the beard which grows on the sides of the face. 2. The long, projecting hairs at the sides of the mouth of a cat, &c.

WHIS'PERED, *a.* Having whiskers.
WHIS'KEY, { *n.* [Corrupted fr. *usque-*
WHIS'KEY, } *baugh*.] A spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, or maize.

WHIS'PER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hwisprian*. Cf. **WHISTLE**.] 1. To utter words without sonant breath. 2. To make a low, sibilant sound. — *v. t.* 1. To utter in a low, and not vocal, tone. 2. To address in a whisper. — *n.* 1. A low, soft, sibilant voice. 2. A cautious or timid speech.

WHIS'PER-ER, *n.* One who whispers.
WHIST, *a.* [Cf. **HIST**.] Silent; mute; still. — *n.* A certain game at cards requiring close attention. — *interj.* Be still; hush.

WHIS'TLE (*hwis'sl*), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hwistlan*, to whisper.] 1. To utter a kind of musical sound, esp. by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by the lips. 2. To sound shrill. — *v. t.* 1. To form or modulate by whistling. 2. To send or call by a whistle. — *n.* 1. A sharp, shrill sound, made by forcing the breath through the compressed lips, or a similar sound in whatever way produced. 2. An instrument producing a sound like that described.

WHIS'TLER (*hwis'ler*), *n.* One who whistles.

WHIT (*hwit*), *n.* [A.-S. *wiht*, a creature, a thing. See **WIGHT**.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; a jot; — used adverbially.

WHITE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *hwit*.] 1. Having the color of pure snow. 2. Pale; pallid. 3. Pure; clean; free from blemish. 4. Gray, as the effect of age. 5. Innocent; fortunate; happy; favorable.

☞ *White lead*, a carbonate of lead, much used in painting, and for other purposes. — *White swelling*, a strumous inflammation of the synovial membranes of the knee-joint; — applied also to a lingering, chronic tumor, of almost any kind. — *White wine*, any wine of a light clear, transparent color, as Madeira, sherry, &c.

SYN. — Snowy; pure; unblemished. — *n.* 1. The color of pure snow; strictly a composition of all the colors. 2. Something having the color of snow. 3. One of the white race of men. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To make white; to whiten.

WHITE'-BAIT, *n.* A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind.

WHITE'-LIVERED, *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

WHITE'-MEAT, *n.* 1. Meats made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c. 2. Young or delicate flesh; as poultry, rabbits, &c.

WHIT'EN, *v. t. or i.* [-ED; -ING.] To make or turn white; to bleach.

WHIT'ENESS, *n.* 1. State or quality of being white. 2. Paleness. 3. Purity; cleanness.

WHITES, *n. pl.* A disease of women.
WHITE'-SMITH, *n.* 1. One who works in tinned iron. 2. A worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work.

WHITE'WASH, *n.* A wash or liquid composition for whitening something, esp. the plaster of walls. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To cover with a white liquid composition. 2. To give a fair external appearance to.

WHITE'WASH-ER, *n.* One who whitewashes.

WHIT'HER, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwider*, *hwider*.] 1. To what place; — used interrogatively. 2. To what or which place; — used relatively. 3. To what point or degree; whereto.

SYN. — Where. — *Whither* is now, to a great extent, obsolete, except in poetry, or in compositions of a grave and serious character. *Where* has taken its place, as in the question, "Where are you going?"

WHIT'HER-SO-ÉV'ER, *adv.* To whatever place.

WHIT'ING, *n.* [From *white*.] 1. A sea-fish, allied to the cod. 2. Pure ground chalk.

WHIT'ISH, *a.* Somewhat white.

WHIT'ISH-NESS, *n.* Quality of being whitish.

WHIT'LEATHER, *n.* 1. Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c. 2. A tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds.

WHIT'LOW, *n.* [From *white* and *low*, flame, fire.] An inflammation of the fingers or toes, terminating usually in suppuration.

WHIT'SUN-DAY { (*hwit'sn-*), *n.* [From
WHIT'SUN-TIDE } *white* and *Sun-*
day, or *tide*.] The seventh Sunday after Easter; — so called, because, in the primitive church, newly baptized persons appeared at church in white garments.

WHIT'TLE, *n.* 1. [A.-S. *hwitel*, a little knife.] A knife. 2. [A.-S. *hwitel*, a cloak. See **WHITE**.] A grayish, coarse blanket worn by west country women, over the shoulders. [*Eng.*] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To pare the surface of with a small knife. — *v. i.* To cut a piece of wood with a knife.

WHIZ, *v. i.* [-ZED; -ZING.] [Cf. **WHEEZE** and **HISS**.] To make a hissing sound, like a ball flying through the air. — *n.* A hissing or humming sound.

WHO (*hō*), *pron. sing. or pl.* [A.-S. *hwa*, *hwā*.] What or which person or persons; — used relatively or interrogatively.

WHŌA (*hwō*), *interj.* See **HO**.

WHO-ÉV'ER (*hō-*), *pron.* Any one without exception.

WHŌLE (*hōl*, *hō*), *a.* [A.-S. *hāl*, healthy, sound, whole.] 1. Containing the total amount or number. 2. Not defective or imperfect. 3. Unimpaired; uninjured. 4. Being in a state of health and soundness.

SYN. — All; complete; undivided; healthy; sound.

— *n.* 1. The entire thing. 2. A regular combination of parts; a system.

SYN. — Totality; aggregate; gross.

WHŌLE'NESS (*hōl'-*), *n.* State of being whole, entire, or sound.

WHŌLE'SALE (*hōl'-*), *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity. — *a.* 1. Buying and selling by the quantity. 2. Pertaining to trade by the quantity.

WHŌLE'SŌME (*hōl'sūm*, *hō*), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] 1. Tending to promote health. 2. Favorable to morals, religion, or prosperity.

SYN. — Salubrious; sound; salutary; useful; kindly.

WHŌLE'SŌME-LY (*hōl'-*), *adv.* In a wholesome manner; salubriously.

WHŌLE'SŌME-NESS (*hōl'sūm-*), *n.* Quality of being wholesome.

WHŌL'LY (*hōl'y*, *hō*), *adv.* 1. Entirely; completely; perfectly. 2. Totally. [*Who*]

WHŌM (*hōm*), *pron.* Objective of **WHŌM'SŌ-ÉV'ER** (*hōm'-*), *pron.* Objective of *Whosoever*.

WHŌOP (*hōop*), *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *hwōpan*, to cry out.] To utter a loud cry; to shout; to hoot. — *n.* A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo.

WHŌOP'ING-CŌUGH (*hōop'ing-kaw*), *n.* A convulsive cough, ending with a sonorous inspiration or whoop.

WHŌRE (*hōr*), *n.* [A.-S. *hōre*.] A woman who practices unlawful sexual commerce with men, esp. one who does it for hire. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To have unlawful sexual commerce.

WHŌRE'DŌM (*hōr'-*), *n.* 1. Practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex; lewdness. 2. (*Script.*) Idolatry.

WHŌRL (*hwŏrl* or *hwōrl*), *n.* [Allied to *whirl*.] 1. An arrangement of leaves or flowers, &c., around a stem, in the same plane with each other. 2. A turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

WHŌRT'LE-BÉRR'Y (*hwŏrt'l-*), *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *wyrt*, herb, root.] A shrub, and its small, round, edible berry; the huckleberry.

WHŌSE'SŌ-ÉV'ER (*hōz'-*), *pron.* Possessive of *Whosoever*.

WHŌ'SŌ-ÉV'ER (*hō'-*), *pron.* Any person whatever that.

WHŶ, *adv.* [A.-S. *hwȳ*, *hwē*, *hw*, *why*, instrumental form of *hwa*, *hwāt*, who, what.] 1. For what cause, reason, or purpose; — used interrogatively. 2. For which reason or cause; — used relatively. 3. Reason or cause for which; — used as a compound relative.

WICK, *n.* [A.-S. *wecca*, *wecca*.] A cotton cord, which draws up the oil, melted tallow or wax, or other material used for illumination, to be burned.

WICK'ED (*hō*), *a.* [Prob. from A.-S. *wiccian*, to bewitch, because crimes

were attributed to witchcraft.] Evil in principle or practice; contrary to the moral law; addicted to vice.

SYN.—Sinful; criminal; immoral; unholly; ungodly. **SEE** INQUIRIOUS.

WICK'ED-LY, adv. In a wicked manner; viciously.

WICK'ED-NESS, n. 1. State or quality of being wicked. 2. A wicked thing or act.

WICK'ER, a [See **WITHY.**] Made of, or covered with, twigs or osiers. — *n.* A small twig or osier.

WICK'ET, n. [O. Fr. *wicket*, *guischet*, from A.-S. *wic*, recess, port.] 1. A small gate or door, esp. when forming part of a larger one. 2. A gate-like frame-work of rods, in playing cricket. [wicks are made.]

WICK'ING, n. Material of which **WIDE, a** [—**ER**; —**EST**.] [A.-S. *wid*.] 1. Having a great extent every way; extensive; spacious. 2. Having considerable distance between the sides; broad; not narrow. 3. Of a certain measure between the sides. 4. Remote; distant. — *adv.* To a distance.

WIDE'LY, adv. 1. To a wide degree; far; extensively. 2. Very much; to a great degree.

WID'EN, v. t. or i. [—**ED**; —**ING**.] To make or grow wide or wider.

WID'E'NESS, n. Quality or state of being wide; breadth; width.

WID'GEÓN (wíj'un), *n.* [Fr. *vingeon*, *gingeon*.] A water-fowl of the duck group.

WID'OW, n. [A.-S. *widow*; Skr. *widhava*, fr. *vi*, without, and *dhava*, husband.] A woman whose husband is dead. — *v. t.* [—**ED**; —**ING**.] 1. To bereave of a husband. 2. To make desolate; to bereave.

WID'OW-ER, n. A man whose wife is dead. [widow.]

WID'OW-HOOD, n. State of being a **WIDTH** (103), *n.* Extent from side to side; breadth.

WIELD, v. t. [—**ED**; —**ING**.] [A.-S. *weldan*, to rule.] 1. To use with full command or power. 2. To employ; to control.

WIFE (149), *n.* [A.-S. *wif*.] The lawful consort of a man.

WIFE'HOOD, n. State of a wife.

WIFE'LY, a. Becoming or like a wife.

WIG, n. [An abbrev. of *periwig*.] An artificial covering of hair for the head.

WIGHT (wít), *n.* [A.-S. *wiht*, *wuht*, a creature, animal. Cf. **AUGHT**.] A being; a person; — used chiefly in irony or burlesque.

WIG'WAM, n. [Algonquin *wék*, "his house;" with possessive and locative affixes, *wékou-on-ut*, "in his (or their) house;" contr. by the English to *wig-wam*.] An Indian cabin or hut.



Wigwam.

WILD, a. [—**ER**; —**EST**.] [A.-S. *wild*.] 1. Lived in a state of nature; not tamed. 2. Growing or produced without culture. 3. Desert; not inhabited. 4. Ferocious; rude. 5. Not submitted to restraint, training, or regulation. 6. Exposed to the wind and sea. 7. Indicating strong emotion or bewilderment.

Wild is prefixed to the names of many plants, to distinguish them from such of the name as are cultivated. — *Wild cat*, an animal of the cat family, stronger and fiercer than the domestic cat, very destructive to the smaller domestic animals. — *Wild-goose chase*, the pursuit of something as unlikely to be caught as a wild goose.

SYN.—Savage; desert; uncivilized; ungoverned; inconstant; loose; irregular; disorderly.

— *n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated region; a desert.

WILD'ER, v. t. [—**ED**; —**ING**.] [Eng. *wild*.] To cause to lose the way; to bewilder.

WILD'ER-NESS, n. A forest or a wide, barren plain; a waste; a desert.

WILD'FIRE, n. A composition of inflammable materials, very hard to quench. [keeper.]

WILD'GRÁVE, n. A head forest.

WILD'ING, n. A wild crab-apple.

WILD'LY, adv. In a wild condition or manner. [being wild.]

WILD'NESS, n. State or quality of

SYN.—Rudeness; savageness; brutality; irregularity; alienation.

WILE, n. [A.-S. *wile*. Cf. **GUILE**.] A trick or stratagem practiced for insuring or deception.

WIL'FUL, a. See **WILLFUL**.

WIL'NESS, n. Guile; craft.

WILL, n. [A.-S. *willa*, *wille*. See the *v.*] 1. Power of choosing. 2. Choice which is made; a volition. 3. A decree; a command. 4. Strong wish. 5. That which is strongly wished or desired. 6. Legal declaration of a person, as to how he would have his property disposed of after his death; testament. — *v. t.* This verb has an irregular and a regular form. 1. [Irregular. *imp.* **WOULD**.] (*a*) To wish; to desire. (*b*) As an auxiliary, used to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. 2. [Regular. **WILLED**; **WILLING**.] (*a*) To ordain; to decree. (*b*) To give by testament; to bequeath. — *v. i.* 1. To exercise an act of volition. 2. To be disposed. 3. To determine.

WILL'FUL { (146), *a.* Governed by the **WILL'FUL** } will without yielding to reason.

SYN.—Obstinate; perverse; stubborn.

WILL'FUL-LY, adv. Obstinately;

WILL'FUL-LY, adv. stubbornly.

WILL'FUL-NESS, n. Quality of being

WILL'FUL-NESS, n. ing willful.

WILL'ING, a. [From *will*, *v. t.*] 1. Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed. 2. Received of choice; chosen.

WILL'ING-LY, adv. With free will.

WILL'ING-NESS, n. Quality of being willing; free choice.

WIL'LOW, n. [A.-S. *wilg*.] 1. A tree of many species. 2. A machine in which cotton is opened and cleansed. — *v. t.* To open and cleanse; as cotton, by means of a willow.

WIL'LOW-Y, a. 1. Abounding with willows. 2. Plant; drooping.

WIL'LY, n. A machine for opening and cleansing wool, similar to the willow used in cotton manufactures.

WILT, v. i. [—**ED**; —**ING**.] [A modif. of O. Eng. *welk*, to fade, wither, fr. A.-S. *hwilt*, lean.] To lose freshness and become flaccid; to droop. [Amer.] — *v. t.* To make flaccid, as a green plant.

WIL'Y, a. [—**ER**; —**EST**, 142.] Full of wiles; mischievously artful.

SYN.—Insidious; sly; crafty; subtle. See **CUNNING**.

WIM'BLE, n. [O. D. *wimpel*. See **GIMLET**.] A gimlet. — *v. t.* [—**ED**; —**ING**.] To bore or pierce, as with a wimble.

WIM'PLE, n. [M. H. Ger. *wimpel*, a veil. Cf. **GIMP**.] A covering laid in folds over the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn by women.

WIN, v. t. [WON; WINNING.] [A.-S. *winnan*, to strive, fight, gain.] 1. To gain in competition or contest. 2. To allure to kindness. 3. To gain over to one's side or party. — *v. i.* To gain the victory.

WINCE, v. i. [—**ED**; —**ING**.] [Cf. A.-S. *wincian*, to bend one's self, to nod.] 1. To shrink; to flinch; to start back. 2. To kick or flounce.

WINCH (66), *n.* [A.-S. *wince*.] 1. A crank-handle. 2. An axle turned by a crank-handle; a windlass.

WIND, n. [A.-S.; Lat. *ventus*, Skr. *wáta*, fr. *wá*, to blow.] 1. Air in motion with any degree of velocity. 2. Breath modulated by the lungs and vocal organs, or by an instrument. 3. Power of respiration. 4. Flatulence. 5. A point of the compass; esp., one of the cardinal points. — *v. t.* [—**ED**; —**ING**.] 1. To winnow; to ventilate. 2. To perceive by the scent.

WIND, v. t. [WOUND; WINDING.] 1. [From *wind*, pron. *wind*.] To sound by blowing. 2. [A.-S. *windan*.] To turn, esp. about something fixed; to coil; to twist. 3. To regulate; to govern. 4. To insinuate. — *v. i.* 1. To turn completely or repeatedly. 2. To have a circular direction. 3. To meander.

WIND'AGE, n. Difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the shot fired from it.

WIND'BOUND, a. Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

WIND'ER, n. One who, or that which, winds.

WIND'FALL, n. 1. Fruit blown off from a tree by the wind. 2. An unexpected gain.

WIND'GALL, n. A soft tumor on the fetlock joint of a horse.

WIND-GÜN, *n.* A gun discharged by compressed air. [being windy.]

WIND-I-NESS, *n.* State or quality of WIND'ING. *n.* 1. A turn or turning; a bend. 2. A call by the boatswain's whistle.

WIND'ING-SHEET, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

WIND'LASS, *n.*

[Apparently from *wind* and *lace*; but cf. *D. windas*, fr. *winden*, to wind, and *as*, axis.] A cylinder or roller for raising weights, turned by a crank or lever.



Windlass.

WIND'LESS, *a.* Having no wind.

WIND'MILL, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.

WIND'ÖW, *n.* [Icel.

vindauga, window, lit. wind-eye.] 1. An opening in a building for the admission of light and air. 2. The sash that closes the opening. 3. A lattice or casement.



Windmill.

WIND'PIPE, *n.* The passage for the breath to and from the lungs.

WIND'RÖW (wín'rö), *n.* A row or line of hay raked together.

WIND'WARD, *n.* The point from which the wind blows. — *a.* Situated toward the point from which the wind blows. — *adv.* In the direction from which the wind blows.

WIND'Y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Consisting of wind. 2. Windward. 3. Tempestuous; boisterous. 4. Flatulent. 5. Empty; airy.

WINE, *n.* [A.-S. *win*, Lat. *vinum*, Æolic Gr *Fotvos*.] 1. The expressed, and usually the fermented juice of grapes. 2. A similar liquor, from other kinds of fruit. 3. Intoxication.

WINE'-BIB'BER, *n.* One who drinks much wine. [which wine is drank.]

WINE'-GLASS, *n.* A small glass in which wine is drunk.

WINE'-MÉAS'URE (-mész'ur), *n.* The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold.

WINE'-PRÉSS, *n.* A place where, or an engine by which, wine is pressed from grapes.

WING, *n.* [Icel. *vánger*, wing, *vings*, agitation, fanning.] 1. One of two anterior limbs of a fowl. 2. Any similar instrument used for flying. 3. Passage by flying; flight. 4. Motive of flight. 5. That which agitates the air, as a wing does. 6. A side-piece; as, (*a.*) A side-building, less than the main edifice. (*b.*) (*Fort.*) The longer side of crow-works, horn-works, and the like. (*c.*) Right or left division of an army, regiment, &c. (*d.*) That part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides; also, one of the extremities of a fleet. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To furnish

with wings. 2. To transport by flight. 3. To wound or disable a wing of.

WING'ED (öö), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with wings. 2. Swift; rapid. 3. Wounded in the wing.

WING'LESS, *a.* Having no wings.

WING'-SHELL, *n.* Case covering the wing of a coleopterous insect.

WING'Y, *a.* Having wings; rapid.

WINK, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wincian*.] 1. To close and open the eyelids quickly. 2. To give a hint by a motion of the eyelids. 3. To connive at any thing; to avoid taking notice. — *n.* 1. Act of closing the eyelids quickly. 2. A hint given by shutting the eye.

WIN'NER, *n.* One who wins.

WIN'NING, *p. a.* Attracting; adapted to gain favor; charming. — *n.* Sum gained by success in competition or contest.

WIN'NÖW, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *windwian*, *áwindwian*, to fan.] 1. To separate chaff from by wind. 2. To sift for separating falsehood from truth. 3. To fan.

WIN'SÖME (wín'sum), *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *wynsum*, from *wynn*, joy.] Cheerful; light-hearted.

WINTER, *n.* [Prob. allied to *wind*, because it is the windy season of the year.] The cold season of the year. — *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To pass the winter. — *v. t.* To keep or feed during the winter.

WINTER-GREEN, *n.* An aromatic evergreen, having bright red berries.

WINTER-KILL, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To kill by the cold of winter.

WINTER-Y, *a.* Suitable to, or resembling, winter.

WINT'RY, *a.* Same as WINTER-Y.

WIPE, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wipian*, to wrap up, to cuddle one's self up.] 1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing. 2. To remove by rubbing. — *n.* 1. Act of rubbing for cleaning. 2. A blow; a hit.

WIPE'R, *n.* 1. One who wipes. 2. Something used for wiping.

WIRE, *n.* [A.-S. *wir*.] An even thread of metal. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To bind with wire. 2. To put on a wire.

WIRE'-BRIDGE, *n.* A bridge suspended on cables made of wires.

WIRE'-DRAW, *v. t.* [-DREW; -DRAWN; -DRAWING.] 1. To form, as metal, into wire, by drawing it through a hole. 2. To draw or spin out to great length.

WIRE'-DRAW'ER, *n.* One who draws metal into wire.

WIRE'-PULL'ER, *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means.

WIRE'-WORM (-wärm), *n.* The hard, slender larva of certain beetles.

WIR'I-NESS, *n.* State of being wiry.

WIR'Y, *a.* 1. Made of wire; like wire. 2. Tough; sinewy.

WIS, *v. t.* [imp. & p. p. WIST.] [A.-S. *wisian*, to instruct, show, govern.

See WIT, *v. i.*] [Obs. or poet.] 1. To know. 2. To think; to suppose.

WIS'DÖM, *n.* [A.-S. *wisdom*, fr. *wis*, wise, and the term *döm*, from *döm*, doom, judgment, power.] 1. Quality of being wise; knowledge, and the capacity to make due use of it; sagacity. 2. Acquired knowledge; erudition. 3. Godliness; piety.

SYN.—Prudence.—*Wisdom* has been defined to be the "use of the best means for attaining the best ends," and in this sense implies the union of high 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. Sir Robert Walpole was in many respects a prudent statesman, but he was far from being a wise one. Burke has remarked that *prudence*, when carried too far, degenerates into a "pepille virtue," which is the more dangerous for the plausible appearance it wears.

WISE, *a.* [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *wis*, allied to *wit*, *v. i.*] 1. Having knowledge; learned. 2. Making due use of knowledge; discerning and judging soundly. 3. Versed in art or science. 4. Godly; pious. 5. Dictated or guided by wisdom.

SYN.—Sage; sagacious; judicious.

— *n.* [A.-S. *wise*. Cf. GUISE.] Way of being or acting; mode.

Wise is often used in composition, as in *likewise*, *lengthwise*, &c.

WISE'-Á-RE (-á-ker) *n.* [Ger. *weis-sager*, a prophet, fr. *weise*, wise, and *sagen*, to say.] One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom.

WISE'LY, *adv.* Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom.

WISH, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wyscan*, Skr. *wántsch*.] 1. To have a desire. 2. To be disposed or inclined. — *v. t.* 1. To desire; to long for.

2. To frame or express desires concerning. — *n.* 1. Desire; longing. 2. Expression of desire; petition; invocation. 3. A thing desired.

WISH'-BÖNE, *n.* The forked bone in front of the breast-bone in birds.

WISH'ER, *n.* One who wishes.

WISH'FUL, *a.* 1. Having desire, or ardent desire. 2. Showing desire.

WISH'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a wishful manner.

WISH'Y-WASH'Y, *a.* Without force or solidity; also, very weak, when said of liquor.

WISP, *n.* [Icel. *wisk*. See WHISK.] A small bundle of straw, hay, or the like.

WIST, *imp.* & *p. p.* of *WIS*. [like. WIST'FUL, *a.* [From *wist*, *imp.* of *wis*.] Eagerly attentive; engrossed; hence, sometimes wishful.

WIST'FUL-LY, *adv.* In a wistful manner.

WIT, *v. i.* [A.-S. *witan*.] To know; — now used only in the infinitive *to wit*, a phrase equivalent to *namely*, *that is to say*. — *n.* [A.-S. *witt*, *wit*.] 1. Mind; intellect; sense. 2. A mental faculty. 3. Association of objects not usually connected, so as to produce a pleasant surprise; also, the

power of readily combining objects in such a manner. 4. A person of eminent sense, knowledge, or genius; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings.

SYN.—Humor.—*Wit* formerly meant genius, and now denotes the power of seeing on some thought or occurrence, and, by a sudden turn, presenting it under aspects wholly new and unexpected—apparently natural and admissible, if not perfectly just, and bearing on the subject, or the parties concerned, with a laughable keenness and force. “What I want,” said a pompous orator, aiming at his antagonist, “is common sense.” “Exactly?” was the whispered reply.

The pleasure we find in *wit* arises from the ingenuity of the turn, the sudden surprise it brings, and the patness of its application to the case, in the new and ludicrous relations thus flashed upon the view. *Humor* is a quality more congenial than *wit* to the English mind. It consists primarily in taking up the peculiarities of a *humorist*, and drawing them out, so that we enjoy a hearty, good-natured laugh at the unaccountable development he makes of his whims and oddities. From this original sense, the term has been widened to embrace other sources of kindly mirth of the same general character. In a well-known caricature upon English reserve, an Oxford student is represented as standing on the brink of a river, greatly agitated at the sight of a drowning man, and crying out, “O that I had been introduced to this gentleman, that might save his life!” The “Silent Woman” of Ben Johnson is one of the most humorous productions, in the original sense of the term, which we have in our language.

WITCH, *n.* [A.-S. *wicca*, *wiglere*, enchanter; allied to *wig*, holy.] 1. One given to the black art; a sorcerer. 2. A charming woman.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING] 1. To bewitch; to enchant.

WITCHERÄFT, *n.* 1. Practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments. 2. Power more than natural.

WITCHERY, *n.* 1. Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft. 2. Fascination.

WITCHING, *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft.

WITH, *prep.* [A.-S. *wiðh*, *wið*, with, at, against. Cf. A.-S. *mid*, *midh*, Ger. *mit*, with.] *With* denotes or expresses,—1. Nearness; connection; intercourse. 2. Situation or estimation among; treatment by. 3. Friendship or assistance. 4. Instrument; means. 5. Correspondence; comparison. 6. Close succession.

WITHAL, *adv.* [*with* and *all*.] *Withal*; likewise.—*prep.* *With*; following the object of a verb.

WITHDRAW, *v. t.* [-DREW; -DRAWN; -DRAWING.] 1. To take away; to draw back; to cause to go away. 2. To recall or retract.—*v. i.* To quit a company or place; to go away.

SYN.—To retire; retreat; recede.

WITHDRAWAL, *n.* Act of withdrawing.

WITHDRAWING-ROOM, *n.* A drawing-room.

WITHDRAWMENT, *n.* Act of withdrawing; or state of being withdrawn; withdrawal.

WITHE (with), *n.* [A.-S. *widhig*,

widhdhe, a withy, twisted rod.] 1. A flexible, slender twig. 2. A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted.

WITHER, *v. i.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wyðder*, withering, dryness, *gewyðderod*, withered, orig. dried by the weather or air.] 1. To lose freshness; to dry. 2. To pine away, as animal bodies. 3. To perish; to pass away.—*v. t.* 1. To cause to fade and become dry. 2. To cause to languish, perish, or pass away.

WITHERS, *n. pl.* [Ger. *widerrist*, fr. *wider*, against, and *rist*, elevation, withers, fr. the root of *rise*.] Ridge between a horse's shoulder-bones.

WITHER-RÜNG, *a.* Injured or hurt in the withers.

WITH-HOLD, *v. t.* [-HELD; -HELD or -HOLDEN; -HOLDING.] 1. To hold back; to restrain. 2. To retain; not to grant.

WITH-IN, *prep.* 1. In the inner part of. 2. In the limits or compass of. 3. Inside the reach or influence of.—*adv.* 1. In the inner part; inwardly; internally. 2. In the house.

WITH-OUT, *prep.* 1. On or at the outside of. 2. Out of the limits or reach of; beyond. 3. Not with; independently of. 4. Unless; except.—*adv.* Not on the inside; not within; out of doors; externally.

WITH-STAND, *v. t.* [-STOOD; -STANDING.] To oppose; to resist.

WITNESS, *n.* [See *WITHE*.] A withe. —*a.* Made of withes; like a withe.

WITLESS, *a.* 1. Destitute of understanding. 2. Indiscreet. [smartness.]

WITLING, *n.* A pretender to wit or

WITNESS, *n.* [A.-S. *witnes*, fr. *witan*, to know.] 1. Attestation of a fact; testimony. 2. That which furnishes evidence. 3. One who beholds or has personal knowledge of any thing. 4. One who sees the execution of, and attests, an instrument. 5. One who gives testimony.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To see or have direct cognizance of. 2. To give testimony to. 3. To see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity.

SYN.—To behold; testify; attest; certify; depose.

—*v. i.* To bear testimony.

WITTI-ÇISM, *n.* A phrase affectedly witty; an attempt at wit.

WITTI-LY, *adv.* With wit. [witty.]

WITTI-NESS, *n.* Quality of being witty.

WITTING-LY, *adv.* [See *WIT*.] Knowingly.

WIT-TOL, *n.* [A.-S., knowing, fr. *witan*, to know.] A man who knows his wife's infidelity, and submits to it.

WITTY, *a.* [-ED; -EST, 142.] Possessing wit; good at repartee.

SYN.—Acute; smart; sharp; arch; facetious; satirical; humorous.

WIVE, *v. t. or i.* [From *wife*.] [-ED; -ING.] To marry;—said of a man.

WIVES, *n.*; *pl.* of *Wife*.

WIZARD, *n.* [From *wise* and the term. *ard*.] A magician; a conjurer;

a sorcerer.—*a.* 1. Enchanting. 2. Haunted by wizards.

WIZEN (*wiẏn*), *a.* [From A.-S. *wisnian*, to grow dry, *wesnan*, to weaken.] Thru; sharp; pinched.

WOAD, *n.* [A.-S. *wad*.] An herbaceous plant, or a blue coloring matter derived from it. [heavy calumny.]

WÖE, *n.* [A.-S. *wā*.] Grief; misery;

WÖE'-BE-GÖNE, *a.* [Eng. *woe*, and O. Eng. *begone*, visited, happened to, from *be*, prefix, and *gone*.] Overwhelmed with woe.

WÖFUL, *a.* 1. Full of woe; sorrowful; rowful; unhappy. 2. Bringing calamity or distress. 3. Wretched; miserable.

WÖFUL-LY, *adv.* 1. Sorrowfully. **WÖFUL-LY**, 2. Wretchedly; miserably.

WÖFUL-NESS, *n.* Quality of being **WÖFUL-NESS**, *n.* woe; misery.

WÖLD, *n.* [A.-S.] [See *WOOD*.] 1. A wood; a forest. 2. A plain, or open country.

WOLF (*wulf*), *n.* [A.-S. *wulf*, allied to Lat. *vulpes*, a fox.] 1. A carnivorous animal. 2.

Anything very ravenous or destructive.

WOLFISH, *a.* Like a wolf.

WOLF'S-BANE, *n.* A poisonous plant.

WOLVERINE, *n.*

WOLVERINE, *n.* [From *wolf*, prob. because it was thought to have wolfish qualities.] A carnivorous mammal.

WOMAN (*wōmān*), *n.* [A.-S. *wifmann*, *wifmann*, fr. *wif*, woman, and *mann*, a man.] 1. A female, esp. an adult female, of the human race. 2. A female servant.

WOMAN-HOOD, *n.* State, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

WOMAN-ISH, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman.

WOMAN-KIND, *n.* The female sex; race of females of the human kind.

WOMAN-LY, *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine.—*adv.* In the manner of a woman.

WOMB (*wōm*), *n.* [A.-S.] 1. The uterus of a female. 2. The place where any thing is produced. 3. Any cavity containing any thing.

WÖN (*wūn*), *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Wunder*.

WÖNDER, *n.* [A.-S. *wunder*.] 1. Emotion excited by something new, strange, great, and not well understood; surprise; astonishment. 2. That which excites surprise; a prodigy.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To be affected by surprise or admiration. 2. To feel doubt and curiosity.

WÖNDER-FÜL, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder; exciting surprise.

SYN.—Amazing; astonishing; surprising. See *MAJESTIC*.

WÖNDER-FÜL-LY, *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

WÖNDER-MENT, *n.* Surprise; wonder.



Wolf.

WONDROUS, *a.* Such as may excite wonder and astonishment.

Syn.—Wonderful; strange; marvelous; prodigious; admirable.

—*adv.* Wondrously; marvelously.

WONDROUS-LY, *adv.* In a wonderful manner or degree.

WONT, *a.* Colloquial contraction of *woll* not, for *will* not.

WONT (wünt), *a.* [For *woned*, from *won* (obs.), to dwell, A.-S. *wunian*.] Accustomed; habituated.—*n.* Custom; habit.—*v. i.* [WONT; WONT, or WONTED; WONTING.] To be accustomed or habituated; to be used.

WONT'ED, *a.* Accustomed; customary.

WOO, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING, 144.] [A.-S. *wōgan*, from *wōg*, *wō*, a bending.] 1. To solicit in love; to court. 2. To invite with importunity.—*v. i.* To make love.

WOOD, *n.* [A.-S. *wudu*, wood, a wood, *weald*, *wald*, a wood.] 1. A large collection of trees; a forest. 2. Hard substance of trees; timber. 3. Trees cut or sawed for the fire.—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To get supplies of wood for.—*v. i.* To take in supplies of wood.

WOOD'BINE, [*wood* and *bind*.] 1. A climbing plant having flowers of great fragrance; the honey-suckle. 2. An ornamental woody vine, called also *Virginia creeper*.

WOOD'CHUCK, *n.* [From *wood*, and the root of *sow* or *hog*.] A rodent mammal, a species of marmot.



WOOD'COCK, *n.* Woodchuck.

A bird of the snipe family.

WOOD'CRÄFT, *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports in the woods.

WOOD'CUT, *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving. [wood.]

WOOD'CUTTER, *n.* One who cuts wood.

WOOD'ED, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

WOOD'EN (wōd'n), *a.* 1. Made of wood. 2. Clumsy; awkward.

WOOD'HOUSE, *n.* A house or shed to keep wood in. [trees.]

WOOD'LÄND, *n.* Land covered with wood.—LÄRK, *n.* A species of lark.

WOOD'MAN (150), *n.* 1. A forest officer. [Eng.] 2. A sportsman.

WOOD'NÿMPH, *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

WOOD'PECKER, *n.* A scansorial bird which pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees for insects. [dove.]

WOOD'PIG'EON (-un), *n.* The ring-wood-reeve, *n.* The overseer of a wood. [Eng.]

WOOD'SCREW (-skru), *n.* An iron screw furnished with a sharp thread, for insertion in wood.

WOOD'Y, *a.* Abounding with, or consisting of, wood; ligneous.

WOOL'ER, *n.* One who wools.

WOOF, *n.* [From A.-S. *wefan*, to

weave.] The threads that cross the warp in weaving.

WOOL (27), *n.* [A.-S. *wull*, allied to Lat. *villus*, *vellus*.] 1. That soft, curled hair which grows on sheep and some other animals. 2. Short, thick, crimped hair, as of a negro.

WOOLD, *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [D. *woelen*.] To wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they have been scarfed.

WOOL'EN, [*a.* 1. Made or consisting of wool. 2. Pertaining to wool.—*n.* Cloth made of wool.

WOOL'EN-DRÄ'PER, *n.* A dealer in woolen goods. [the wool.]

WOOL'FELL, *n.* A fell, or skin, with WOOL'GATH'ER-ING, *n.* Indulgence in idle exercise of the imagination; vagary.

WOOL'GRÖWER, *n.* One who raises sheep for the production of wool.

WOOL'LI-NESS, *n.* State of being woolly.

WOOL'LY, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] Consisting of, or resembling, wool.

WOOL'PÄCK, *n.* 1. A pack or bag of wool weighing 240 pounds. 2. Any thing bulky without weight.

WOOL'SÄCK, *n.* A sack or bag of wool; esp. one used as the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords. [in wool.]

WOOL'STÄ'PLER, *n.* One who deals with wool. [A.-S. *wold*, allied to Lat. *ver-b-um*.] 1. The spoken, written, or printed sign of a conception. 2. Talk; discourse. 3. Account; tidings. 4. Signal; command. 5. Statement; declaration; promise. 6. Dispute. 7. A brief remark or observation. 8. The Scriptures. *Syn.*—See TERM.

—*v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To express in words.

WORD'BOOK (wörd'-), *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary.

WORD'I-NESS (wörd'-), *n.* State or quality of being wordy. [precision.]

WORD'ING (wörd'-), *n.* Style of expression. [word'y, *a.* [-ER; -EST, 142.] 1. Using many words; verbose. 2. Containing many words.

WORD, *imp.* of *Wear*.

WORK (würk), *v. t. i.* [WORKED or WROUGHT; WORKING.] [A.-S. *weycan*, *weorcan*.] 1. To exert one's self for a purpose; to labor. 2. To operate; to act; to perform. 3. To have effect or influence. 4. To carry on business. 5. To move heavily; to strain; to labor. 6. To proceed with difficulty. 7. To ferment, as a liquid. 8. To operate on the bowels, as a cathartic.—*v. t. i.* 1. To labor or operate upon. 2. To accomplish; to effect. 3. To produce by slow degrees. 4. To manage; to lead. 5. To embroider. 6. To direct the action of; to manage. 7. To cause to ferment.—*n.* 1. Exertion of strength. 2. That on which one is at work. 3. Result of labor; product; specifically, (*ta.*) A composition; a book. (*b. pl.*) Structures in civil, mili-

tary, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, &c. 4. Management; treatment. 5. *pl.* (*Theol.*) External performances, as a ground of justification.

Syn.—Labor; employment; toil; occupation; production; achievement.

WORK'A-BLE (würk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being worked.

WORK'-BÄG (würk'-), *n.* A bag for holding instruments or materials for needle-work.

WORK'-BOX (würk'-), *n.* A box for instruments or materials for work.

WORK'-DAY (würk'-), *n.* & *a.* Same as WORKING-DAY.

WORK'ER (würk'er), *n.* One who works; a laborer.

WORK'-FÄLLÖW (würk'-), *n.* One engaged in the same work with another.

WORK'-HOUSE (würk'-), *n.* 1. A house in which idle and vicious persons are confined to labor. 2. A house where the town poor are maintained at the public expense, and provided with labor.

WORK'ING-DÄY (würk'-), *n.* A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, a festival, or a holiday.

WORK'MAN (würk'-, 150), *n.* A worker; especially, a skillful artificer.

WORK'MAN-LIKE (würk'-), *a.* Be-

WORK'MAN-LY } coming a work-

MAN, esp., a skillful one; skillful.

WORK'MAN-SHIP (würk'-), *n.* 1. Skill of a workman; manner of making any thing. 2. That which is made or produced; manufacture.

WORK'SHÖP (würk'-), *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

WORK'-TÄ'BLE (würk'-), *n.* A table for holding work, esp. needle-work.

WORK'-WÖM'AN (würk'-, 150), *n.* A woman who performs any work.

WORLD (würl), *n.* [A.-S. *weorold*, *world*.] 1. The earth and its inhabitants. 2. Human affairs; also, state of existence. 3. The creation; universe. 4. Any heavenly body, regarded as inhabited. 5. Human life or society. 6. The human race; mankind. 7. The wicked part of mankind. 8. A great multitude or quantity.

WORLD'LI-NESS (würlid'-), *n.* Quality of being worldly.

WORLD'LING (würlid'-), *n.* One who is devoted to this world and its enjoyments.

WORLD'LY (würlid'y), *a.* 1. Relating to the world; human. 2. Secular; devoted to this life and its enjoyments.—*adv.* In a worldly manner.

WORM (würm, 34), *n.* [A.-S. *wurm*, *worm*, allied to Lat. *vermis*.] 1. Any small, creeping animal or reptile. 2. *pl.* Animals which live in the intestines. 3. Any thing spiral, or resembling a worm; esp., a small, worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue. 4. Remorse of conscience.—*v. t. i.* [-ED; -ING.] To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.—*v. t. i.* 1. To effect, remove, or drive, &c., by slow and secret means. 2.

To cut the ligament, called a *worm*, from under the tongue of, as a dog.
WORM'-EAT'EN (wŭrm'-), *a.* Gnawed by worms.

WORM'-FENCE (wŭrm'-), *n.* A zigzag fence, made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

WORM'WOOD (wŭrm'-), *n.* [*A.-S. wormod.*] A bitter plant; — formerly supposed to be fatal to worms.

WORM'Y (wŭrm'y), *a.* [-*ER*; -*EST*, 142.] Containing a worm; abounding with worms.

WORN, *p. p.* of *Wear*.

WOR'RI-ER, *n.* One who worries.

WOR'R'Y, *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*, 142.] [*D. worsen, worgen, to strangle.*] 1. To harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to trouble. 2. To harass by pursuit and barking. 3. To tear or mangle with the teeth. — *v. i.* To express undue care and anxiety. — *n.* A state of disturbance from care and anxiety.

WORS (wŭrs), *a.* [*A.-S. wyrsa*, compar. of *weorr*, perverse, bad.] Bad, in a higher degree; in poorer health; more sick. — *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

WORS'EN (wŭrs'n), *v. t.* To make worse; to deteriorate.

WORS'ER (wŭrs'er), *a.* *Worse*. [*Rare.*]

WORS'HIP (wŭr'-), *n.* [*Orig.*, the state of worth or worthiness, fr. *worth*, and the termination *ship*.] 1. A title of honor given to certain magistrates, &c. 2. Religious reverence and homage. 3. Idolatry of lovers.

SYN. — Adoration; reverence; devotion; veneration; honor; respect. — *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*; *or*-*PED*, -*PING*, 137.] 1. To honor. 2. To pay divine honors to; to adore. — *v. i.* 1. To perform acts of adoration. 2. To perform religious service.

WORS'HIP-ER (wŭr'ship-), *n.* One who worships.

WORS'HIP-FUL (wŭr'ship-), *a.* Entitled to worship or high respect.

WORS'HIP-FUL-LY (wŭr'ship-), *adv.* In a worshipful manner.

WORS'T (wŭrst), *a.* [*superl.* of *Worse*.] Bad, evil, or pernicious, in the highest degree. — *n.* That which is most bad or evil. — *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] To get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow.

WORS'TED (wŭst'ed), *n.* [*From Worsted*, in England.] Well-twisted yarn, spun of long-staple wool.

WORT (wŭrt), *n.* [*A.-S. wurt, wirt, herb, root.*] 1. A plant; an herb; — used chiefly in compounds. 2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 3. [*A.-S. wirt, weort, weert, must.*] New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

WORTH (wŭrth), *v. t.* [*A.-S. weorðan*, to become, be, happen.] To be; to betide; — as, we *worth* the day. — *n.* [*A.-S. weorð, wurdh.*] 1. That quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; equivalent in exchange. 2. Value of moral or personal qualities.

SYN. — Desert; merit; excellence; eminence; virtue; price; rate.

— *a.* 1. Equal in value to. 2. Deserving of. 3. Having estate to the value of.

WORTH-I-LY (wŭr'thi-), *adv.* In a worthy manner; deservedly.

WORTH-I-NESS (wŭr'thi-), *n.* State or quality of being worthy.

WORTH'LESS (wŭrth'-), *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, excellence, dignity, or the like.

SYN. — Undeserving; valueless; useless; vile; bare; mean.

WORTH'LESS-NESS (wŭrth'-), *n.* Quality of being worthless.

WORTH'Y (wŭr'thy), *a.* [-*ER*; -*EST*, 142.] 1. Having worth or excellence; possessing merit. 2. Equal in excellence, value or dignity to; entitled to.

SYN. — Deserving; meritorious; excellent; equivalent; valuable; virtuous; estimable; suitable.

— *n.* A man of eminent worth.

WŌT, *v. i.* [*A.-S. wāt*, present tense of *witan*, to know.] To know; to be aware. [*Obs. or antiquated.*]

It is used also as the *imp.* of the *obs. verb Weet*, to know.

WOULD (wŭod), *imp.* of *Will*.

WOUND (wŭond or wŭnd, 40), *n.* [*A.-S. wund.*] 1. A cut, stab, bruise, rent, or the like. 2. Injury; hurt; damage. — *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] To hurt by violence; to injure; hence, to hurt the feelings of. — *imp.* & *p. p.* of *Wind*.

WOVE, *imp.* of *Weave*.

WŌV'EN, *p. p.* of *Weave*.

WRACK (rāk), *n.* [*Cf. Ar. warak*, a leaf of a tree.] A marine plant.

WRAITH (rāth), *n.* [*Prob. corrupted fr. swairth, swarth*, apparition of one about to die, fr. *swarth*, gloomy.] An apparition of a person seen before death, or a little after.

WRAN'GLE (rāng'gl), *v. i.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*L. Ger. wrangen*, to wrestle, *A.-S. wringan*, to wring, strain, press.] To dispute angrily; to brawl; to altercation. — *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

SYN. — Bickering; brawl; jangle; contest; controversy. See *ALTERCATION*.

WRAN'GLER (rāng'gler), *n.* One who wrangles.

Senior wrangler (*Cambridge University, Eng.*), the student who passes the best examination in mathematics in the senate-house.

WRAP (rāp), *v. t.* [-*PED*; -*PING*.] [*Prob. allied to wrap.*] 1. To fold together. 2. To envelop completely; to infold. 3. To conceal by enveloping; to hide.

WRAP'PER (rāp'per), *n.* One who, or that which, wraps; *specifically*, a loose outer garment.

WRATH (rāth; in *Eng.* rawth), *n.* [*A.-S. wraðh.* See *WROTH*, *a.*] 1. Violent anger. 2. Just punishment of an offense or crime.

SYN. — Fury; rage; ire; vengeance; indignation; resentment; passion.

WRATH'FUL (rāth'-), *a.* 1. Full of wrath; very angry. 2. Springing from, or expressing, wrath.

WRATH'FUL-LY (rāth'-), *adv.* In a wrathful manner.

WRATH'Y, *a.* Very angry. [*Collog.*]

WRĒAK (rĕek), *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*A.-S. wrecan.*] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict.

WRĒATH (rĕeth), *n.*; *pl.* **WRĒATHS**. [*See infra.*] 1. Something twisted or curled. 2. A garland; a chaplet.

WRĒATH'E (rĕeth, *v. t.*) [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*A.-S. wrēthan.* See *WRITHE*.] 1. To twist; to convolve. 2. To surround with anything twisted; to encircle. 3. To twine or twist about. [*curled.*]

WRĒATH'Y (rĕth'y), *a.* Twisted

WRĒCK (rĕk), *n.* [*D. wrak*, damaged, brittle, a wreck.] 1. Destruction; ruin. 2. Destruction or injury of a vessel at sea. 3. Ruins of a ship. 4. Remains of any thing ruined. — *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] 1. To destroy, disable, or damage, as a vessel at sea. 2. To bring ruin upon; to destroy.

WRĒCK'ER (rĕk'er), *n.* 1. One who causes a wreck. 2. One who searches for the wrecks of vessels.

WRĒCK'-MÁSTER (rĕk'-), *n.* A person appointed by law to take charge of goods, &c., thrown on shore after a shipwreck.

WRĒN (rĕn), *n.* [*A.-S. wrenna, wrænna*, prob. allied to *wræn*, lascivious.] A bird.

WRĒNCH (rĕnch, 66), *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*A.-S. wrencan*, to wrench, allied to *wringan*, to wring.] 1. To wrest or twist by violence. 2. To strain; to sprain. — *n.* 1. A violent twist, or a pull with twisting. Wrench (3).

2. A sprain. 3. An instrument for exerting a twisting strain.

WRĒST (rĕst) *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*A.-S. wraestan.* Cf. *WRIST*.] 1. To pull away by violent wringing or twisting; to extort. 2. To pervert grossly; to distort. — *n.* Violent pulling and twisting; distortion.

WRĒST'ER (rĕst'-), *n.* One who wrests.

WRĒST'LE (rĕst'l), *v. t.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*A.-S. wraestlian*, allied to *wraestan*, to wrest.] 1. To grapple, as two persons, each striving to throw the other down. 2. To struggle; to strive; to contend. — *n.* A struggle between two to see which will throw the other.

WRĒST'LER (rĕst'ler), *n.* One who wrestles, or is skillful in wrestling.

WRĒTCH (rĕtch), *n.* [*A.-S. wretca, wracca*, an exile, a wretch, *wracc*, wracc, exiled, wretched.] 1. A miserable person. 2. One sunk in vice or degradation; a villain; a rascal.

WRĒTCH'ED (rĕtch'ed, 60), *a.* 1. Very miserable; sunk in deep affliction or distress. 2. Worthless; very poor or mean.

WRĒTCH'ED-LY (rĕtch'-), *adv.* In a wretched manner.

WRĒTCH'ED-NESS (rĕtch'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wretched.

WRIG'GLE (rig'gl), *v. i.* [-*ED*; -*ING*.] [*Allied to A.-S. wrigan*, to bend, follow, *wrixian, wrizlan*, to change.] To move the body to and fro with short motions. — *v. t.* To move by twisting and squirming. [*gles.*]

WRIG'GLER (rig'-), *n.* One who wrig-

WRIGHT (rit), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrigra*, from *wyrkan*, to work.] An artificer; a workman; — chiefly in compounds.
WRING (ring), *v. t.* [WRUNG; WRINGING.] [A.-S. *wringan*. Cf. WRONG.] 1. To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence. 2. To pain; to distress. 3. To extract by twisting and compressing.
WRING'-BOLT (ring'-), *n.* A bolt used by shipwrights to secure the planks against the timbers till they are permanently fastened.
WRING'ER (ring'er), *n.* One who, or nat which, rings; esp. an instrument for wringing water from clothes that have been washed.
WRINKLE (rinkl), *n.* [A.-S. *wrincl*, fr. *wringan*, to wring.] 1. A small ridge or furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; a crease. 2. Roughness; unevenness. 3. A whim. [*Colloq.*] — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate. 2. To make rough or uneven. 3. To shrink into furrows and ridges.
WRIST (rist), *n.* [A.-S., allied to *wræstan*, to wrest, twist.] Joint connecting the hand and arm.
WRIST'BAND (rist'-), *n.* That part of a shirt-sleeve which covers the wrist.
WRIT (rit), *n.* [From *write*.] 1. That which is written — applied esp. to the Scriptures. 2. (*Law.*) Instru-

tions in writing, under seal, in an epistolary form, issued from the proper authority and directed to the sheriff or other officer.
WRITE (rit), *v. t.* [WROTE; WRIT or WRITTEN; WRITING.] [A.-S. *writan*, Goth. *writs*, a stroke, dash, letter.] 1. To inscribe, as legible characters; to engrave; to transcribe. 2. To communicate by letter. 3. To compose or produce, as an author. 4. To make known by writing; to record. — *v. i.* To form characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of ideas.
WRITER (rit'er), *n.* 1. One who writes, or has written; a scribe. 2. An author.
WRITHE (rit), *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *wridhan*, to wreath, writhe.] 1. To twist with violence. 2. To distort; to pervert. — *v. i.* To twist; to be distorted.
WRITING (rit'ing), *n.* 1. Act of forming letters with a pen, &c. 2. Any thing written or expressed in letters.
WRITING-MASTER (rit'ing-), *n.* One who teaches penmanship.
WRITING-PAPER (rit'ing-), *n.* Paper fitted for writing upon.
WRONG (rong), *2l, a.* [A.-S. *wrang*, *wrong*, injury, allied to *wring*.] 1. Not suitable to an end or object. 2. Not morally right. 3. Not according to truth.
 SYN. — Injurious; unjust; faulty; incorrect; erroneous; unsuitable.

— *n.* That which is not right; any injury done to another; a trespass. — *adv.* Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] 1. To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right. 2. To impute evil to unjustly.
WRONG'-DOER (rong'do'er), *n.* One who injures another, or does wrong.
WRONG'EUL (rong'fūl), *a.* Injurious; unjust; unfair.
WRONG'EUL-LY (rong'fūl-lī), *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly.
WRONG'HEAD-ED (rong'hēd-), *a.* Wrong in opinion or principle; perverse.
WRONG'LY (rong'lī), *adv.* Unjustly; Wrong'NESS (rong'-), *n.* Quality or state of being wrong.
WRONG (-rēt, 20), *imp.* of Write.
WRÓTH (rawth), *a.* [Cf. WRATH.] Full of wrath; angry, incensed.
WRÓUGHT (rawt), *imp. & p. p.* of Work.
WRUNG (rüng), *imp. & p. p.* of Wring.
WRÿ (rī), *a.* [Cf. Goth. *wraivus*, oblique, Eng. *writhe*.] 1. Turned to one side; twisted; distorted. 2. Deviating from the right direction.
WRÿNECK (rī-), *n.* 1. A twisted or distorted neck. 2. A small bird allied to the woodpecker.
WRÿNESS (rī-), *n.* State of being wrÿ.
WÿCH'-ĒLM, *n.* A variety of the elm, a native of Great Britain.

X.

X (eks), the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, at the end of words has the sound of *ks*; in the middle, the sound of *ks*, or sometimes of *gz*; at the beginning, the sound of *x*. See *Principles of Pronunciation*, § 104.
XAN'THIC (zān'-), *a.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] 1. Tending toward a yellow color, or toward scarlet or orange. 2. Relating to a certain heavy, oily, fluid acid.
XAN'THINE (zān'-), *n.* [Gr. *ξανθός*, yellow.] The yellow insoluble coloring

matter contained in certain plants and flowers.
XÉ'BEK (zē'bek), *n.* [Sp. *xabeque*, *ja-beque*, fr. Ar. *sumbūk*, a small ship.] A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean Sea.
XIPHOID (zī'fōid), *a.* [Gr. *ξίφος*, *είφος*, a sword, and *είδος*, form.] Resembling a sword; ensiform.
Xÿ'LO-GRĀPH (zī'lo-), *n.* An engraving on wood, or the impression from such an engraving.
Xÿ'LOG'RA-PHER (zī-), *n.* One who practices xylography.

Xÿ'LO-GRĀPH'IC (zī'lo-), } *a.* Be-
Xÿ'LO-GRĀPH'IC-AL (zī'lo-), } long-
 ing to xylography.
Xÿ'LOG'RA-PHY (zī'-), *n.* [Gr. *ξύλον*, wood, and *γραφειν*, to engrave, write.] Act or art of cutting figures in wood; wood engraving.
Xÿ'LOG'RA-FOUS (zī'-), *a.* [Gr. *ξύλοφαγος*, eating wood; *ξύλον*, wood, and *φαγείν*, to eat.] Eating or feeding on wood.
Xÿ'STER (zīs'ter), *n.* [Gr. *ξύστηρ*, a scraper.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y (wi) is the twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet. At the beginning of words or syllables, it is a consonant element. In the middle and at the end of words, it is a vowel. See *Prin. of Pron.* §§ 85, 86, 84, 55, 105.
YACHT (yōt), *n.* [D. *yagt*, fr. *yacht*, a chase, hunting.] A light and elegantly furnished sea-going vessel for pleasure trips, racing, and the like.

YACHT'ING (yōt'ing), *n.* Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.
YĀ'GER (yā'ger), *n.* [N. H. Ger. *jäger*, a hunter, fr. *jagen*, to chase.] One belonging to a body of light infantry armed with rifles.
YĀM, *n.* [West Ind. *ihame*.] A large, esculent tuber or root of a genus of tropical climbing plants.
YAN'KEE, *n.* [Said to be corrupt]

Ind. pron. of *English*, or of the Fr. *Anglais*. According to Dr. Wm. Gordon, it was a cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, meaning *excellent*. He supposes that it was at length taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally, as a term of slight reproach. Cf. Scot. *yankie*, a sharp, clever, and rather bold wom-

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȳ, long; Ⱥ, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ŏ, ȴ, short; CARE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHAT; ĔRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PȲQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

an.] A citizen of New England; also a citizen of the Northern States; — a cant name, applied by foreigners to all inhabitants of the United States.

YARD, n. [A.-S. *gærd, gerd*, a rod, stick, measure, Icel. *girdi*, oster.] 1. A measure of length, three feet, or thirty-six inches. 2. A long, slender piece of timber, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended. 3. [A.-S. *gærd*, hedge, allied to *gryrdan*, to grid.] A small, inclosed place in front of or around a building.

YARD-ARM, n. Either half of a ship's yard, fr. the center or mast to the end.

YARD-STICK, n. A stick three feet long, used as a measure of length.

YARN, n. [A.-S. *gearn*.] 1. Woolen thread; also, thread of cotton, flax, or hemp. 2. A story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions [*Colloq. or humorous*].

YARROW, n. [A.-S. *gærowe*.] A plant, of a strong odor and pungent taste.

YAR'A-GHÂN (110), n. [Turk. *yata-gân*.] A long Turkish dagger.

YAW, v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [See **YEW**, v. i.] 1. To rise in blisters, as boiling cane-juice. 2. [Prov. Ger. *gagen*, to rock.] To steer out of the line of her course, as a ship.

YAWL, n. [Jol. Cf. **JOLLY-BOAT**.] A small ship's-boat, usually rowed by four or six oars. — v. i. To cry out like a dog; to yell.

YAWN, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gāwan*.] 1. To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness; to gape. 2. To open wide. — n. 1. Act of one who yawns; a gaping. 2. An opening wide.

YAWS, n. [African *yaw*, a raspberry.] A disease characterized by contagious tumors which resemble raspberries.

Y-CLÉPÉD' (i-klepéV), p. p. Called; named.

YE, pron. [A.-S. *ge*, Goth. *jus*.] Nominative plural of the second person.

YEA (or yē), adv. [A.-S. *gæa, ia*, Goth. *ja*.] Yes; ay; truly; it is so.

YEAN, v. t. & i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *eanan*.] To bring forth young, as a sheep.

YEAN'LING, n. [From *yeau*.] A lamb.

YEAR, n. [A.-S. *gæar, gēr*, Goth. *jēr*.] 1. Period occupied by the earth in its revolution around the sun. In common usage, the year consists of 365 days, and every fourth year of 366. 2. *pl.* Age, or old age.

YEAR-BOOK (27), n. 1. A reference-book of facts and statistics published yearly. 2. A book containing annual reports of law cases in England.

YEAR'LING, n. A young animal one year old. — a. Being a year old.

YEAR'LY, a. 1. Happening, or coming, every year; annual. 2. Lasting, or accomplished in a year. — *adv.* Annually; once a year; from year to year.

YÉARN (14), v. i. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *geornian*, fr. *georn*, desirous, Goth. *gairnan*, to desire.] To be filled with earnest desire; to long.

YEAST, n. [A.-S. *gist*; O. H. Ger.]

gesan, jesan, to ferment.] Foam of beer or other liquor in fermentation used for raising dough. [yeast.]

YEASTY, a. Frothy; foamy, like **YELK, n.** [A.-S. *geoleca*, allied to *geolu*, yellow.] Yellow part of an egg.

YELL, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gellan, gellan*, allied to A.-S. *gellan*, to sing.] To cry out or scream as with agony or horror. — n. A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

YEL'LOW, a. [-ER; -EST.] [A.-S. *gelu, geolu*, allied to Lat. *gelvus, gilvus*.] Being of the color of gold.

Yellow fever, a malignant fever of warm climates, with yellowness of the skin. — n. A bright golden color.

YEL'LOW-BIRD, n. A small, bright-yellow bird, common in the United States.

YEL'LOW-ISH, a. Somewhat yellow.

YEL'LOW-ISH-NESS, } n. State or
**YEL'LOW-NESS, } quality of
being somewhat yellow.**

YEL'LOWS, n. 1. A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep; jaundice. 2. A disease of peach-trees.

YELP, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gilpan*, to boast, *gealp*, a loud sound, a clang.] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound.

YEO'MAN (150), n. [O. Eng. *yeman*, perh. fr. *man*, and *ye, yes*, i. e. the pref. *ge*, and signifying servant.] 1. A common man, of the most respectable class; a freeholder. 2. An officer in the king's household. [Eng.]

YEO'MAN-RY, n. The collective body of yeomen or freeholders.

YERK, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [See **JERK**.] To strike suddenly; to jerk. — v. i. 1. To kick. 2. To move with a jerk. — n. A sudden or quick motion.

YES, adv. [A.-S. *gese*, fr. *gea*, yes, indeed, and *se*, i. e. *si*, let it be.] **AY**; **YE**; — a word expressing affirmation.

YEST, n. See **YEAST**.

YEST'ER, a. [A.-S. *gistran*, adv., yesterday, Goth. *gistra*, allied to *Skr. hys*.] Last; next before the present.

YEST'ER-DAY, n. The day last past. — *adv.* On the day last past.

YEST'ER-NIGHT' (-nit'), n. Last night. — *adv.* On the last night.

YEST'Y, a. See **YEASTY**.

YET, adv. [A.-S. *get, giet*.] 1. In addition; besides; still. 2. At the same time. 3. Up to, or at the present time. 4. Even; at least. — *conj.* Nevertheless; however.

STR. — See **HOWEVER**.

YEW (77), n. [A.-S. *éow, iw*, W. *yw*.] An evergreen tree allied to the pines.

YIELD, v. t. [-ED; -ING.] [A.-S. *gidan, geldan*, to pay, yield.] 1. To furnish; to afford. 2. To give in return for what is expended or invested. 3. To give up; to make over to. 4. To



Yew.

admit to be true; to concede. 5. To permit; to grant.

YUG, — To produce; bear; exhibit; emit; allow; resign; surrender. — v. t. 1. To submit. 2. To comply. 3. To give way; not to oppose.

YIELD'ING, p. a. Inclined to yield, or to give way or comply.

YÖKE (20), n. [A.-S. *geoc, ioc*, allied to Lat. *jugum*, Gr. *ζυγόν*, *Skr. yuga*.] 1. That which connects or binds; esp. the frame by which two oxen are fastened together. 2. A frame worn on the neck like an ox-yoke, or shaped like one. 3. A mark of servitude; hence, slavery; bondage. 4. Two animals yoked together. — v. t. [-ED; -ING.] 1. To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke. 2. To couple. 3. To enslave; to bring into bondage.

YÖKE'-FÉL'LOW, n. An associate

YÖKE'MATE, n. or companion; especially, a partner in marriage.

YÖLK (yök or yök, 20), n. [See **YELK**.] The yolk or yellow part of an egg.

YÖN, a. & adv. Yonder.

YÖN'DER, adv. [A.-S. *geond, geonda*, there.] At a distance within view. — a. Being at a distance within view, or conceived of as within view.

YÖRE, adv. [From A.-S. *gæara, gære*, formerly, allied to *gæar, gær*, a year.] In time long past; long since.

YOU (77), pron. [A.-S. *éow*. Cf. **YE**.] The pronoun of the second person, in the nominative or objective case.

YÖUNG, a. [-ER; -EST, 82.] [A.-S. *geung, iung*, allied to Lat. *juvenis*, *Skr. yuvan*.] 1. Not long born; not old or mature; juvenile. 2. Being in the first part of growth. 3. Inexperienced; ignorant. — n. The offspring of animals.

YÖUNG'ISH, a. Somewhat young.

YÖUNG'LING, n. A young person or young animal. [ad.]

YÖUNG'STER, n. A young person; a **YÖUNG'ER, n.** A young person; a stripling. [*Colloq.*]

YOUR, possessive pron. Belonging to, or relating to, you; of you.

YOUR-SÉL'V (149), pron. Your own person.

YOUTH, n.; pl. YÖUTHS, sometimes YÖUTH. [A.-S. *geoguth, iuguth*; O. Eng. *yongth, youngth*. See **YOUNG**.] 1. State of being young; juvenility. 2. The part of life from childhood to manhood. 3. A young man. 4. Young persons collectively.

YÖUTH'FUL, a. 1. Young. 2. Relating, or suitable to, the first part of life; juvenile; fresh; vigorous.

YÖUTH'FUL-LY, adv. In a youthful manner.

YÖUTH'FUL-NESS, n. State of being youthful.

Y'T'RI-A, n. [From *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.] A fine, white powder, an oxide of yttrium.

Y'T'RI-ÖM, n. A rare grayish-black metal.

YULE, n. [A.-S. *geol, giul, iul*, November, or the beginning of December.] Christmas.

ÖR, DÖ, WÖLF, TÖÖ, TÖÖK; ÖRN, RÜE, PÜLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, É, soft; e, Ö, hard; AS; EXIST; N as NG; THIS.

Z.

Z (ze), the twenty-sixth letter of the alphabet, is merely a vocal s. See *Prin. of Pron.*, §§ 106, 107.

ZÁFFER, *n.* [Allied to *sapphire*.] Impure oxide of cobalt.

ZÁM'BO, *n.*; *pl.* ZÁM'BÓS. [See SAMBO.] Child of a mulatto and a negro, or of an Indian and a negro.

ZÁ'NY, *n.* [It. *zanni*, orig. the same as *Giovanni*, John, *i. e.* merry John.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

ZÁX, *n.* [A.-S. *seax*, *seax*, knife.] An instrument for cutting slate.

ZÉAL, *n.* [Gr. ζήλος, zeal, jealousy.] Passionate ardor in the pursuit of any thing.

ZÉAL'OT, *n.* [Gr. ζηλωτής, fr. ζήλος, zeal.] One who is full of zeal, or over-zealous; a fanatic.

ZÉAL'OÙS, *a.* Filled with zeal; warmly engaged in behalf of an object.

SYN.—Eager; earnest; fervent; hearty.

ZÉAL'OÙS-LY, *adv.* With zeal.

ZÉAL'OÙS-NESS, *n.* State or quality of being zealous.

ZÉBRÁ, *n.* [Of African origin.] A quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse.



Zebra.

ZÉ'BŪ, *n.* [The native Ind. name.] A small ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe.

ZÉ'CHIN (zē'kin), *n.* [It. *zecchino*. Cf. *SEQUIN*.] An Italian gold coin; a sequin.



Zebu.

ZÉD, *n.* [Gr. ζήτα.] The letter Z.

[*Obs.*, or nearly so.]

ZÉD'O-A-RY, *n.* [Ar. *djadwâr*.] A medicinal substance obtained in the East Indies.

ZÉM'IN-DÁR' (l10), *n.* [Per. *zeminidâr*, from *zemin*, land, and *dâr*, holding.] A landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land. [*India*.] [zemindar.]

ZÉM'IN-DÁ-RY, *n.* Jurisdiction of a ZÉND, *n.* [Per., interpretation, *i. e.*, of the Avesta, or sacred text.] An ancient Persian dialect.

ZÉ'NITH, *n.* [Abbrev. fr. Ar. *semi-urâs*, way of the head, vertical place.] 1. Point in the heavens which is directly overhead. 2. Greatest height.

ZÉPH'YR, *n.* [Gr. ζέφυρος, fr. ζέφος, darkness, west.] The west wind; poetically, any soft, gentle breeze.

ZÉ'RO, *n.* [Ar. *çafur*, *çifrun*, empty, a cipher.] Cipher; nothing; point from which graduation commences.

ZÉST, *n.* [Gr. *σχιστός*, split, cleft. fr. *σχίζω*, to split, cleave.] 1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, or the fine

oil in it used as a relish. 2. Something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; hence, keen enjoyment. — *v. t.* [-ED; -ING.] To give a relish or flavor to.

ZÉ-TÉT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζήτητικός; ζήτην, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZÉŪ'MÁ, *n.* [Gr. ζεύγμα, from ζευγύνα, to yoke, join.] A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is referred also to another more remote.

ZÍG'ZÁG, *a.* Having short, sharp turns. — *n.* [Ger. *zickzack*, fr. *zacke*, a dentil, tooth.] Something that has short turns. — *v. t.* [-GED; -GING.] To form with short turns.

ZÍNG, *n.* [Ger. *zink*, prob. allied to *zinn*, tin.] A metal of a brilliant white color, with a shade of blue.

ZÍN-CÍFER-OÙS, } *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, and **ZÍN-KÍFER-OÙS**, } Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Containing zinc. [on zinc.]

ZÍNC-ÓG'RA-PHER, *n.* An engraver on zinc in the style of wood-cuts.

ZÍNC'OÙS, *a.* Pertaining to zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery. [used as a pigment.]

ZÍNC'-WHITE, *n.* The oxide of zinc, ZÍ'ON, *n.* [Héb. *zayon*, orig. a hill.] 1. A hill in Jerusalem, where was the royal residence. 2. The theocracy or church of God.

ZÍR'CON, *n.* [Cingalese.] A mineral. ZÍR-CÓ'NI-Á, *n.* An oxide of zirconium; a white powder.

ZÓ'DI-ÁC, *n.* [Gr. ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), from ζώιον, dim. of ζῶον, an animal.] An imaginary belt in the heavens, in the middle of which is the ecliptic, or sun's apparent path. It comprises the twelve constellations.

ZÓ-DI'AC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to, or being within, the zodiac.

ZÓNE, *n.* [Gr. ζώνη, fr. ζώνω, to gird.] 1. A girdle; a belt. 2. A division of the earth, with respect to latitude and temperature. 3. Circuit; circumference.

ZÓNE, *a.* Wearing a zone or zones.

ZÓ-ÓG'RA-PHER, *n.* One who describes animals.

ZÓ'O-GRÁPH'IC, } *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

ZÓ'O-GRÁPH'IC-AL, } pertaining to animals.

ZÓ-ÓG'RA-PHY, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and *γραφειν*, to write.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

ZÓ-L'A-TRÝ, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and *λατρεία*, service.] Worship of animals. [zoölogy.]

ZÓ'O-LÓG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoölogy. — *n.* One versed in the natural history of animals.

ZÓ-ÓL'O-ÓGÝ, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and *λόγος*, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of animals.

ZÓ-ÓN'O-MÝ, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and *νόμος*, a law.] The laws or the science of animal life.

ZÓ-ÓPH'A-GÓUS, *a.* [Gr. ζωοφάγος; ζῶον, an animal, and *φαγειν*, to eat.] Feeding on animals.

ZÓ'O-PHÝTE, *n.* [Gr. ζωόφυτον; ζῶον, an animal, and *φυτον*, plant.] One of a certain division of animals; — applied to simple polyps, and to compound individuals consisting of many polyps united, as in most corals; also, often applied to sponges.

ZÓ'O-RÓM'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zoöomy.

ZÓ-ÓT'O-MÍST, *n.* One who dissects animals; a comparative anatomist.

ZÓ-ÓT'O-MÝ, *n.* [Gr. ζῶον, an animal, and *τομή*, a cutting.] The anatomy of animals.

ZÓUÁVE (zaw or zó-áv'), *n.* [From the Ar. *Zouaoua*, a tribe in Arabia.] 1. One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress. 2. One of a body of soldiers who adopt the dress and drill of the Zouaves.

ZOUNDS, *interj.* [Contr. from *God's wounds*.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath.

ZUF'FO-IÓ, } *n.* [It. *zufolo*, fr. *zuf* 'fo-lo, } *olare*, to whistle, flute.] A little flute or flageolet.

ZU-MÓL'O-ÓGÝ, *n.* See ZYMOLOGY.

ZU-MÓM'E-TER, *n.* See ZYMO-METER.

ZU'G'O-MÁT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζυγωμα, the cheek-bone, fr. *ζυγόν*, a yoke.] Pertaining to the cheek-bone.

ZÝ'MO-LÓG'IC-AL, *a.* Pertaining to zymology. [zymology.]

ZÝ-MÓL'O-ÓGÝST, *n.* One skilled in zymology.

ZÝ-MÓL'O-ÓGÝ, *n.* [Gr. ζύμη, ferment, and *λόγος*, discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

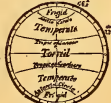
ZÝ-MÓM'E-TER, } *n.* [Gr. ζύμη, fer-

ZÝ'MO-SÍM'E-TER, } ment, ζύμωσις, fermentation, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation and heat occasioned by mixing different liquids.

ZÝ-MÓT'IC, *a.* [Gr. ζυμώω, to ferment.] 1. Relating to, or caused by, fermentation. 2. Denoting, or pertaining to, any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection which is produced by some morbid principle acting on the system like a ferment.



Zodiac.



Zones (2).

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

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*, *o*, and *u*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, have the long English sound; as, *Ca'to*, *Ce'crops*, *Di'do*, *So'lon*, *Cu'mæ*, *Me-lis'sa*, *Mo-los'sus*, *Tu-lin'gi*; 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 *pa'per*, *ce'dar*, *si'lent*, *co'lon*, *du'ty*.

2. A ending an unaccented syllable has the sound of *a* in *fa'ther* or in *last*; as, *Ga-bi'na*, *A-re'ne*, pronounced *Gah-bi'nah*, *Ah-re'ne*.

3. *I* ending a final syllable has the long sound, as *To'mi*. At the end of initial unaccented syllables it varies, somewhat indefinitely, between *i* long, as *I-u'lus*, and *i* short (like *i* in *pin*), as in *I-ta'li-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. *Æ* and *æ* 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, *Bal'bus*, *Del'phi*, *Cin'na*, *Mos'chus*, *Tus'cus*, in which the vowels have the same sounds as in the English words *man'ner*, *sell'dom*, *din'ner*, *scaff'fer*, *mus'ter*.

EXCEPTION. — *E* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *Au'des* (än'deez).

RULES FOR THE CONSONANTS.

7. *C* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and before consonants, like *k*; as *Ce'a*, *Cie'ro*, *Cyl'prus*, *Cæ'sar*, *Cæ'li-a*, *Ca'to*, *Co'tes*, *Cu'mæ*.

8. *G* before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, 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'to*, *Gi-gan'tes*, *Gy-gæ'us*, *Ag'ger*, *Gab'i-i*, *Gor'gi-as*, *Sa-gun'tum*.

9. *Ch* has the sound of *k*, but it is silent before a mute consonant at the beginning of a word; as, *Chtho'nia*, pronounced *Tho'ni-a*.

10. *T*, *s*, and *c*, before *ia*, *ie*, *ii*, *io*, *iu*, and *eu*, preceded immediately by the accent, in Latin words, as in English, change into *sh* and *zh*. But when the *t* follows *s*, *t*, or *z*, or when the accent falls on the first of the vowels following, the consonant preserves its pure sound; as, *Sal-lus'ti-us*, *Bru'tti-i*, *Mil'iti-a-des*, &c. *T* in the termination *tion* also retains its original sound; as, *The-o-do'ti-on*.

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, *Plu'ti'a*, pronounced *Thi'a*. Initial *p* before *s* is silent; as, *Psy'che*, pronounced *Sy'ke*. Initial *p* before *t* is silent; as, *Ptol-emæ'us*, pronounced *Tol-e-mæ'us*.

14. At the beginning of words we frequently find the uncombinable consonants *mn*, *tn*, &c.; as, *Mne-mos'y-ne*, *Tmo'lus*, &c. These are to be pronounced with the first consonant mute, as if written *Ne-mos'y-ne*, *Mo'lus*, &c.

REMARK. 1. The termination *eus*, derived from the third declension of Greek contracts in *eüs*, although usually made a single syllable in poetry, is resolved into two syllables in the Table. This is also done by Walker and Trollope; is defended by Labbe and Carr; and may be conceded to the exigencies of poetry. The other syllabication, by which *eus* has the sound of *use*, as in the noun *abuse*, is also given; and should be followed in pronunciation in all ordinary cases.

2. The names in Italics are the Anglicized forms of the classical names above them. Each for himself must judge whether to adhere to the classical pronunciation or not.

3. Diacritical marks are used, in this Vocabulary, to indicate the soft sounds of *c*, *g*, and *s*, in some cases, as in *Aç'i-da'li-a*, *Æ-gæ'ri-a*, *A-ehil'les*; also when *n* has the sound of *ng*, as in *An'cho-z*.

The abbreviations *Pw.*, *F.*, *K.*, *Pe.*, *Fac.*, *S.*, *Py.*, *C.*, *L.*, *B.*, *For.*, *Sch.*, *W.*, *M.*, and *Fr.*, stand, respectively, for the following authorities, viz., *Passow*, *Freund*, *Klotz*, *Pape*, *Facciolati*, *Smith*, *Pauly*, *Carr*, *Labbe*, *Bischoff* & *Möller*, *Forbiger*, *Scheller*, *Walker*, *Müller*, and *Frijlink*.

The figures which follow certain words in the Vocabulary refer to corresponding Rules of Pronunciation. The figure 6, for example, appended to *Abantes*, refers to Rule 6, which shows that the vowel in the last syllable has its long English sound.

A.	A-crop'o-lis	Æ-ne-as, of Corinth,	Al'a-ma'ni, or	Am'al-thæ'a	An-chi'a-lus
Ab'a-lus,	A-crot'i-a-tus, <i>Py. L.</i>	Metapontus, &c.	Al'a-man'ni	Am'al-the'um	An-chim'o-lus
<i>C. Py. M.</i>	Ac-tæ'a	Æ-ne'is	A-la'ni	A-mar'a-cus	An-chi'sez, 6
A-ban'tez, 6	Ac-tæ'on	Æ-o-li-a	Al'a-ri'cus	Am'a-ryl'tus	An-ci'e
Ab'an-ti'a-dez, 6	Ac-tæ'us	Æ-ol'i-dez, 6	(<i>Al'a-ric</i>)	Am'a-ry'n'thus	An-co'na
A-ban'ti-as, 10	Ac-ti-a, 10	Æ'o-lus	A-las'tor	A-ma'sis	An-dab'a-tæ
A-ban'tis	Ac-ti-um, 10	Æ'qui	Al-ba'ni, or	A-mas'tris	An-doy'i-dez, 6
Ab'a-ris	A-cu'si-la'us	Æ'ro-pus, a moun-	Al-ben'sez, 6	A-mas'trus	An-dre'as
A'bas	Ad-her'bal	tain, C.	Al-ba'ni-a	A-ma'ta	An'dri-a
Ab'a-tos	Ad-me'te	A-er'o-pus	Al-bi'ni	A-ma'zon	An'dro-cle'a
Ab'da-lon'i-mus, S.	Ad-me'tus, C.	Æs'chi-nez, 6	Al-bi'on	(<i>Am'a-ron</i>)	An'dro-clez, 6
Ab'da-lon'y-mus	A-do'nis	Æs'chy-lus	Al-bu'ne-a	A-maz'o-neg, 6	An-dro'gæ-us
Ab-de'ra	Ad'ra-myt-te'um, or	Æ-so'pus	Al-cæ'us	(<i>Am'a-zons</i>)	An-drog'y-næ
A'bi-a	Ad'ra-myt-ti'um	(<i>Æ'sop</i>)	Al-can'der	Am'a-zo'ni-a	An-drom'i-cha
Ab'i-l	Ad'ra-my'ti-um	Æ-to-li-a	Al-ce'nor	Am'a-zo'ni-us	[S. An-drom'e-da
Ab'i-la	W. C. M.	A'ter	Al-ce's-te, or	Am'bi-a-ti'nus, K.	An'dro-ni'cus
Ab'o-bri'ca	Ad'ra-na, the Oeder.	Al'tri-ca	Al-ce'stis	Am'bi-at'i-nus,	An-dros'ph-a-gi
A-bœe'ri-tus	A-dra'na, B. M.	Al'tri-ca'us	Al'ci-hi'a-dez, 6	Am-bi'o-rix [Fac.	An-dros'the-neg, 6
A-bon'i-tel'chos	W.	Al'tri-cum	Al'cid'a-mas	Am-bra'eia, 10	Al'g'li-a, L.
Ab'ra-da'tez, 6, C.	Ad'ras-ti'a	Ag'a-me'r'dez, 6	Al'ci-da-me'a	Am-bro'nez, 6	An-gli'a, W.
W.	Ad'ras-ti' Cam'pi	Ag'a-mem'non	Al'ci-da'mus, Pe.	A-me'ri-a	An'i-ee'tus
A-broc'o-mas [S. W.	A'dri-an-op'o-lis	Ag'a-mem-non'n	Al'ci-dez, 6	A-mes'tra-tus	A-nic'i-us, 10, S. W.
A-bron'y-chus, C.	A'dri-at'i-cum	Ag'a-mem-non'n	Al'cim'a-chus	A-mes'tris	An'ni-bal
A-brof'o-num	Ad'ri-me'tum	Ag'a-mem-non'n	Al'cim'e-de	A-mil'car	An-tæ'us
A-bru'po-lis, [S. W.	or Ad'ra-myt-ti'	Ag'a-tha	Al'cim'e-don	Am'ni-a'nus	An-tag'o-ras
Ab'u-h'tez, 6, Py.	um	Ag'a-thi-as, and	Al'cim'e-nez, 6	Am'mor	An-tal'ci-das
A-by'dus	Ad'u-at'i-ci, or	Ag'a-thi'as	Al'ci-mus	Am-phic'ra-tez, 6	An-te'nor
Ab'y-la	Ad'u-at'u-ci	Ag'a-tho	Al'cin'o-us	Am-phic'ty-o-n,	An-te-ros
Ab'ys-si'ni, L. W.	Æ-aç'i-dez, 6	Ag'a-tho	Al'ci-phron, C. W.	<i>Pw. Fr.</i> [6	An-the'don
Ac'a-cal'lis [W.	Æ-a'ch-us	Ag'a-tho	Al'cith'o'n	Am-phic'ty-o-nez,	An-the'mis
Ac'a-ce'si-us, 10, S.	Æ-an'ti-dez, 6, W.	Ag'a-tho	Alc-mæ'on	(<i>Am-phic'ty-ons</i>)	An'thes-pho'ri-a
Ac'a-ci-us, 10, S. W.	Æ-di'lez, 6	Ag'a-ve	Alc-me'na	Am'phi-ge-ni'a	An'thes'tra-a, S.
Ac'a-de'mi-a	Æ-d'u-i	Ag'e-la'us	Al'cy-o-ne-us, 10	Am-phil'o-chus	[W. An'thes-us
Ac'a-mas	Æ-e'ta, Æ-e'tas, or	Ag'e-nor	Al'cy-o-ne-us, or	Am-phim'o-mus	An'tibro-poph'a-gi,
Ac'an'thus	Æ-e'tez, 6	Ag'e-san'der	Al'cy-o-ne-us	Am-phi'on	An-thy'l'a
Ac'ar-na'ni-a	Æ-gæ'ta	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lec'to	Am-phi'o-lis	An-thi-cle'a
A-ca's'tus	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lec'tor	Am-phis-bæ'na	An-thi'cy-ra
Ac'ci-a, 10	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lec'try-on	Am'phi-the-a'trum	An-tig'e-nez, 6
A'ce	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-le'i-us (a-le'yus)	Am'phi-tri'te	An-tig'o-ne
A-cer'a-tus, C. S.	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Cam'pus	Am-phit'ry-on	An-ti'o-chus
A-cer'ra	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Al'e-man'ni, and	Am-phit'ry-o-ni'a-	An-ti-lib'a-nus
Ac'e-si'nez, 6	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Al'e-ma'ni	dez, 6	An-til'o-chus
A-ces'tez, 6	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Al'e-si-a, 10, F. W.	A-myn'tas	An-tim'a-chus
A-chæ'a	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Al'e-u-a'dæ, W.	A-myn'tor	An-ti'o-chus
A-chæ'i	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Al'ex-an'der	A-nab'a-sis	An-ti'o-ehus
A-chæm'e-nes, 6	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Al'ex-an'dra	An'a-char'sis	(<i>An'ti-och</i>)
Ach'æ-men'i-dez, 6	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	Al'ex-an'dri'a	A-na'cre-on	An-ti'o-pe
A-cha'i-a (a-ka'ya)	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	(<i>Al'ex-an'dri-a</i>)	[The established	An-ti-pa-ros
A-cha'tez, 6	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex-an'dri'a	English pro-	An-ti-pa-ter [W.
Ach'e-lo'us	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex-an'drop'o-lis	nunciation is	An-ti-pa-tris, L. C.
Ach'e-ron	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'as	(<i>A-nac're-on</i>)	An-tiph'a-tes, 6
Ach'il-le'is	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	An'a-dy-om'e-ne	An-tiph'i-lus
A-chi'vi	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	A-na'phe	An'ti-phon
Ac'i-cho'ri-us	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	A-na'pus	An'ti-phus
Ac'i-da'li-a	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	An'ax-ag'o-ras	An-tip'o-dez, 6
A-cil'i-a	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al-bol-ro'gez, 6, [W.	An-tip'o-lis
Ac-mon'i-dez, 6	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al-lu'ci-us, 10, S.	An'ax-an'dri-dez, 6
Ac'o-ri-us	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'o-pe	An'ax-e'nor
A'cra	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	A-lop'e-ce	A-nax'i-da'mus
A-cra'tus	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'phe-si-boe'us	A-nax'i-la'us
Ac'ri-doph'a-gi	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'phe-us	A-nax'i-man'der
A-cris'i-o-ne'us	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'pi'nus	An'ax-im'e-nez, 6
A-cris'i-us	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'si-um, 10	An'ax-ip'o-lis
A-cri'tas	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'thæ'a	A-nax'is
A'cron	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'thæm'e-nez, 6	An-cæ'us
	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	Al'y-at'tes	An-chi'a-la, or
	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is	A-lys'sus	An-chi'a-le
	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is		A-pel'a-tu'ri-a
	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is		A-pel'i-a
	Æ-gæ'te	Ag'e-si-as, 10, Pw.	A-lex'is		A-pel'ez, 6

Ap/en-ñi'nus (<i>Ap/en-nines</i>)	A/ri-o-vis'tus	As-ter'o-pe, or As-te-ro-pe'a	Aux-e/si-a, 10	Ber'y-tus, see <i>Fac.</i>	Cæ/næ
Aph/ro-di's'i-a, 10	A/ris-ta/ba	As-træ'a	A'ven-ti'nus	Be-ry'tus, <i>Fr. K.</i>	Cæ-ni'na
Aph/ro-di'te, or Aph/ro-di'ta	A/ris-tag'o-ras	As-træ'us	A-ver'nus, or A-ver'na	Bi-a'nor [<i>Pw. L.</i>]	Cæ'nis
A-pic'i-us, 10	A/ris-tar'ehus	As-tu'rez, 6, C. S.	A-vi'tus	Bi-bac'u-lus	Cæ're
A/pis	A/ris-te-as	As-ty'a-gêz, 6		Bi-brac'te	Cæ'sar
A-pol/li-na'rez, 6	A/ris-ti'dez, 6	As-ty'a-nax [<i>S. L.</i>]		Bib'u-lus	Cæ'sa-re'a
A-pol'lo	A/ris-tip'pus	As-ty'de-mas, <i>Py.</i>		Bi'frons	Cæ'sa-ri'o
A-pol'lo-do'r'us	A/ris-to-bu'l'us	As-ty-da-mi'a		Bi'v'ons	Cæ'sa-ro-du'num
Ap'ol-lo'ni-a	A/ris-to-clez, 6 [<i>S.</i>]	As-ty-lus, <i>Pe.</i>		Bi-sal'te	Ca-i'cus
Ap'ol-lo'ni-a	A/ris-toe'ra-tez, 6,	As-ty'nus, <i>Pe.</i>		Bi-thyn'i-a	Ca/i-e' (ka'yus)
Ap'ol-lo'ni-us	A/ris-to-gi'ton	As-ty'n'o-me		Bi-tu'ri-gêz, 6	Ca/i-us (ka'yus)
Ap'pi-a-dez, 6	A/ris-to-m'a-che	As-ty'o-che, or		Bla'n-du'si-a, 10	Ca-la-ber
Ap'pi-a'nus	A/ris-tom'a-chus	As-ty'o-chi'a		Blem'my-ez, 6	Ca-la'bria
(<i>Ap'pi-an</i>)	A/ris-tom'i'e-nez, 6	As-ty-th'i-lus		Bo-ad'i-ce'a	Ca-la-is
Ap'pi-a Vi'a	A/ris-ton	As-typh'i-lus		Bo-a'gri-us	Ca-la-nus
Ap'pi-fo'rum	A/ris-to-ph'a-nez, 6	As-ty-ehis, <i>S. W.</i>		Boc'cho-ris	<i>K. Pio. L. M. C.</i>
A-pri'lis	A/ris-to-ph'on	At'a-lan'ta		Bo-du'ni, <i>S. W.</i>	Ca'l-a-re'a, <i>S. Py.</i>
Ap'u-le'i-a (-le'ya)	A/ris-to-toe-lez, 6	At'a-lan'ta		Bo'e-dro'mi-a, <i>C.</i>	Ca'l-au-ne'a, and
Ap'u-le'i-us (-yus)	A/ris-tox'e-nus	At'a-ran'tez,			Ca'l-au-ri'a
A-pu'li-a	A/ri-us, or A'ri-as,	A-tar'ga-tis			Ca-lau'ri-a
Aq'u-i-le'i-a (-le'ya)	<i>a river, C.</i>	At'a			Ca-le
Aq'u-i-lo	A/ri-us, or A'ri-us,	Ath'a-ma'nez, 6		Boe'o-ti-a, 10	Ca-le-do'ni-a
A-qui'nas	<i>the heretic, Fr.</i>	Ath'a-mas		Bo-e'thi-us	Ca-le-nus
Aq'u-i-ta'ni-a	Ar-me'ni-a	A-th'e'na		Bo'i-i	Ca-le-ti
A-rab'i-cus	Ar-min'i-us	A-th'e'næ		Bo'la	Ca-li'd'i-us, <i>S. W.</i>
A-ra-ch'ne	Ar-mor'i-cæ	Ath'e-næ'um		Bol'bi-ti'num	Ca-li-g'u-la
A-ra'tus	Ar-no'bi-us	Ath'e-nag'o-ras		Bo-mil'car	Ca-li-gas, <i>Py. S. W.</i>
Ar'ba-cæz, 6	Ar-pi'nium	Ath'e-ne		Bom'o-ni'cæ	Ca-li-les, 6
Ar-be'la	Ar-ri-a'nus, <i>Py. S.</i>	A-the'ni-o, or		Bo-no'ni-a	Ca-li-lic-a-tez, 6
Ar-be'la, or Ar-be'le, in <i>Sicily.</i>	Ar'sa-cæz, 6, <i>F.</i>	A-the'ni-on		Bo-re-as	Ca-li-cra'ti-das
	<i>Fac. M. S. C. K.</i>	A-then'o-do'r'us		Bo-rys'the-nez, 6	Ca-li-m'a-ehus
Ar-ca-di-a	Ar-sa-cæz, <i>Py. S.</i>	A-then'o		Brach-ma'nez	Ca-li'o-pe
Ar-ces'i-la'us	Ar-sa'i-dæ	A-ti'l-i-a		(<i>Brah'mans</i>)	Ca-li'o-pe'a
Ar-che-la'us	Ar-sa-mo-sa'ta, <i>Py.</i>	A-ti'l-i-us		Brach-ma'nez	Ca-li'phi-t'ra
Ar'ehi-as	<i>K. M. Fr.</i>	At-lan'tez, 6		Bra'h-re-us, or	Ca-li'phon
Ar'ehi-da-mi'a	Ar'sa-mos'a-ta, <i>C.</i>	At-lan'ti'dez, 6		Bri-a-re-us, or	Ca-li'p'o-lis
Ar-ehil'o-ehus	Ar-sin'o-e	At-re-ba'tez, 6, <i>L.</i>		Bri-a-reus	Ca-li'r'ho-e
Ar'ehi-me-dez, 6	Ar-ta-ba'nus [<i>S.</i>]	At-re-ba'tez, 6, <i>L.</i>		Brig'an'ti'nus	Ca-li-si'the-nez, 6
Ar'ehi-pel'a-gus	Ar-ta-ba'nez, 6,	<i>C. W.</i>		Bri-g'i-si'us	Ca-li-sis
Ar-ehip'tus	Ar-ta-vas-dez, 6	A-treb'a-tez, <i>F.</i>		Bri-tan'ni	Ca-li-sis-tra-tus
Ar-eh-in'pez, 6	Ar-tax-erx'ez, 6	<i>K. For. Py. S. M.</i>		(<i>Brit'ons</i>)	Ca-li-x'e-na
Ar-ehy'tas	Ar-te-mis			Bri-tan'ni-cus	Ca-l'pur'ni-us [<i>W.</i>]
Ar-e-tu'rus	Ar-te-mis'i'a, 10	A'tre-us, or		Brit'o-mar'tis	Ca-l'y-e-us, <i>S.</i>
Ar-de-a	Ar-te-mis'i-um, 10	A'treus		Bas-i-l'i-a (Basel)	Ca'l'y-don
Ar'e-mor'i-ca	Ar-te-mon	A-tri'dæ		Bru-c'te-ri	Ca-lyp'so
A-re'o-pa-çit'atæ	Ar'te-mon	At-ro-pos		Brun-du'si-um, 10	Cam'a-ri'na, or
A're-op'a-gus	Ar'vul'ez, 6	At-ta-lus		Bru'ti-i, 10, or	Cam'a-ri'na
A're-op'o-lis	Ar-ver'ni	At-ti-ca		Bru'ti-i	Cam-by'sez, 6
Ar'e-ta	A'ry-an'dez, 6	At-ti-cus		St. Bru'tus	Cam'e-ri'nus
Ar'e-tæ'us	As-cal'a-phus	At-ti-li-us		Bu-ceph'a-lus	Cam'e-ri'nus
Ar'e-taph'i-la	As-ca-lon, or	Au-fe'i-a (-fe'ya)		Bu'çha-gus	Ca-mil'pa
Ar'e-tas	As-ca-lo	Au-fid'i-us		Bas-i-lus (also <i>St. Basil</i>)	Ca-mi'ro
Ar'e-thu'sa	As-ca'ni-us	Au'ga		Bu'tez, 6	Ca-mœ'næ
Ar'e-us, or	As-cle'pi-e'a, or	Au-gi'as, or		Bu-tor'i-dez, 6	Cam-pa'ni-a
A'reus	As-cle'pi'i'a	Au-gê'as		Bu'zy-gêz, <i>K. Pw. C.</i>	Cam-pa'pe
Ar-gæ'us	As-cle'pi-a-dez, 6	Au-gu-rez, 6			Ca'na
Ar-ç'i'a	As-cle'pi-o-do'r'us	Au-gus-ti'nus		Bu'zy-gêz, <i>Fr. W.</i>	Ca-na-ri-i
Ar-çip-pæ'i	As-co'ni-us	(<i>Au-gus'tine, Au-gustin, and Aus'tin</i>)		By-blis	Ca-na-da-ce
Ar-çivi	As'dru-bal [<i>C. Pe.</i>]	Au-gus'tu-lus		By-za'ci-um, 10	Can-dau'tez, 6
Ar-gol'i-cus	As'i-ne, <i>Fr. K. Py.</i>	Au-gus'tus		By-zan'ti-um, 10	Ca-neph'o-ri
Ar-go-lis	A-si'ne, <i>Fac.</i>	Au'lis			Ca-nic'u-la'rez, 6
Ar-go-nau'tæ	A-sin'i-us	Au-re'li-a'nus			Ca-nid'i-a
(<i>Ar-go-nauts</i>)	A-so'pus	(<i>Au-re'li-an</i>)			Ca-nid'i-us, <i>S. W.</i>
A/ri-ad'ne	As-pam'i-threz, 6	Au-re'li-us			Ca-ni'us, <i>S. W.</i>
A/ri-æ'us	As-pa'si-a, 10	Au-ro'ra		Ca-bi'ro	Ca-no'pus
A/ri-ç'i-a, 10	As-pa'si-us, 10	Au-ro'ra		Ca-bi'ri	Can'ta-bri
A/ri-ç'i'na	As'pa-thi'nez, 6, <i>W.</i>	Au-run'ci		Ca'ca	Can'ta-bria
A/ri-ma'zez, 6, <i>S.</i>	As-path'i-nez, 6, <i>S.</i>	Au-so'ni-a		Ca'cus	Can'tha-rus
A-rim'i-num	As'phal-ti'tez, 6	Au'spi-cez, 6		Cad-me'a	Can'ti-um, 10
A-ri-o-bar-za'neg, 6,	As-syr'i-a	Au-toch'tho-nez, 6		Ca-du'ce-us, 10	Ca-nu'si-um, 10
<i>Fr. Fac. S. L.</i>	As-tar'te	Au-to'ly-cus		Ca-cil'i-us	Ca-pe'la
A/ri-o-bar-za-nez,	As-te'ri-a	Au-tom'e-don		Cæ-c'i'na	Ca-pe'na
1, <i>K. Py.</i>	As-te'ri-on	Au-tom'e-nez, 6		Cæ'e'u-lus	Cap'e-lus
A-ri'on	As-te'ri-us	Au-ton'o-e		Cæ'li-us	Cap'i-to

B.

Bab'i-lus, <i>S. W.</i>	Bac'cha-na'li-a	Bac-ehan'tez, 6	Bac-chi'a-dæ	Bac-chi'um, a <i>tem-ple</i> ; also, a <i>place in Lesbos.</i>	Bac'chi-us, a <i>Ro-man gladiator.</i>	Bac-chyl'i-dez, 6, <i>C. Py. S. M.</i>	Bac'tri-a'n'a, or	Bac'tri-a'n'um	Bæ't'i-ca	Ba-go'as	Bag'ra-da, and	Bag'ra-das	Ba'it'e (ba'ye)	Bal'bi'nus	Ba'le-a'rez, 6	Bar'a-thrum	Bar'ba-ri	Bar-ba'ri-a	Bar-bos'the-nez, 6	Bar-cæ'i	Bar-dyl'is	Bar-gu'si'us	Bar'i-um	Bas'i-le'a, or	Bas'i-ll'a, name of a city (<i>Ba-ri-tan'ni-a sel</i>), a <i>goddess, and an island.</i>	Bas'i-mar'tis	Bas-i'l'a (Basel)	Bru-c'te-ri	Brun-du'si-um, 10	Bru'ti-i, 10, or	Bru'ti-i	St. Bru'tus	Bu-ceph'a-lus	Bu-col'i-ca	Bu'çha-gus	Bu-si'tris	Bu'tez, 6	Bu-tor'i-dez, 6	Bu'zy-gêz, <i>K. Pw. C.</i>	Bu'zy-gêz, <i>Fr. W.</i>	By-blis	By-za'ci-um, 10	By-zan'ti-um, 10	Ca-bi'ro	Ca-bi'ri	Ca'ca	Ca'cus	Cad-me'a	Ca-du'ce-us, 10	Ca-cil'i-us	Cæ-c'i'na	Cæ'e'u-lus	Cæ'li-us
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C.

Cap'i-to-li'nus	Cen-tu'ri-a	Chry-sos'to-mus	Co-lo'ne	Cu-ru'lis	Del-phi-cus [C. W.
Cap'i-to-li-um	Ceph'al-le'ni-a	(Chry'sos-tom)	Co-lo'ni-a	Cy'a-ne	Del-phin'i-um, S.
Cap'pa-do'ci-a, 10	Ceph'a-lus	Chry-soth'e-mis	Col'o-phon	Cy-a-ne-æ	Dem'a-dez, 6 W.
Cap'pre-æ	Cep'he-us, or	Chro'ni-a, 14	Co-lossus	Cy-ax'a-reg, Py. W.	Fac. W.
Cap'ri-cor'nus	Cep'heus	Cib'a-læ	Col'u-me'la	Cy'b'e-le	De-ma'dez, 6
(Cap'ri-corn)	Ce-phis'i-a, 10	Cic'e-ro	Co-lum'næ Her'cu-	Cy'c'la-dez, 6	Fr. K. Py. Pw.
Cap'ro-ti'na	Ce-phis'o-do'rus	Cic'o-neg, 6	Co-ma'na	Cy-clo'pez, 6	Dem'a-ra'tus
Cap'u-a	Ceph'i-sod'o'tus	Ci-lit'i-a, 10	Com'mo-dus	(Cy'clops)	De-me'tri-as
Car'a-cal'la	Ce-phi'sus, or	Cim'bri-cus	Com'us	Cyd'i-as, S. Sch	De-me'tri-us
Car-rac'ta-cus	Ce-phis'us, or	Cim-me'ri-i	Con-cor'di-a	Cyd'o-ne'a	De-mo-ce'dez, 6
Car-rau'si-us, 10,	Cer'a-mi'cus	Cim-me'ri-um	Co'non	Cy'ma, or Cy'mæ	De-mo'ch'a-reg, 6
S. W.	Cer'a-sus	Cim'mon	Con-stan'ti-a, 10	Cyn'æ-gi'rus	De-mo'cri-tus
Car-ci'nus	Ce-rau'ni-a	Cin'cin-na'tus	Con-stan'ti-nop'o-	Cyn'e-as	De-moph'o-on
Car'di-a, Py. S.	Ce-rau'ni-i	Cin'e-as	lis	Cyn'e'tez, 6	De-mos'the-neg, 6
Car'rez, 6	Cer'be-rus	Cin-gét'o-rix	(Con-stan'ti-	Cyn'i-ci	Der'ce-to, or
Ca'ri-a	Cer'cy-on	Ci'nyps, and	no'ple)	Cyn'o-ceph'a-læ	Der'ce'tis
Ca-ri'næ	Ce-re-a'li-a	Cin'y-phus,	Con/stan'ti-nus	Cyn'o-sar'gez, 6	Der-to'na
Ca-ri'nus	Ce-rez, 6	Sch. S.	(Con/stan'tine)	Cyn'o-su'tra	Deu-ca-li-on
Car-me'lus	Ce-rin'thus	Cin'y-ras	Co'pi-a	(Cyn'o-sure)	Di-a-g'o-ras
(Car'mel)	Ce-the'gus	Cir-cen'sez Lu'di	Cor'bu-lo	Cyn'thi-a	Di-a'lis
Car'men-ta'leg, 6	Ce'us	Cis'se-us, or	Cor-cy-ra	Cyn'thi-us	Di-a-mas'ti-go'sis
Car-ne-a-dez, 6	Ce'yx	Cis'seus	Cor'cy-ra, Avie-	Cyp'tri-a'nus	Di-a'na
Car-nu'tez, 6	Chæ're-as	Ci-thæ'ron	Cor'du-ba	(Cyp'tri-an)	[The established
Car'pa-thus	Chæ-re'mon	Ci-vi'lis	Co-rin-na	Cy'prus	English pronun-
Car-thag'i-ni-en'-	Chæ-ro-ne'a	Clau'di-a	Co-rin'thus	Cyp'se-lus	ciation is Di-
sez	Chal-ce'don	Clau'di-a	Co-ri-o-la'nus	Cy'p'e-na'ci	an'a.]
Car-tha'go	Chal-ce'do'ni-a	Clau'di-a'nus	Co-ri-o-li	Cy-re'ne	(Di'an)
(Car'thage)	Chal-dæ'a	Clau'di-a'nus	Cor-ne'li-a	Cy-ri'lus	Dic-tam'nium
Car-vil'i-us, S. W.	Chal-y-bez, 6	Clau'di-op'o-lis	Cor-ni-ger	(Cy'ril)	Dic-ta'tor
Ca'ry-at'i-dez, 6, p.	Chæly'bon, Py. W.	Clau'di-us	Cor'o-ne'a, or	Cyr'si-lus	Dic'ti-us
Ca-rys'tus	Chæly'bo-ni'tis	Clau'di-us	Cor'o-ni'a	Cy'rus	Di'do
Cas'i-li'num	Chæ'o'ni-a	Clau'di-us	Cor-si-ca	Cy-the'ra	Di-es-pi-ter
Cas'si-us, 10	Chæ'o's	Clau'di-us	Cor-vi-ca	Cy-th'e-rea	Di-noc'ra-tez, 6
Cas'pi-i	Chæ'raz, 6	Cle'menz	Cor-vi-ban'tez, 6	Cy'zic-um	Di'o-cle'ti-a'nus
Cas'pi-um	Chæ'r'i-clez, 6, S.	(Clem'ent)	Cor'y-don [W.	Cy'z'i-cus	(Di'o-cle'tian)
Cas-san'der	W.	Cle'o-bu'lus	Cos-su'ti-i, 10, S.		Di'o-do'rus
Cas-san'dra	Chæ'r'i-la'us, and	Cle-o'm-bro-tus	Cot'i-so		Di-og'e-nez, 6
Cas'si-o-do'rus, 10	Chæ-ri'l'us	Cle-o'm-e-nez, 6	Cot'ti-a		Di'o-me'de
Cas-si-o-pe, or	Chæ-ri's'i-a, 10	Cle-op'a-tra. Pw.	Co'ty's		Di'o-me'dez, 6
Cas'si-o-pe'a, 10	Chæ'r'i-tez, 6	K. M. Py. C.	Co'ty'to		(Di'o-med)
Cas'si-ter'i-dez, 6	Chæ'r'i-ton, Py. C.	Fr	Cran'a-us		Di-o'ne
Cas'si-us, 10	W.	[This is the	Cra'non		Di-o-næ'a
Cas'si-ve-lau'nus	Chæ'r'mi-dez, 6	accepted Eng-	Crat'e-rus		Di'o-ny's'i-a, 10
Cas-ta-li-a, or	Chæ'r'mi-o-ne	lish pronuncia-	Cra'tez, 6		Di'o-ny-si'a-dez, 6
Cas-ta-li-us Fons	Chæ'ron	tion.]	Cra'this		Di'o-ny-sip'o-lis
Cat'a-na	Chæ-ron'das	Cle-op'a-tris	Cra'ti'nus		Di'o-ny-si'us, 10
Cat'i-li'na	Chæ'rops, and	Cle-os'tra-tus	Crat'y-lus		Di'o-phan'tus
(Cat'i-line)	Chæ'r'o-pez, 6	Clep'sy-dra	Crem'e-ra		Di-os-cor'i-dez, 6
Ca'to	Chæ-ryb'dis	Clin'i-as, K. W.	Cre-mo'na		Py. S.
Ca-tul'us	Chæu'bi, and	Cl'i'o	Cre'on		Dam'o-clez, 6
Cat'u-lus	Chæu'ci	Clis'the-neg, 6	Cre-oph'i-lus		Da'mon
Cau'ca-sus	Chæ-u'ci	Cli-tar'chus	Cre-u'sa		Dan'a-e
Cau-co'nez, 6	Chæ'i-do'ni-æ	Cli-tom'achus	Cri-mi'nus		Dan'a-i
Cau'di-um	Chæ-lo'ne	Cli-tum'nus	Cris-pi'nus		Da-na'i-dez, 6
Cau'nus	Chæ-lo'ni'tis	Clit'us	Cri-the'is		Dan'a-us
Cav'a-reg, 6	Chæ'l'o-noph'a-çi	Cl'o'a-ci'na	Cri'to		Da-nu'bi-us
Ca-y's-ter, or	Chæ'ops	Cl'o'e-li-a	Cri'to-bu'lus		(Dan'ube)
Ca-y's-trus	Chæ-r'id'a-mas	Cl'u-a-ci'na	Cri'to-la'us		Daph'ne-pho'ri-a,
Ce-bez, 6	Chæ-ro-ne'sus, or	Clu-si'ni	Cro-by'zi, Py. Sch.	S. W.	S. W.
Ce-bre'ni-a, Sch.	Chæ-ro-ne'sus	Clym'e-ne	Croc'o-di-lip'o-lis		Dar-dan'i-dez, 6
Ce-ci-na	Chæ-r'o-ne'sus	Clym'e-ne'i-dez, 6	Croc'us		Dar-da-nus
Ce-cro'pi-a	Chæ-r'o-ne'sus	Clym'e-nus	Cro'phi		Dar-re-us, or
Ce-crop'i-dæ	Chæ'r'o-ne'sus	Cly'tem-nes'tra	Cro'to'na		Da-ri-us
Ce-crops	Chæ'ron	Coc'a-lus	Crus-tu-me'ri-a, or		Dat'a-pher'nez, 6
Ce-læ'no	Chæ'lo'e	Coc'e'i-us	Crus'tu-me'ri-um		Dau'lis
Ce'ler	Chæ'loris	(-se'yus)	Cte'si-as, 10, 14		Dau'ni-a
Ce'l'e-rez, 6	Chæ'o-as-pez, 6	Co'clez, 6	Cte-sib'i'us, S. W.		De-cap'o-lis
Ce'le-us	Chæ'oer'i-lus	Co-co'y'tus	Ctes'i-phon, 14		De'ci-us, 10
Ce'li'te-be'ri	Chæ'o-ro'e-bus	Co-drop'o-lis	Cu'ma, or Cu'mæ		De-cu'ri-o
Cel-to'scy-thæ	Chæ'ros	Co'drus	Cu-pi'do		De-i'a-ni'tra
Cen'chre-æ	Chæ'ry'sa	Cœ'l'e-syr'i-a, and	Cu'pez, 6		De-id'a-mi'ta
Cen'chre'is	Chæ'ry'sa'or	Cœ'l'o-syr'i-a	Cu-re'tez, 6		De-i'o-cez, 6
Cen-so'rez, 6	Chæ'ry'sa-or, C.	Co'hors	Cu'ri-a		De-i'ot'a-rus
Cen-so-ri'nus	Chæ'ry-se'is	Col-la'ti-a, 10	Cu'ri-a-ti-i, 10		De-iph'o-bus
Cen-tau'ri	Chæ'ry-sez, 6	Col-la'ti-nus	Cu'ri-o		De'i-i-us
Cen-tro'nez, 6	Chæ'ry-sip'us	Col-li'na	Cu'ri-o-so-li'ta		De'los
Cen-tum'vi-ri	Chæ'ry-sog'o-nus	Co-lo'næ	Cur'ti-us, 10		Del-phi-cu's-ia

D.

E.

Eb'o-ra'cum
Py. Fac. L. For.
B. Sch.
Eb'u-ro'nez, 6
Eb'u-sus
Ec-bat'a-na, S. W.
E-chid'na
E-chin'a-dez, 6
E-chi'on
E'cho
E-des'sa, or
E-de'sa
E'don
E-do'nez, 6, Thira-
cius
E-læ'a
El'a-gab'u-lus [W.
El'a-phe-bo'li-a, S.
El'a-te'a
E'le-a
E-lec'tra
E-lec'try-on
E-le'i
El'e-phan'tis
El'eu-sin'i-a
El'eu-sinus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'the-ræ
El'eu'the'ri-a
E'lis
El/pi-ni'ce
El'y-ma'is
E-lys'i-um, 10
Em-ped'o-clez, 6
En-cel'm-a-dus
En-dym'i-on
E-nip'e-us, or
E-ni'peus
En'ni-us
En-thel'us
E-ny'o
E'os
E-pam'i-non'das
E-pe'us
Eph'i-al'tez, 6
Eph'o-ri
Eph'y-ra
Epi-char'mus
Epic'te'tus
Epi'cu-re'i
(Epi'cu-re'ans)
Epi'cu'rus
Epi'dau'ri-a
Epi'dau'tus
E-pig'o-ni
Epi-men'i-dez, 6
Epi-me'the-us, or
Epi-me'theus
Epi'pha-ne'us
E-piph'a-nez, 6
E-pi'rus
E'p-o-red'o-rix
E-quir'i-a
Eq'ui-tez, 6
Er'a-sis'tra-tus
Er'a-to
Er'a-tos'the-nez, 6
Er'e-bus
E-rech'the-us, or
E-rech'theus
E-re'tri-a
Er'ich-tho'ni-us
E-rid'a-nus

E-rig'o-ne
E-rig'o-nus, a man.
E-rig'o-nus, a river.
E-ri'n'ys
E-ri's
E-ri'sich'thon
E'ros
E-ros'tra-tus
E-ry'ci'na
E-ry'man'thus
E-ry'the'a, or
E-ry'thi'a
E-ry'thræ
E'ryx
Es-qui-li'æ
Es'qui-li'us
E-te'o-clez, 6
E-te'o-clus
E-te'si-æ, 10
E-tru'ri-a
E-trus'ci
Eu-bo'e'a
Eu-bo'i-cus
Eu-bu'li-dez, 6
Eu-bu'lus
Eu-cli'dez, 6
Eu-do'ci-a, 10, S.
W.
Eu-er'ge-tæ
Eu-ge'ni-us
Eu'me-nez, 6
Eu'me-ni'a
Eu-meu'i-dez, 6
Eu'pa-tor
Eu'pha-ez, 6
Eu-phor'bus
Eu-pho'ri-on
Eu-phra'tis
Eu-phra'tez, 6
Eu-phros'y-ne
Eu'po-lis
Eu-rip'i-dez, 6
Eu-ri'pus
Eu-ro'pa
Eu-ro-pæ'us
Eu-ro'tas
Eu'rus
Eu-ry'a-lus
Eu-ryd'i-mas
Eu-ryd'i-ce
Eu-rym'e-don
Eu-rys'the-nez, 6
Eu-rys'the-us, or
Eu-rys'theus
Eu'ry-tus [an.
Eu-se'bi-a, a wom.
Eu-se'bi'a, a city.
Eu-se'bi-us
Eu-sta'thi-us, S. W.
Eu'ter'pe
Eu-thyc'ra-tez, 6
Eu-tro'pi-us
Eux'i-nus Pon'tus
E-vad'ne
E-van'der

F.

Faus-ti'na
Faus'tu-lus
Fav'o-ri'us
Fe'ci-a'tez, 6
Fe-li'p'i-tas
Fe-ra'li-a
Fe'ren'ti'num
Fe-re'tri-us
Fi-de'na, or
Fi-de'næ
Fi'dez, 6
Fla-min'i-a
Fla'vi-a
Flo-ra'li-a
Flo-ren'ti-a, 10
(Florence)
Flo'ri-a'nus
Fon-te'ri-us (-yus)
For'mi-æ
For-tu'na
For'um
Fris'i-i, 10
Fu-ga'li-a
Ful'vi-us
Fu'ri-æ
(Furies)

G.

Ga'bi-i
Ga-bi'nus
Ga'dez, 6
Gad'i-ta'nus
Gal'a-tæ
Gal'a-te'a
Ga-le'us
(Galen)
Ga-le'ri-us
Ga-le'sus
Gal'i-læ'a
(Galilee)
Gal'i-li
Ha-rus'pex
Gal'li-cus
Gal'li-e'nus
Gal'lip'o-lis
Gal'lo-græ'ci-a, 10
Gan-gar'i-dæ
Gan'y-me'dez, 6
(Gan'y-mede)
Gar'a-man'tez, 6
Gar-ga'nus
Gar-ga'rus
Ge'a
Gel'li-us
Ge'lo or Ge'lon
Gem'i-ni
Ge-ne'va, W. L. Fr.
K. Sch. M.
Gen'e-va, For.
Ge'ni-us
Gen'u-a
Ge-or'gi-ca
(Georgics)
Ger-go'vi-a
Ger-ma'ni-a
Ger-man'i-a
Ger-man'i-a, a Per-
sian people, S.
Ge'ry-on, and
Ge'ry'o-nez, 6
Ge'ta
Ge'tæ
Ge'tæ
Gi-gan'tes, 6
Glau-co'pis

H.

Ha'dri-a'nus
(Hadrian)
Ha'dri-at'i-cum
Hæ'mo-ni-a
Hal-cy'o-ne
Hal'i-car-nas'sus
Ha'lys
Ham'a-dry'a-dez, 6
(Ham'a-dryad)
Ha-mil'car
Han'ni-bal
Har-mo'di-us
Har'pa-gus,
Py. C. W.
Har-pal'y-ce
Har-poc'ra-tez, 6
Har-py'i-æ, 6
(Harpies)
Ha-rus'pex
Has'dru-bal
He'be
He'brus
Hec'a-tæ'us
Hec'a-te
Hec'u-ba
He'ge'mon, and
He'ge'mon
He'ge-sip'pus
Hel'e-na
Hel'e-nus
Hel'i-a-dez, 6
Hel'i-ce
(Je-ru'sa-lem)
Hel'i-con
Hel'i-o-do'rus
Hel'i-o-gab'a-lus,
C. L.
Hel'i-o-ga-ba'lus,
C. L.
Hel'i-op'o-lis
Hel'i-os
Hel-le'nez, 6
Hel'les-pon'tus
Hel-lo'tis
Hel-lo'rus
Hel'los
Hel-lo'tæ, and
Hel-lo'tez, 6
(Hel'lots or Hel-
lots)
Hel-ve'ti-i, 10
Hel'vi-i
Hel-phæ'ti-a, 5, c
(Ho'mer)
town.

Heph'æ-ti'a, a tes-
ival.
He-phæ's-ti-on, 10
Her'a-cle'a
Her'a-clid'æ
Her'a-clit'us
Her'cu-la-ne-um
Her'cu-la-ne'um,
K.
Her'cu-les, 6
Her'cu'le-um
Her-cyn'i-a
He-ren'ni-us
Her-maph'ro-di'tus
Her-me'si-a-nax
Her-mi'as
Her-mi'as
Her-mi'o-ne
Her-mi-on'i-cus
Hi'us
Her-mip'pus
Her-moc'ra-tez, 6
Her-mo-do'rus
Her-mo'g'e-nez, 6
Her-mo-la'tus
Her-mo'ti'mus
Her-mun-du'ri,
Pe. S.
Her-mun'du-ri
K. Fac. For. F.
He-ro'dez, 6
(Herod)
He-ro'di-a'nus
(Herod'ian)
He-ro'do'tus
He'ron
He-ro'op'o-lis
He-roph'i-la
He-roph'i-lus
Her-sil'i-a
Her'u-ll
He-si'o-dus
(Hesiod)
He-si'o-ne
Hes-pe'ri-a
Hes-pe'r'i-dez, 6
Hes-pe'rus
He-sy'ch'i-us
He-tru'ri-a
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi'e-rap'o-lis
Hi'e-ro
Hi'e-ro-clez, 6
Hi'e-ron'y-mus
(Jerome)
Hi'e-ro-sol'y-ma
(Je-ru'sa-lem)
Hi-la'ri-us
(Hilarry)
Hi-mil'co
Hip-par'chus
Hip'pa-sus
Hip'pi-as
Hip'pi-us
Hip'po-cen-tau'ri
Hip-poc'ra-tez, 6
Hip'po-cre'ne
Hip'po-da-mi'a
Hip-pol'y-te
Hip-pol'y-tus
Hip-po-mol'gi
Hip-po'nax
His-pa'ni-a
His-ti'æ-o'tis
Ho-me'rus
(Ho'mer)
Ho-ra'ti-a, 10

I.

Ho-ra'ti-us, 10
(Hor'ace)
Hor-ten'si-us, 10
Ily'a-cin'thus
Ily'a-dez, 6
Ily'bia
Ily-dar'nez, 6
Ily-das'pez, 6
Ily'dra
Ily'dra-o'tez, 6
Ily'drus
Ily-emp'sal
Ily-ge'i-a (Je'y'i.)
Ily'ias
Ilym'e-næ'us
Ily-met'tus
Ily'ni-us
Ily'per-bo-re-i, and
Ily-per'bo-re'i
Ily'pe'ri-dez, 6, or
Ily-pe'ri-on
Ily'per'i-on
(Hy-perion)
Ily'erm-nes'tra
Ily-p-sic'ra-tez, 6
Ily-sip'y-le
Ily-ca'ni-a
Ily'ri-e-us, or
Ily'ri-us
Ily-tas'pez, 6

I-ac'chus
I-al'y-sus
I-an'be
I-am'bli-chus
I-a-py-g'i-a
I-ar'bas
I-a-sis
I-a-x'ar-tez, 6
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
I-be'rus
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
I-ca'ri-us
Ica'rus
I-ce'ni, Fac. W.
Ich'thy-oph'a-gi
I-cil'i-us
I-co'ni-um
I'da
I'das
I-dom'e-neus
I'd'u-me'a
Ili-a
Ili'a-cus
Ili'as
Ili'o-ne, or
Ili'o-na
I-lis-us
Ili-thy'i-a (-ya)
Ili-um, or Ili'ou
Ili-y'i-a
Ili-y'i-cum
Im'a-us
Im-a'us, K.
Im'bros
Im'a-ehus
Im-nar'i-me
Im'ci-ta'tus
Im'di-ge'tes, a peo-
ple.
I'no

Nau/cra-tis	Nor/ba'nus	O-pil'i-us	Pal/lan'te'um	Pel/o-pon-ne'sus	Phi-lip/pi
Nax/os	Nor'i-cum	O-pim'i-us	Pal-le'ne	Pe'lops	Phi-lis'cus
Ne-a'e'ra	No'tus	O'pis	Pal-my'ra	Pe-lo'rus	Phi-lie'ti-on
Ne-a'l'ces, 6	No'vi-o-du'mum	Op'pi-a	Pam'i'sus	Pe-lu'si-um, 10	Phi'o
Ne-ap'o-lis	No'vi-om'a-gum, or	Op'pi-a'nus	Pam'i'sus, For.	Pe-na'tez, 6	Phi'o-cleg, 6
Ne-a'r'chus	No'vi-om'a-gum, (Op'pi-an)		Pam'me-neg, 6	Pe-nel'o-pe	Phi-loc'ra-tez, 6
Ne-crop'o-lis	Nu'ma	Op'pi-us	Pam'phi-lus	Pe-ne'us	Phi'oc-te'tez, 6
Neo-tan'a-bis	No-man'ti-a, 10	Op'ti-mus	Pam'phy'i-a	Pen-te'i-cus	Phi'o-de'mus
Nec'ta-ne'bus, K. F.	Nu-me'ri-us, W. S.	Or-bil'i-us	Pan'a-ce'a	Pen'the-si-le'a, 10	Phi'o-la'us
Nec-tan'e-bus, Fac. S. Py.	Nu-me-ri-a'nus	Or-ca-dez, 6	Pa-nae'ti-us, 10	Pen'the-us, or	Phi-lo'l'o-gus
Ne-le-us, or	Nu-mid'i-a	Or-chom'e-num	Pan-ath'e-ne'a	Pen'theus	Phi-loc'm/bro-cus
Ne'leus	Nu'mi-tor	Or-chom'e-nus	Pan'da-rus	Pe-rae'a	Phi'o-me'la
Ne-me-a, and	Nun'di-na	Or-do-vi'cez, C.	Pan-di'on	Per-dic'cas	Phi-lon'i-deg, 6
Ne-me-a, games	Nyc'te-us, or	Or-dov'i-cez, 6	Pan-do'ra	Pe-ren'is	Phi-lop'a-tor
Ne-me-si-a'nus, 10	Nyc'teus	O-re'a-dez, 6	Pan'dro-sos	Per'ga-nus	Phi'o-po'men
Nem'e-sis	Nym-phi'd'i-us	(Ore-ads)	Pan'gae'us	Pe'ri-an'der	Phi'o-me'la
Ne'o-bu'le	Ny'sa	O-res'tez, 6	Pan'hel-le'neg, 6	Pe'ri-cles, 6	Phi-lo'tas
Ne'o-cas-a're'a	Ny-sae'us	Or-es-te'um	Pa'ni'o'ni-um	Pe-ri'l'us	Phi-lo'tis
Ne'o-clez, 6		Or-es-ti'dae	Pan-no'ni-a	Pe'ri-pa-ter'i-ci	Phi-lox'e-nus
Ne'op-to'le-mus		Or-get'o-rix, S. Py.	Pan'o-pe, or -pe'a	(Pe-ra-pa-ter'ics)	Phin'e-us, or
Neph'e-cle	O'a-sis	Or-gi-a	Pa-nor'mus	Per'o-e	Phi-neus
Ne'pos	O-a'sis, Py.	Or'i-cum, or	Pan-the'a	Per-sae'us	Phin'ti-us, 10
Ne'po-ti-a'nus, 10	O-ax'us	Or'i-cus	Pan'the-on, or	Per-seph'o-lis	Phle'gon
Nep'tu-na'i-a	O'ce-an'i-dez, 6,	O-ri-g'e-neg, 6	Pan'the-on	Pcr-sep'o-lis	Pcr-cae'a
Nep-tu'nus	and O'ce-a-nit'i-	(O'ri-gen)	Pa'phi-a, or	Per'se-us, or	Pho'ci-on, 10
(Nep'tune)	deg	O-ri'on	Pa'phi-e	Per'seus	Pho'cis
Ne-re'i-dez, 6	O-ce-a'nus	Or'me-nus	Paph'la-go'ni-a	Per'si-a, 10	Pho'cus
(Ne're-ids)	Oc'e-lum	O-ro-deg, 6	Pa'phos	Per'si-us, 10	Phi-cy'l'i-deg, 6
Ne're-us, or	Oc'e'lus	O-ro-tes, 6	Pa'phus	Per'ti-nax	Phoe'be
Ne'reus	Oc-ta-vi-a	O-ro-n'tez, 6	Pa'pi-as	Pe-ru'si-a, 10	Phoe-nice, or
Ne'ro	Oc-ta-vi-a'nus	O-ro-si-us, 10	Pa-pin'i-a'nus	Pe-til'i-us	Phoe-nice'a, 10
Ner'vi-i	Oc-ta-vi-a'nus	Or'phe-us, or	(Pa-pin'i-an)	Pe'to-si'ris	Phoe'nix
Nes-to-ri-us	Oc'ta-vi-us	Or'pheus	Pa-pir'i-us	Pe'tra	Phol'o-e
Ni-cae'a, or Ni-ce'a	O-cy-p'ri-te	Or'ty-g'i-a	Pa-ra'di-sus	Pe-trae'a	Phor'mi-o
Ni-cag'o-ras	O-cy'r'o-e	O'rus	Pa-raet'a-cae, 5	Pe-tre'i-us (-yus)	Pho-ro'ne-us, or
Ni-cau'dor	Od'e-nattus, W. S.	Os'cho-pho'ri-a	Pa-rae-to'ni-um	Pe-tro'ni-us	Pho-ro'neus
Ni-ca'nor	O-des'sus	O-si'ris	Pa-ren'ta-li-a	Peu-ce'tez, 6	Phi-to'nus
Ni-ca'tor	O-de'mum	O'tho	Pa-ris	Phae'a-ci-a, 10	Phra-a'tez, 6
Ni-ce'tas, or	O-do-a-cer, C.	O-thry'a-deg, 6	Pa-ris'i-i, 10	Phae'don	Phra-or'tez, 6
Ni-ce'tez, 6	Od'o-a'cer, W. S.	O-vid'i-us	Par-men'i-dez, 6	Phae'dra	Phron'i-ma, W. Py
Ni-ce'teria	M.	(O'vid)	Par-me'ni-o, C. S.	Phae'drus	Phry'gi-a
Ni'ci-as, 10	Od'ys-se'a	Ox'us	Par-nas'sus	Pha-e'thon	Phry'n'i-ehus
Ni-coch'a-reg, 6	(Od'ys-sey)	Ox'y-ryn'ehus	Pa-ro'pus	Phal'a-cri'na	Phry'nis
Ni-coc'ra-tez, 6	CE-a-grus		Par-rha'si-us, 10	Pha-lan'thus	Phry'xus
Ni-co'cre-on	CE-a-grus		Par-the'ni-ae, and	Phal'a-ris	Phthi-o'tis, 14
Ni-co'da'mus	CE-ba-lus, 5		Par-the'ni-i	Pha-le'ron	Phy'a
Ni-cod'a-mus,	CE-ba-reg, 6, Pw.		Par-the'ni-us	Phal'e'rus, a com-	Phy'cus
Pw.	CE-cha'li-a		Par'the-non	panion of Jason,	Phy'l'a-ce
Ni-co-de'mus	CE-cu'me'ni-us, 5	Pa-ca'ti-a'nus, 10	Par'then'o-pe	Fac. K.	Phy'le
Ni-co'do'rus	CE-d'i-pus, 5	Pa-chy'nus, and	Par'thi-a	Phal'li-ca	Phy'li-us
Ni-co-la'us	CE'ne-us, or	Pa-chy'num	Pa-rys'a-tis	Pha-lo're	Pha'li-a, W. S.
Ni-com'a-ehus	CE'neus	Pac'o-rus	Pa-sar'ga-de'us	Pha-na'e'us	Phic'en'tini
Ni-co-me'dez, 6	CE-nom'a-us, Pw.	Pa-co'rus, an	Pa-siph'a-e	Phar'na-ba'zus	Pi-ce'num
Ni-co-me'di'a, or	CE-no'ne	Egyptian king.	Pas'si-e'nus, 10	W. S.	Pi-e'ri-a
Ni-co-me-de'a	CE-no'tri-a		Pat'a-le, or Pat'a-la	Phar'na-ces, 6	Pi-e'ria, or
Ni-cop'o-lis	Og'y-ges, 6	Pa-co'tus	Pat'a-ra	Pha'ros	Pi-e're'a, a
Ni-cos'tra-tus	O-gy'gi-a	Pa-cu'vi-us	Pa-ta'vi-um	Phar-sa'ti-a	nymph.
Ni'ger	O-l'i-e-us, or	Pa-dus	Pa-ter'cu-lus	Phar-sa'us, or	Pi-e'ri-dez, 6
Ni-gid'i-us	O'l'e'us	Pa-du'sa	Pat'i-z'i'thes, 6	Phar-sa'los	Pi'e-rus
Ni'l'e-us, or	O'l'bi-a	Pa'e'an	Pat'ro-clez, 6	Pha-se'lis	Pi'e-tas
Ni'leus	O'l'i-us	Pa'o-neg, 6	Pat'ro-clus	Pha'sis	Pi-la'tus
Nin'y-as	O'lym'pi-a	Pa'p'es	Pau'l'us	Ph'e'ge-us, or	(P'late)
Ni'o-be	O-lym'pi-as	Pag'a-sae, or	Pau-sa'ni-as	Ph'e'geus,	Pi-na'ri-us
Ni-pha'tez, 6	O-lym'pi-o-do'rus	Pag'a-sa	Ped'a-sus	Ph'e'mi-us	Pin-da-rus
Nis'i'bis	O-lym'pi-us	Pa-lae'mon	Peg'a-sus	Ph'er'e'ti'ma	(Pin'dar)
Ni-sy'rus	O-lym'pus	Pa-laph'a-tus, 5	Pe-las'gi	Ph'e'ron	Pi-re'ne
Ni'ti-o-bri'geg, 6,	O-lym'thus	Pa-las'te, 5	Pe-las'gi-o'tis	Phid'i-as	Pi-ri'th'o-us
10, C.	Om'pha-lus	Pal'es'ti'na	Pe'le-us, or	Phi-dip'pi-dez, 6	Pi-san'der
Ni'ti-o-bri'geg,	Om'pha-lus	Pa-la-me'dez, 6	Pe'leus	Phi'l'a-del-phi'a	Pi-sau'rus
K. F. Py.	Om'pha-lus	Pa-la'ti-um, 10	Pe-li'a-deg, 6	(Phi'l'a-del'phi-a)	Pi-sid'i-a
Ni-to'cris	Om'pha-lus	Pa-la'ti-um, 10	Pe-li-as	Phi'l'a-del'phus	Pis'is-trat'i-dae
Noc'ti-lu'ca	Om'pha-lus	Pa-las'te, 5	Pe-li-dez, 6	Phi'le	Pis'is-trat'i-dez, 6
Nom'a-dez, 6	Om'pha-lus	Pa-las'te, 6	Pe-li-on	Phi-lae'ni	Pi-sis'tra-tus
No-ni'us	O-ne's-i-ri-tus	Pa-lil'i-a	Pe-le'ne	Phi-le'te'rus	Pi-tho'le-on, C. L.
	Om'o-mac'ri-tus	Pa-lil'i-a	Pel'o-pe'a, or	Phi-le'tas	Pit'the-us, or
	Om'o-mar'chus	Pal'i-nu'rus	Pel'o-pi'a	Phi-li'nus	Pit'thus
	Oz'e-san'der	Pal-la-deg, 6	Pe-lop'i-das	Phil'ip-pe'i	Pla-cen'ti-a, 10
		Pal-la-di-um			

Pla-cid/i-a, W. S.	Pri-am/i-des, 6	Quir/i-na/i-a	Sa/i-i	Se-bas/te	Si-sam/neg, 6
Pla-na/i-a, 10	Pri-a-mus	Quir/i-na/lis	Sal-lus/ti-us, 10	Seb/as-te/a, or	Sis/i gam/bis, or
Pian-ci/n-a	(Pri/am)	Qui-ri-nus	(Sal/lust)	Seb/as-ti'a	Sis/y-gam/bis
Pla-tæ/a	Pri-a-pus	Qui-ri-tez, 6	Sa-lo-me	Seb'e-da [L. C.	Sis/y-phus
Pla-tæ/æ	Pris/ci-anus, 10		Sa-lo-na, or	Seb'en-ny'tus,	Si-tal/cæz, 6
Plat/o	(Prist/cian)		Sa-lo-næ	Se-du-ni	Sm'lax
Plau/ti-a'nus, 10	Pro/bus, M.		Sal'o-ni-na	Se-du/si-i, 10	Smin(the-us, or
Plau/tus	Pro/cas		Sal'o-ni-nus	Se-ge'ti-a, 10	Smin(theus)
Plie/a-deg (ple/ya-)	Pro/cles, 6		Sal/vid-i-o'nus,	Seg'on-ti'a-ci	Soc/ra-tes, 6
or Ple-i/a-dez, 6	Pro/c'on-ne/sus	Ra-bir/i-us	S. W.	Se-go'i-va	Soc/mi-as, S. W.
Ple-i'o-ne	Pro-co/pi-us	Ra-mi/sez, 6, C. W.	Sal/vi-us	Se-gu-si-a'ni, 10	So-li-nus
Plin/i-us	Pro-crus/tes, 6	Re-gil/i-a	Sa-ma'ri-a, F. S.	Se-ja'nus	So/lon
(Plin/y)	Pro-cu-le'i-us	Re-gil/rj	Sam'a-ri'a	Se-le'ne	Sol'y-ma
Plis/the-neg, 6	(-yus)	Reg/u-neg	Sa/me	Sel/veu-ci'a, or	Sop'a-ter
Plis-ti-nus, Pw. W.	Pro/cy-nus'	Rem/u-lus	Sa/mi-a	Sel/veu-ce'a	So/phax
Plis-to'a-nax, or	Pro'cy-on (-sh-i-on)	Re-mu'ri-a	Sam-ni'tæ	(Se-leu'ci-a)	Soph'o-clez, 6
Plis-to'nax	Pro'di-cus	Re'mus	Sam-ni'tez, 6	Se-leu'cis	Soph'o-nis'ba
Plot/i-nop'o-lis	Pro-me-the-us, or	Rhad/a-man'thus	(Sam'nites)	Se-li'nus	So/phron
Plot-i'nus	Pro-me'theus	Rhe'ti, or Ræ'ti	Sa/mos	Sel'vi-nus, For.	Soph/ro-nis'cus
Plu-tar'chus	Pron'o-mus	Rhe'ti-a, 10	Sa-mos'a-ta	Sel-la/si-a, 10	So-ræc/tes, 6, and
(Plu'tarch)	Pro-per'ti-us, 10	Rhe'a	Sam'o-thra'ce, or	Sem'e-le	So-ræc'te
Plu'to	Pro-pon'tis	Rhe'gi-um	Sam'o-thra'ci-a,	Se-mir'a-mis	So/si-a, 10
Pœc/i-le, 5	Pro-ser/pi-na	Rhe'nus	10	Sem-no-neg, 6, also	So-sib'i-us
Pœli-or-ce'tez, 6	(Proser-pine)	Rhe'sus	San'cho-ni'a-thon	Sem-no'neg	So-sib'ra-tes, 6
Po-li'tes, 6	Pro-tes-la'tus	Rhi-phæ'i	San'cho-ni-a'-	Sem-pro'ni-a	So-sig'e-neg, 6
Pol-len'ti-a, 10	Pro-to'tes, or	Rho-do'pis	thon,	Sem-pro'ni-us	So/si-i, 10
Pol'i-o	Pro'teus	Rho-do'pis	San'dro-co'tus	Se-na'tus	So-sip'a-ter
Po'ly-m'e-nus	Pro-to'g'e-neg, 6	Rho'dus	San-ga'ri-us	Sen'e-ca	So-sis'tra-tus
Po'ly-b'i-us	Prox'e-nus	Rhe'bus	San'to-neg, 6	Sep-tem'vi-ri	Sos/the-neg, 6
Po'ly-car'pus	Pru-den'ti-us, 10	Rheo'te'um	Sa'por	Sep-tim'i-us	Sos'tra-tus
(Pol'y-carp)	Pru'si-as, 10	Rheo'tus	Sar'a-ce'ne	Seq'ua-ni	Sot'a-deg, 6
Po'ly-cles, 6	Pry'ta-neg, 6	Rhe'us	Sa-ran'eg, 6	Se-ra'pis	So'ter
Po'ly-cle'tus	Pry'ta-ne'um	Rhox'a'ne, or	Sar'da-na-pa'lus	Se-re'na	So-zom'e-nus
Po-ly'da-mas	Psam'a-the, 14	Rox-a'ne	Sar-din'i-a	Se-re'ni-a'nus	(Soz'o-men)
Po'ly-dec'tez, 6	Psam-met'i-chus,	Rhox'o-la'ni	Sar'ma-tæ	Se-res, 6	Spar'ta-ni
Po'ly-do'ra	14, C. L.	Rhu-te'ni, and	Sar-ma'ti-a, 10	Ser'gi-us	Spar'ta'ni, or
Po'ly-do'rus	Psam-me-ti'chus,	Ru-the'ni, C. W.	Sa'ron	Se-ri'phus	Spar'ti-a'tæ, 10
Po'ly-g-no'tus	14, K.	Rhyn'da-cus	Sar-pe'don	Ser-ra'nus	Spar'ti-a'nus, 10
Po'ly-hym'ni-a, or	Psy'che, 14	Rig'o-du'lum, K.	Sar'si-na	Ser-to'ri-us	Speu-sip'pus
Po-lym'ni-a	Ptol'o-mæ'tum, 14	Ro-mæ'ni	Sa/son	Ser-til'i-a	Spho'dri-as, L. W.
Po'ly-m'es'tor	Ptol'o-mæ'tum,	Rom'u-lus	Sa-tas'pez, 6 [W. S.	Ser-til'iu-s	Spith'ri-da'teg, 6
Po'ly-ni'tes, 6	14	Ros-ci-us, 10	Sat'i-bar-za'neg, 6	Ser'vi-us	Spo-le'tus
Po'ly-pe'mon	Ptol'o-mæ'tus, 14	Rox'o-la'ni	Sat'ra-pe'ni	Se-sos'tris	Spor'a-deg, 6
Po'ly-pe'mon	(Ptol'o-my)	Ru'bi-con, and	Sat'ri-cum	Ser'va-bis	Spu'ri-us
Po'ly-phe'mon	Ptol'o-mæ'tis, 14	Ru'bi-co	Sat'u-ra	Se-ve'rus	Stæ'bi-æ
(Pol'y-pheme)	Pub-lic'o-la	Ru'gi-i	Sat'ur-na'li-a	Sex'ti-a, 10	Stæ'g'ra
Po-lyx'o	Pub'l'i-us	Ru-pil'i-us	Sa-tur'ni-a	Sex'til'i-us	Stæ'i-us (sta'yus)
Po-mæ'ti-a, or	Pul-che'ri-a, S. W.	Rus'ti-cus, S. Py.	Sat'ur-ni'nus	Si-by'li	Stæ-sic'ra-teg, 6
Po-mæ'ti-i, 10	Pu'ni-cum Bel'lum	Ru-te'ni	Sa-tur'nus	Si-cam'br	Stæ-ti'ra
Po-mo'na	Pu'pi-e'nus, S. W.	Ru-ti'l'i-us	Sa'ty-rus	Si-ca'ni, and	Stæ-ti'ra
Pom-pe'i-a (-pe/ya)	Pu-te'o-li	Ru'tu-li	Sa'tus	Sic'a-ni	Stæ-ti'us, 10
Pom-pe'i-a'nus	Pyg-mæ'll-on	Ru'tu-pæ	Sax'o-neg, 6	Si-chæ'us	Stæ'tor
(-pe-ya'nus)	Pyl'a-deg, 6		Scæ'va	Sic'i-nus	Steph'a-nus
Pom-pe'i-i (-pe/yi)	Pyr'a-mus		Scæ'ra	Sic'o-rus	Stæ'i-la'us, Sto.
Pom-pe'i-us (-yus)	Pyr'e-næ'i		Scæ'mo-la	Sic'u-li	Ste-sim'bro-tus
(Pom'pey)	Pyr'e-næ'us		Scæ-man'der	Sic'y-on (sish'i on)	Sten'e-le
Pom-pil'i-us	Pyr-thag'o-ras		Scan'di-na'vi-a	Sid'o-nis, or	Sten'e-lus
Pom-po'ni-us	Pyt'i-e-as	Sa-bæ'i	Scap'u-la	Si-do'nis	Stil'i-cho
Pon'ti-cus	Pythi-e-us, or	Sa-bel'i	Scari'us	Si-ge'um	Stil'i-ci (Sto'ics)
Pon'ti-na	Pyt'heus	Sa-bel'lus	Sæd'a-nus, W. Pw.	Si-li'us	Str'a'bo
Pon'ti-us, 10	Pyth'i-a	Sa-bi'ni	Sæl'e-ra'tus	Si-le'nus	Strat'to, or Strat'ton
Po-pil'i-us	Pyth'i-as	Sab'ra-ta	Sche'di-a, S. W.	Sil'i-us	Strat'to-clez, 6
Pop-lic'o-la	Pyth'i-us	Sab'u-ra	Sic'a-thos	Si-lu'reg, 6	Strat'o-ni'ce
Pop-præ'a	Pyth'on	Sa-cæ	Sil'u-reg	Sil'va'nus	Stroph'a-deg, 6
Por-ci-a, 10	Pyth'o-nis'sa	Sag'a-ris	Sil'v'o-ne	Sty'mon	Stru'e'ra
Por-sen'na, or		Sag'i'ta	Scl'pi-a-dæ	Stu-be'ra, K.	Stym-pha'lus
Por'se-na		Sa-gun'tum, or	Scl'pi'o	Sty-m'pha'lus	Su-blic'i-us, 10
Pos'i-do'ni-us	Q.	Sa-gun'tus	Scl'ron	Su-bur'ra	Su'cro
Pos-thu'mi-us	Qua'di	Sa-is	Scor-dis'ci, and	Su-ces'sa	Su-ces'sa
Pe't-a-mus	Quas-to'rez, 6	Sal'a-mi'na	Scor-dis'cæ	Sues'so'neg, 6, or	Sues'so'neg
Pot'i-dæ'a	Qui-e'tus	Sal'a-mis	Scri-bo'ni-a	Sue-to'ni-us	Sue'to'ni-us
Pot'ni-æ	Quinc'ti-us, 10	Sa-la'pi-a	Scri-bo'ni-a	Sue'to'ni-us	Sue'to'ni-us
Prae-nes'te	Quinc'ti-us, 10	Sa-la'pi-æ	Seyl-læ'um	Sue'to'ni-us	Sue'to'ni-us
Prae'tor	Quin'de-cim'vi-ri	Sa-las'ri	Sey'ros	Sue'to'ni-us	Sue'to'ni-us
Pra'ti-nas, W. S.	Quin'quen-na'tes, 6	Sa-le'i-us (-le'yus)	Sey'thæ	Sue'to'ni-us	Sue'to'ni-us
Prax-i'e-lez, 6	Quin'ti-l'i-a'nus	Sal'en'ti'ni	Sey'thæ	Sue'to'ni-us	Sue'to'ni-us
	(Quin'ti-li-an)	Sa-li-a, W. Fac	Sey'th'o-p-liæ	Sue'to'ni-us	Sue'to'ni-us

Sul-pit'i-a, or Sul-pit'i-a, 10 Su'o-ve-tau-ri'l'i-a Su/sa-na, W. L. Syb/a-ri'ta (<i>Syb/a-rite</i>) Sy'e-ne Sy-en-ne-sis Sym-na-chus Sym-pleg'a-deg, 6 Sy-ne'si-us, 10, S. L. Syphax Syr'a-cu'sæ (<i>Syr'a-cu'sæ</i>) Sy/ros	Ten'e-dos Te'neg, 6 Ten'ty-ra Te'os, or Te'i-os Te-ren'ti-a, 11 Te-ren'ti-us, 10 (<i>Ter'ence</i>) Te-re-us, or Te'reus Ter-ges'te, and Ter-ges'tum Ter'i-da'teg, 6 Te-ri'o-li Ter-me-rus Ter'mi-na'l'i-a Ter'mi-nus Terp-sich'o-re Ter'tul-li-a'nus (<i>Ter'tul-li-an</i>) Te'thys Te-trap'o-lis Te'tri-cus Ter'cer Teu'to-ni, and Teu'to-neg, 6 The-be'na, K. Tha'is Tha-las'si-us, 10, S. Tha'lez, 6 Tha-li'a Tham'y-ri-s, S. C. L. Thap'sa-cus Tha'si-us, 10 Tha'sos Tha'sus The-a'no The-ar'i-das, S. W. The'bæ Theb'a-is, C. Fac. The-ba-is, K. F. The'mis Them'i-son The-mis'to-cleg, 6 The'o-cleg, 6 The-o-crit-tus The'o-dec'teg, 6 The'o-do'ra The'o-do-re'tus The-od'o-ri'cus (<i>The-od'o-ric</i>) The'o-do'rus The'o-do'si-us, 10 The-od'o-ta The-od'o-tus The'on The-oph'a-nez, 6 The-oph'i-lus The'o-phras'tus The'o-ti'mus The'ox-e'ni-a, S. W. The-ram'e-nez, 6 Ther-mo'don Ther-mo'p'y-læ Ther-sil'o-chus Ther-si'teg, 6 Ther-se'is The-se-us, or The'seus Thes-moth'e-tæ Thes-pi'a Thes-sa'li-a Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca Thes-sa-lus The'tis Thir'mi-da, Fac. M. Tho'as Tho'rax	Thra'ci-a, 10 (<i>Thrace</i>) Thra'so Thras-y'bu'lus Thra-syl'tus Thras-y-me'nus Thu-cyd'di-dez, 6 Thu'le Thu'ri-i Thy'a-deg, 6 Thy'a-ti'ra Thy-es'teg, 6 Thy-moe'teg, 6 Ti-be'ri-as Tib-e-ri'nus Tib'e-ris Ti-be'ri-us Ti-bul'lus Ti'bur Ti-ci'nus, a river Ti-fer'nus Tig'el-li'nus Ti-gel'li-us Ti-gra'neg, 6 Ti'gris Tig'u-ri'ni Ti-mæ'a Ti-mæ'us Ti-mag'e-nez, 6 Ti-mæ'yus Tim'o-cle'a Ti-mo'cre-on Ti-mo'le-on Ti'mon Ti-mo'che-us Ti'phys Ti-resi-as, 10 Tiri-da'teg, 6 Ti-ryn'thus Ti-sam'e-nus Ti-siph'o-ne Tis'sa-pher'neg, 6 Ti-ta'nez, 6 Ti-ta'ni-a Ti-ta'nus (<i>Titian</i>) Tiith'e-nid'i-a Ti-tho'nus Ti-tin'i-us Ti'tus Tit'y-rus Tit'y-us Tor-quæ'tus To-ry'ne Tox-ic-ra'te, Piv. W. Trach'a-lus Trach'o-ni'tis Tra'h-a-nop'o-lis Tra-ja'nus (<i>Trajan</i>) Tre-ba'ti-us, 10 Tre-bel'i-a'nus Tre'bi-a Tre-bo'ni-us Trey'e-ri, or Trev'i-ri Tri-a-ri-us Tri-bal'li Tri'e-as-ti'ni Tri-cip'i-ti'nus Tri-den'tum Tri'fo-li'nus Tri-gem'i-na Tri-na-cri-a, or Tri'n-a-cris Tri'n-o-ban'teg, 6 Tri'p'o-lis Tri'p-to'l'e-mus	Triq'ue-tra Tris'me-gi'stus Tri'ton Tri-vi'cum Tro'a-dez, 6 Tro'as Trog-lo'dy-tæ Trog'lo-d'y'tæ, For. Tro'gus Pom-pe'i- us (-yus) Tro'i-lus Tro'ja (<i>Troy</i>) Tro-pho'ni-us Tru-en'tum Tryph'i-o-do'rus Try-pho'sa Tu-be'ro Tu-is'to, or Tu-is'co Tul-li-a Tul-li'o-la Tul'li-us (<i>Tully</i>) Tu'nis, or Tu'neg, 6 Tu'ro-neg, 6 Tur'pi-o Tus-cu-la'nus Tus-cu-lum Tu'ti-a, 10 Ty'a-na Ty'a-næ'us Ty'ch'i-us Ty'de-us, or Ty'deus Ty'di-dez, 6 Tyn-dar'i-dez, 6 Tyn-da'ris Tyn-da'rus Tyn'ni-chus, Piv. Ty-pho'e-us, or Ty-pho'eus Ty'phon Ty-ran'ni-on Ty'r'i-da'teg, 6; see Tiridates. Tyr-rhe'ni Tyr-rhe'num Tyr-rhe'nus Tyr-tæ'us Ty'rus	Va-le'ri-a'nus (<i>Va-le-ri-an</i>) Va-le'ri-us Van-da-li-i, W. Sch. (<i>Van'dals</i>) Van-g'i'o-neg, 6 Van'ni-us Va-ra'neg, 6 W. M. S. Var-dæ'i Va'rus Vas-co-neg, 6 Vas-co'neg, Strabo Vat'i-ca'nus (<i>Vat'i-can</i>) [Fac. Vec-to'neg, 6, C. F. Vec-to'neg, K. F. For. S. Ve-g'e'tius, 10 Ve'i-i (ve'i'i) Ve-la-brum Ve-li'træ Vel-le'i-us Pa-ter'- cu-lus Ve-na'frum Ven'e-di Ven'e-ti Ven'e'ti-a, 10 (<i>Ven'ice</i>) Ve'nus Ve-nu'si-a, 10 Ver-cin-g'e't'o-rix Ver-gil'i-a Ver-gin'i-us Ver'i-tas Ver'o-man'du-i Ve-ro'na Ver'o-ni'ca, L. W. Ver'i-rus Ver'tum-na'li-a Ver-tum'nus Ver'u-la'nus Ve'rus Ves-pa'si-a'nus, 10 (<i>Ves-pa'si-an</i>) Ves-ta'leg, 6 Ves-ta'li-a Ves-ti'ni Ves-ti'nus Ves-vi-us Vet'e-ra Vet'ti-us Ve-tu'ri-a Ve-tu'ri-us Vet'us Vi-a'drus, Sch. W. Vi-a'drus, M. Vi-bid'i-a, S. W. Vi-bid'i-us, S. W. Vib'i-us Vi'bo Vi-bul'li-us Vi-ca Po'ta Vi-cent'i-a, 10 Vi-cent'i-a, 10 Vic-to-ri-a Vic-to-ri-us Vim'i-na'lis [L. Vin-cen'ti-us, 10, S. Vin-del'i-ci [S. Vin-dic'i-us, 10, W. Vip-sa'ni-a, S. Sch. Vir-gil'i-us (<i>Virgil</i>) Vir-gin'i-a Vir'i-a'thus Vi-sig'o-thæ, K. Vis'tu-la	Vi-tel'li-us Vi-tru'vi-us Vit-u-la Vo-g'e-sus Vo-g'e-sus, For. Vol-a-ter'ra Vol-o-g'e-seg, 6, M. Vol-tin'i-a Vo-lu'bi-lis, K. Vo-lum'na Vo-lum'ni-a Vo-lum'ni-us Vo-lum'nus Vo-lu'pi-a Vol-u-se'nus, S. W. Vo-lu'si-us, 10 Vol'u-sus Vo'lux Vo-ma'nus Vo-no'neg, 6 Vo'ti-e'nes, 10 Vul-ca'nus (<i>Vulcan</i>)	X. Xan'thi-ca Xan-thip'pe Xe-nag'o-ras Xe-ni'a-dez, 6 Xe'ni-us, C. S. W. Xen'o-cl'e'a Xcn'o-cleg, 6 Xe-noc'ra-tez, 6 Xe-no'da-mus, Sch. W. Xen'o-da'mus Xe-nod'i-ce Xe-nod'o-chus Xe-nop'a-nez, 6 Xe-nop'h'i-us Xy'chus	Z. Zab'a-tus Za-cyn'thus Za-leu'cus Za-mol'is Ze'no Zen'o'bi-a Zen'o-do'rus Ze-nod'o-tus Zeph'y-rus (<i>Zephyr</i>) Ze-ry'n'thus Zeth'eg, 6, or Zet'us Zeux'i-da'mus Zeux'is Zi-pe'teg, 6 Zo'i-lus [L. Zo'no-ras, L. W. S. M. Zo-pyr'i-on, W. S. Zop'y-rus Zor'o-as'tres, 6 (<i>Zoro-as'ter</i>) Zos'i-mus Zyg'i-i: see C. Zy-gop'o-lis
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T.

Ta-au'teg, 6
Ta'ehos
Tæc'i-tus
Tæn'a-rus, 5
Ta'gus
Tam'e-sis
(*Thames*)
Tan'a-gra, C. L.
Py.
Ta-na'gra
Tan'a-is
Tan'a-quil
Tan'ta-lus
Ta-prob'a-ne
Ta-ren'tum, or
Ta-ren'tus
Tar-pe'i-a (-ya)
Tar-pe'i-us (-yus)
Tar-quin'i-a
Tar-quin'i-i
Tar-quin'i-us
(*Tarquini*)
Tar'ra-ci'na
Tar'ta-rus
Ta'ti-a'nus, 10
(*Tatian*)
Ta'ti-en'seg, 6, 10
Ta'ti-us, 10
Tau'ri-ca
Tau'ro-min'i-um
Tau'rus
Ta-yg'e-te, or
Ta-yg'e'ta
Ta-yg'e-tus, or
Ta-yg'e-ta
Te-a'nium
Te-a-rus
Tec-tos'a-gæg, 6, or
Tec-tos'a-gæg
Te'ge-a
Te'i-us (te'yus)
Tel'a-mon
Té-l'eb'o-as
Tel'e-cleg, 3
Tel'e-cl'i'dez, 6
Te-leg'o-nus
Te-lem'a-chus
Tel'e-phus
Tel'e-si-ni'cus
Tel'e-si'nus
Tel-le'as, W. S.
Te'los
Tel-phu'sa
Tem'e-nus
Tem'e-sa, or
Tem'e-se
Tep'h'e'te'ri

Te'thys
Te-trap'o-lis
Te'tri-cus
Ter'cer
Teu'to-ni, and
Teu'to-neg, 6
The-be'na, K.
Tha'is
Tha-las'si-us, 10, S.
Tha'lez, 6
Tha-li'a
Tham'y-ri-s, S. C. L.
Thap'sa-cus
Tha'si-us, 10
Tha'sos
Tha'sus
The-a'no
The-ar'i-das, S. W.
The'bæ
Theb'a-is, C. Fac.
The-ba-is, K. F.
The'mis
Them'i-son
The-mis'to-cleg, 6
The'o-cleg, 6
The-o-crit-tus
The'o-dec'teg, 6
The'o-do'ra
The'o-do-re'tus
The-od'o-ri'cus
(*The-od'o-ric*)
The'o-do'rus
The'o-do'si-us, 10
The-od'o-ta
The-od'o-tus
The'on
The-oph'a-nez, 6
The-oph'i-lus
The'o-phras'tus
The'o-ti'mus
The'ox-e'ni-a, S. W.
The-ram'e-nez, 6
Ther-mo'don
Ther-mo'p'y-læ
Ther-sil'o-chus
Ther-si'teg, 6
Ther-se'is
The-se-us, or
The'seus
Thes-moth'e-tæ
Thes-pi'a
Thes-sa'li-a
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca
Thes-sa-lus
The'tis
Thir'mi-da, Fac. M.
Tho'as
Tho'rax

Thra'ci-a, 10
(*Thrace*)
Thra'so
Thras-y'bu'lus
Thra-syl'tus
Thras-y-me'nus
Thu-cyd'di-dez, 6
Thu'le
Thu'ri-i
Thy'a-deg, 6
Thy'a-ti'ra
Thy-es'teg, 6
Thy-moe'teg, 6
Ti-be'ri-as
Tib-e-ri'nus
Tib'e-ris
Ti-be'ri-us
Ti-bul'lus
Ti'bur
Ti-ci'nus, a river
Ti-fer'nus
Tig'el-li'nus
Ti-gel'li-us
Ti-gra'neg, 6
Ti'gris
Tig'u-ri'ni
Ti-mæ'a
Ti-mæ'us
Ti-mag'e-nez, 6
Ti-mæ'yus
Tim'o-cle'a
Ti-mo'cre-on
Ti-mo'le-on
Ti'mon
Ti-mo'che-us
Ti'phys
Ti-resi-as, 10
Tiri-da'teg, 6
Ti-ryn'thus
Ti-sam'e-nus
Ti-siph'o-ne
Tis'sa-pher'neg, 6
Ti-ta'nez, 6
Ti-ta'ni-a
Ti-ta'nus
(*Titian*)
Tiith'e-nid'i-a
Ti-tho'nus
Ti-tin'i-us
Ti'tus
Tit'y-rus
Tit'y-us
Tor-quæ'tus
To-ry'ne
Tox-ic-ra'te, Piv. W.
Trach'a-lus
Trach'o-ni'tis
Tra'h-a-nop'o-lis
Tra-ja'nus
(*Trajan*)
Tre-ba'ti-us, 10
Tre-bel'i-a'nus
Tre'bi-a
Tre-bo'ni-us
Trey'e-ri, or
Trev'i-ri
Tri-a-ri-us
Tri-bal'li
Tri'e-as-ti'ni
Tri-cip'i-ti'nus
Tri-den'tum
Tri'fo-li'nus
Tri-gem'i-na
Tri-na-cri-a, or
Tri'n-a-cris
Tri'n-o-ban'teg, 6
Tri'p'o-lis
Tri'p-to'l'e-mus

Triq'ue-tra
Tris'me-gi'stus
Tri'ton
Tri-vi'cum
Tro'a-dez, 6
Tro'as
Trog-lo'dy-tæ
Trog'lo-d'y'tæ,
For.
Tro'gus Pom-pe'i-
us (-yus)
Tro'i-lus
Tro'ja
(*Troy*)
Tro-pho'ni-us
Tru-en'tum
Tryph'i-o-do'rus
Try-pho'sa
Tu-be'ro
Tu-is'to, or
Tu-is'co
Tul-li-a
Tul-li'o-la
Tul'li-us
(*Tully*)
Tu'nis, or Tu'neg, 6
Tu'ro-neg, 6
Tur'pi-o
Tus-cu-la'nus
Tus-cu-lum
Tu'ti-a, 10
Ty'a-na
Ty'a-næ'us
Ty'ch'i-us
Ty'de-us, or
Ty'deus
Ty'di-dez, 6
Tyn-dar'i-dez, 6
Tyn-da'ris
Tyn-da'rus
Tyn'ni-chus, Piv.
Ty-pho'e-us, or
Ty-pho'eus
Ty'phon
Ty-ran'ni-on
Ty'r'i-da'teg, 6; see
Tiridates.
Tyr-rhe'ni
Tyr-rhe'num
Tyr-rhe'nus
Tyr-tæ'us
Ty'rus

Va-le'ri-a'nus
(*Va-le-ri-an*)
Va-le'ri-us
Van-da-li-i, W. Sch.
(*Van'dals*)
Van-g'i'o-neg, 6
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'neg, 6
W. M. S.
Var-dæ'i
Va'rus
Vas-co-neg, 6
Vas-co'neg, Strabo
Vat'i-ca'nus
(*Vat'i-can*) [Fac.
Vec-to'neg, 6, C. F.
Vec-to'neg, K. F.
For. S.
Ve-g'e'tius, 10
Ve'i-i (ve'i'i)
Ve-la-brum
Ve-li'træ
Vel-le'i-us Pa-ter'-
cu-lus
Ve-na'frum
Ven'e-di
Ven'e-ti
Ven'e'ti-a, 10
(*Ven'ice*)
Ve'nus
Ve-nu'si-a, 10
Ver-cin-g'e't'o-rix
Ver-gil'i-a
Ver-gin'i-us
Ver'i-tas
Ver'o-man'du-i
Ve-ro'na
Ver'o-ni'ca, L. W.
Ver'i-rus
Ver'tum-na'li-a
Ver-tum'nus
Ver'u-la'nus
Ve'rus
Ves-pa'si-a'nus, 10
(*Ves-pa'si-an*)
Ves-ta'leg, 6
Ves-ta'li-a
Ves-ti'ni
Ves-ti'nus
Ves-vi-us
Vet'e-ra
Vet'ti-us
Ve-tu'ri-a
Ve-tu'ri-us
Vet'us
Vi-a'drus, Sch. W.
Vi-a'drus, M.
Vi-bid'i-a, S. W.
Vi-bid'i-us, S. W.
Vib'i-us
Vi'bo
Vi-bul'li-us
Vi-ca Po'ta
Vi-cent'i-a, 10
Vi-cent'i-a, 10
Vic-to-ri-a
Vic-to-ri-us
Vim'i-na'lis [L.
Vin-cen'ti-us, 10, S.
Vin-del'i-ci [S.
Vin-dic'i-us, 10, W.
Vip-sa'ni-a, S. Sch.
Vir-gil'i-us
(*Virgil*)
Vir-gin'i-a
Vir'i-a'thus
Vi-sig'o-thæ, K.
Vis'tu-la

Vi-tel'li-us
Vi-tru'vi-us
Vit-u-la
Vo-g'e-sus
Vo-g'e-sus, For.
Vol-a-ter'ra
Vol-o-g'e-seg, 6, M.
Vol-tin'i-a
Vo-lu'bi-lis, K.
Vo-lum'na
Vo-lum'ni-a
Vo-lum'ni-us
Vo-lum'nus
Vo-lu'pi-a
Vol-u-se'nus, S. W.
Vo-lu'si-us, 10
Vol'u-sus
Vo'lux
Vo-ma'nus
Vo-no'neg, 6
Vo'ti-e'nes, 10
Vul-ca'nus
(*Vulcan*)

X.

Xan'thi-ca
Xan-thip'pe
Xe-nag'o-ras
Xe-ni'a-dez, 6
Xe'ni-us, C. S. W.
Xen'o-cl'e'a
Xcn'o-cleg, 6
Xe-noc'ra-tez, 6
Xe-no'da-mus,
Sch. W.
Xen'o-da'mus
Xe-nod'i-ce
Xe-nod'o-chus
Xe-nop'a-nez, 6
Xe-nop'h'i-us
Xy'chus

Z.

Zab'a-tus
Za-cyn'thus
Za-leu'cus
Za-mol'is
Ze'no
Zen'o'bi-a
Zen'o-do'rus
Ze-nod'o-tus
Zeph'y-rus
(*Zephyr*)
Ze-ry'n'thus
Zeth'eg, 6, or
Zet'us
Zeux'i-da'mus
Zeux'is
Zi-pe'teg, 6
Zo'i-lus [L.
Zo'no-ras,
L. W. S. M.
Zo-pyr'i-on, W. S.
Zop'y-rus
Zor'o-as'tres, 6
(*Zoro-as'ter*)
Zos'i-mus
Zyg'i-i: see C.
Zy-gop'o-lis

U.

U-cal'e-gon
Ul'pi-a'nus
(*Ul'pi-an*)
U-lys'seg, 6
Um'bri-a
U-ra'ni-a
U-ra'nus
U'ti-ca
Ux-el'lo-du'nium
Ux'i-i (uk'sh'i-i)
W. S. Sch.

V.

Va'leas
Val'en-tin'i-a'nus
(*Val'en-tin'i-an*)
Va-le'ri-a

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

THE following Vocabulary contains a careful selection of such Scripture names as present any difficulty of pronunciation; but classical names occurring in the Scriptures, and given in the preceding vocabulary of Greek and Latin names, are for the most part omitted. That mode of pronunciation which is deemed to be best supported, is given first, and any other pronunciation which has, to any considerable extent, the sanction of present and reputable usage, is subjoined as an alternative mode. The names have been accented, divided into syllables, and marked in accordance with the system of notation employed in the previous part of this work. The consulter will not, therefore, require any Rules to guide him to a correct pronunciation of the names here given, but with reference to those which are omitted, it will be well for him to remember, —

1. That, in words of two syllables, the accent is uniformly on the first.
2. That, in words of two syllables in which the accented vowel is separated from the next syllable by only one consonant or by a consonant digraph, the consonant or the digraph goes to the following syllable; as, *A'din, Jo'tham*.
3. That *ch* always has the sound of *k*.
4. That *g* is always hard, as in *go*.
5. That every final *i* forming — with or without a preceding consonant — a distinct syllable, has its long sound; as in *A'i, Ab'di*.
6. That the terminations *ites* and *enes* (as in *Gilve-adites, Gad'a-renes, &c.*) are pronounced in one syllable.
7. That in other respects Scripture names usually follow the analogy of Latin pronunciation. See p. 487.

<p>A.</p> <p>Ā'a-lar Aā'ron (ā'ron) Ā-b-a-c'c'e A-bād'don Ā'b-a-dī'as Ā'b-a-nā Ā'b-a-rīm Ā'b-de-el Ab-dī'as Ā'b-di-el A-bēd'-ne-gō', or A-bēd'ne-gō Ā'bel-bēth-mā'a- e'chah Ā'bel-mā'mī Ā'bel-me-hō'lah Ā'bel-mīz'ra-īm Ā'bel-shī'tim A-bī'ā Ā'bī-āl'bon A-bī'a-sāph A-bī'a-thar Ā'bī-dah Ā'bī-dān A-bī-el, or A-bī'el Ā'bī-ē'zer Ā'bī-hā'il A-bī'hu A-bī'hud</p>	<p>A-bī'jah A-bī'jam Ā'bī-lē'ne A-bīm'a-el A-bīm'e-lēch A-bin'a-dāb Ā'bī-ner A-bin'o-ām A-bī'ram A-bī'ron Ā'bī-sē't Ā'bī-shāg A-bish'a-ī A-bīsh'a-lōm Ā'bī-shū'ā Ā'bī-shur Ā'bī-sīm Ā'bī-tāl A-bī'tub A-bī'ud Ā'bra-ham Ā'b'sa-lom A-bū'bus Ā'e'a-tān Ā'e'ca-rōn A-ç'el'da-mā A-thā'iā (-yā) A-thā'i-cūs Ā'ch'bōr Ā'chī-āch'a-rūs A-chī'as Ā'chī-ōr A-chī'tob</p>	<p>Ā'ch/me-thā Ā'ch/sā Ā'ç'i-phā (ās'i-fā) Ā'ç'i-tho (ās'i-tho) A-cū'ā Ā'd'a-dah Ā'd'a-ī'ah Ā'dā'li-ā Ā'd'a-mah Ā'd'a-mī Ā'd'a-sā Ā'd'be-el Ā'd'ī-dā Ā'dī-el Ā'd'ī-nā Ā'd'ī-nō or A-dī'no A-dī'ah A-dī'nus Ā'd'ī-thā'im Ā'd'la-ī Ā'd'ma-thā Ā'dō'nī-bē'zek A-dōn'ī-cān Ā'd'o-nī'jah A-dōn'ī-kām A-dō'nī'ram A-dō'nī-zē'dek A-dō'rā Ā'd'o-rā'im A-dō'ram A-drām/me-lēch Ā'd'ra-m'yū'ti-ūm Ā'dri-ā Ā'dri-el</p>	<p>A-dū'el Ā'e-dī'as Ē'ne-as Ā'g'a-bā Ā'g'a-būs Ā'g'a-rēnez' Ā'g'e-ē Ag-gē'us A-grīp'pā A-hār'ah A-hār'hel A-hās'a-ī A-hās'ba-ī A-hās'u-ē'rus A-hā'vā Ā'ha-zī'ah A-hī'ah A-hī'am A-hī'an Ā'hī-ē'zer A-hī'hud A-hī'jah A-hī'kam A-hī'lud A-hīm'a-āz A-hī'man A-hīm'e-lēch A-hī'moth A-hīn'a-dāb A-hīn'o-ām A-hī'o A-hī'rā A-hī'ram</p>	<p>A-hīs'a-mā'ch A-hīsh'a-hār A-hī'shar A-hīth'o-phēl A-hī'tub Ā'h'lāi A-hō'ah A-hō'hīte A-hō'lah A-hō'li-āb A-hō'lī-bah Ā'ho-līb'a-mah A-hū'ma-ī A-hū'zam A-hūz'zath Ā'ī A-ī'ah, or Ā'jah A-ī'ath A-ī'jā Ā'jā-lōn (āj'al-ōn) Ā'jē-lēth Shā'har (āj'e-lēth) Ā'in A-ī'rus Ā'j'a-lōn A-lā'meth A-lām'me-lēch Ā'j'a-mōth Ā'çī-mūs Ā'le-mā Ā'le-mēth, or A-lē- meth Ā'lēç-ān'dri-ā</p>	<p>A-lī'ah A-lī'an Ā'l'mon-bā'ch'uth Ā'l-mō'dād Ā'l'mon-dīb'la- thā'im Ā'l'nā-thān Ā'l-phē'us, or Āl- phē'us Ā'l'ta-nē'us Ā'l-tās'chith A-mād'a-thā A-mād'a-thus Ā'm'a-lek Ā'm'a-nā, or Ā- mā'nā Ā'm'a-rī'ah Ā'm'a-rī'as Ā'm'a-sā A-mās'a-ī A-māsh'a-ī Ā'm'a-sī'ah Ā'm'a-thē'is Ā'm'a-thīs Ā'm'a-zī'ah A-mēd'a-thā A-mīn'a-dāb A-mī'tāi A-mīz'a-bād Ā'm'ī-di Ā'm'ī-el Ā'm-mī'had Ā'm-mī'had</p>
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ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ä, ë, ÿ, ū, ŷ, short; çare, fär, åsk, all, what; ère, vgl. çèrm; pique, firm; sön,

Chên'a-ar'ah
 Chê'pnaï ha'am.
 mô'nai
 Chê-phî'rah
 Chê're-as
 Chê'reth-imꝯ
 Chê'reth-itês
 Chê'rith
 Chê'rûb (*a city*)
 Chês'a-lôn
 Chê-sûl'loth
 Chê-thî'im
 Chê't-tî'im
 Chûl'e-âb
 Chûl'i-on
 Chûm'ne-rêth
 Chûm'ne-rôth
 Chû'nos
 Chû's'leû
 Chû'tî'im
 Chôb'o-î
 Chôr-â'shan
 Chô-râ'zin
 Chô's'a-mê'us
 Chô-zê'bâ
 Chû'sha-l-rish'a-
 thâ'im
 Çi-li'ci-â (*si-lîsh'-
 i-â*)
 Çin'ne-l'th
 Çin'ne-rôth
 Çir'a-mâ
 Çi'sâi
 Çlau'di-â
 Çlau'di-us
 Çlê'o-pas
 Çlê'o-p'itrâ
 Çlê'o-phas
 Çn'dus (*nî'dus*)
 Çœl'o-sýr'i-â
 (*sêl'-*)
 Çol-hô'zeh
 Çœ'li-us
 Çœ'lô'se
 Çœ-lôs'si-anç (*ko-
 lôsh'i-anç*)
 Çœ-ni'ah
 Çœn'o-ni'ah
 Çœ'os
 Çœ're
 Çœ-rin'th
 Çœ-rin'thus
 Çou'thâ (*kow'thâ*)
 Çû'shan
 Çû'shî
 Çû'thah, *or*
 Çû'th'ah
 Çÿ'a-môn
 Çÿ'r'a-mâ
 Çÿ-rê'ne
 Çÿ-rê'ni-tûs

D.

Dâ'b'a-rêh
 Dâ'b'ba-shêth
 Dâ'b'e-râth
 Dâ'bri-â
 Da-cô'bî
 Dad-dê'us
 Dâ'sân
 Dâ'la-l'ah
 Dâ'l'ma-nû'thâ

Dal-mâ'ti-â (-mâ/
 shî-â)
 Dâm'a-ris
 Da-mâ's'cus
 Dân'i-el, *or* Dân/
 iel (-yel)
 Dân-jâ'an
 Dâth'e-mâ
 Dê'b'o-rah
 De-câp'o-lis
 Dê'dan
 Dê'd'a-nim
 De-hâ'vites
 Dê'l'a-l'ah
 Dê'l'i-lah
 Dê'm'ne-rêth
 Dê'm'o-phôn
 Dê's'sa-û (*Gr. Aeo-
 saou*)
 De-ûel
 Dê'uter-ôn'o-my
 Dî'b'la'im
 Dî'b'la-thâ'im
 Dî'd'y-mûs
 Dî'l'e-ân
 Di-mô'nah
 Dî'n'ha-bah, *or*
 Çi-lî'ci-â (*si-lîsh'-
 i-â*)
 Dî'o-ný'si-us
 (*dî'o-nîzh'i-us*)
 Dî'os-co-rin'thi-us
 Dî-ôt're-phêç
 Dîz'a-hâb
 Dô'd'a-î
 Dô'd'a-nîm
 Dô'd'a-vaah
 Dô'eg
 Dô-rý'm'e-nêç
 Dô-sîth'e-us
 Dô'tha-im

E.

E'a-nêç
 Ê'bed-mê'lech
 Ê'b'en-e'zer, *or* Ê'b/
 en-e'zer
 E-bî'a-sâph
 E-brô'nah
 E-câ'nus
 E-câ't'a-nâ
 Ec-clê'si-â's'têç
 Ec-clê'si-â's'ti-cûs
 Ed-dî'as
 Êd're-î
 Êg'la-im
 Êk're-bêl
 Ê'la-dah
 Ê'la-sah
 Ê'lath
 Ê'l-bêth'-el
 Ê'l'ci-â (*êl'shî-â*)
 Ê'l'da-ah, *or* El-
 dâ'ah
 Ê'le-âd
 Ê'le-â'leh
 Ê'le-â-sâ
 Ê'le-â-sah
 Ê'le-â'zar
 Ê'le-a-zî'rûs
 Ê'l-E-lô'h-'g's'tra-el
 Ê'leu'the-rûs
 Ê'leu'zâ-î
 El-hâ'nan
 E-lî'ab
 E-lî'a-dâ
 E-lî'a-dâh
 E-lî'a-dûs
 E-lî'a-dun
 E-lî'ah
 E-lî'ah-bâ
 E-lî'a-kim
 E-lî'a-lî
 E-lî'am
 E-lî'a-ô'nî-us
 E-lî'a-sâph
 E-lî'a-shib
 E-lî'a-sîb
 E-lî'a-sis
 E-lî'a-thah
 E-lî'dad
 Ê'lî-ei
 Ê'lî-e'na-î
 Ê'lî-e'zer
 E-lî'ha-bâ
 Ê'lî-ho-ê'na-î
 Ê'lî-hô'reph
 E-lî'hu
 E-lî'jah
 Ê'lî-kâ, *or* E-lî'kâ
 Ê'lim
 Ê'lîm'e-lech
 Ê'lî-o-ê'na-î
 Ê'lî-ô'nas
 Ê'lî-phâi
 E-lî'ph'a-lêh
 Ê'lî'ph'a-lê't
 Ê'lî'phâz, *or* E-lî/
 phâz
 E-lîç'a-bêth
 Ê'lî-sê'us
 E-lî'shâ
 E-lîsh'a-mah
 E-lîsh'a-phâ't
 E-lîsh'e-bâ
 Ê'lî-shj'â
 E-lîs'i-mus
 E-lî'v
 E-lî'ud
 E-lîz'a-phân
 Ê'lî-zê'us
 E-lî'zur
 Ê'lî'ka-nah
 Ê'lî'la-sar
 Ê'l-mô'dam
 Ê'lî'm-ân
 Ê'lî'ma-thân
 Ê'lî'o-hîm
 E-lô'î
 Ê'l'pa-âl
 Ê'l'pa-lê't
 Ê'l'pâ'ran
 Ê'l'te-kêh
 Ê'l'te-kôn
 Ê'l-tô'lâd, *or* Ê'l'to-
 lâd
 E-lû'zâ-î
 Ê'lý-mâ'is
 Ê'lý-mâ's
 Ê'lý-mô'ang
 Ê'l'za-bâd
 Ê'l'za-phân
 Ê'm-mân'u-el
 Ê'm'ma-us
 Ê'n-â'si-bus
 Ê'ne-as (*see E-
 ne-as*)
 Ê'n-êg'la-îm, *or*
 Ê'n-eg-lâ'îm

Ê'n'e-mês'sar
 Ê'nê'ni-us
 Ê'n-gâm'nim
 Ê'n-gê'di
 Ê'n-hak-kô're
 Ê'n-hâ'zor
 Ê'n-rô'gêl
 Ê'n-shô'mesh
 Ê'n-tap-pû'ah
 Ê'p-a-phâs
 Ê-pâph'ro-dî'tus
 Ê-pên'e-tus
 Ê'phâi
 Ê'ph'e-us
 Ê'ph'pha-thâ
 Ê'phra-îm
 Ê'phra-îm
 Ê'ph'ra-tah
 Ê'pî'ph'a-nêç
 Ê'pî'phî
 Ê-sâ'las (*e-zâ'yas*)
 Ê'sar-hâd'don
 Ê's'dra-ê'lon
 Ê's-drê'lon
 Ê's-e-brôn
 Ê-sê'bî-âs
 Êsh'-bâ'al
 Ê'sh'ra-îm
 Êsh'ta-ûl
 Êsh'ta-ûl-ites, *or*
 Êsh'tau-lites
 Êsh'tem-ô'â, *or*
 Êsh'tem-ô-â
 (-r-ç'
 Êsô'râ
 Êst'ha-ûl
 Ês'ther (*ês'ter*)
 Êth'a-nim
 Êth'bâ'al
 Êû-bû'ul
 Êû-êr'gê-êç
 Êû'me-nêç
 Êû'ma-tân
 Êû-ni'çe, *or* Êû/
 ni-
 Êû-ô'di-as
 Êû'pa-tôr
 Êû-phrô'têç
 Êû-pô'l'e-mûs
 Êû-rô'e'ly-don
 Êû'ty-chûs
 Ê'vil-me-rô'dach
 Êz'ba-î
 Êz'e-chî'as
 Êz'e-rî'as
 Êzî'as
 Êzî-on-gê'ber

F.

Fôr'tu-nâ'tus

G.

Gâ'b'a-el
 Gâ'b'a-thâ
 Gâ'b'ba-î
 Gâ'b'ba-thâ
 Gâ'brî-as
 Gâ'brî-el
 Gâ'd'a-râ

Gâ'd/di-el
 Gâ'ius (*gâ'yus*)
 Gâ'l'a-âd
 Ga-lâ'ti-â (-lâ'shî-â)
 Gâ'l'e-êd
 Gâ'l'ga-lâ
 Gâ'l'i-lee
 Gâ'l'i-o
 Gâ'm'a-î
 Ga-mâ'lî-el
 Gâ'm'ma-dimç
 Gâr'î-zim
 Ga-zâ'râ
 Ga-zê'râ
 Gê'bal
 Gê'd'a-l'ah
 Gê'd'e-on
 Gê-dô'ph
 Gê'd'e-rite
 Gê-dô'roth
 Gê'd'e-roth-â'im
 Gê-hâ'zi
 Gê-hên'nâ
 Gê'l'î-lôth
 Gê'm'a-rî'ah
 Gê-nês'a-rêth
 Gê'n'e-sis
 Gê'nê'sar
 Gê'nê'us
 Gê-nû' bath
 Gê'r'gê-sênêç
 Gê'r'î-zim
 Gê'r-rhô'ni-anç
 (-r-ç'
 Gêsh'u-rî
 Gêth-sêm'a-ne
 Gê-ûel
 Gî'b-be-thôn
 Gî'b'e-ah
 Gî'b'e-oh
 Gî'd-dâ'l'ti
 Gî'd'e-on
 Gî'd'e-ô'nî
 Gî'l'â-lâi
 Gî'l-bô'â, *or* Gî'l-bo-â
 Gî'l'e-ad
 Gî'l'o-nîte
 Gî'm'ne-thô
 Gî'm'ne-thôn
 Gî'r'ga-shôn
 Gî't'a-îm
 Gî'vzo-nîte
 Gn'dus (*nî'dus*)
 Gô'l'go-thâ
 Gô-lî'ath
 Go-mô'r'rah
 Gô'r'gî-âs
 Gor-tý'nâ
 Gôth'o-lî'as
 Go-thôn'i-el
 Gûd'go-dah
 Gûr'-bâ'â

Hâ'ch'mo-nî
 Hâ'ch'mo-nite
 Hâ'd'ad-e'zer
 Hâ'd'ar-e'zer
 Hâ'd'a-shah, *or* Ha-
 dâ'shah
 Ha-dî't'tah
 Hâ'd'la-î
 Ha-dô'ram
 Ha-g'a-bah
 Hâg'ga-î
 Hâg'gê-rî
 Hâg'gê'vah
 Ha'gî-â
 Hâ'î
 Hâk'ka-tân
 Ha-kû'phâ
 Hâ'l'i-car-nâs'us
 Hal-lô'seh
 Hâ'm'î-tâi
 Ham-mêd'a-thâ
 Hâ'm'me-lêch
 Ham-mô'l'e-kêth
 Hâ'm'mo-nah, *or*
 Ham-mô'nah
 Ha-mû'el
 Ha-mû'tal
 Ha-nâm'e-el
 Ha-nân'e-el
 Ha-nâ'nî, *or* Hân/
 a-nî
 Hân'a-nî'ah
 Hân'î-el
 Hân'a-thôn
 Hân'ni-el
 Hân'num
 Hâ'ph'a-râ'im
 Hâ'ph-râ'im
 Hâ'r'a-dah
 Hâ'r-bô'nah
 Hâ'r'ha-l'ah
 Hâ'r'ne-pher
 Hâ'r'o-êh
 Hâ'r'o-rite
 Hâ'rô'shêth
 Ha-ry'maph
 Hâ'r'y-phite, *or*
 Hâ'r'y'phite
 Hâ's'a-dî'ah
 Hâ's'e-nû'ah
 Hâ'sh'a-bî'ah
 Ha-shâ'b'nah
 Hâ'sh'ab-nî'ah
 Hash-bâd'a-nâ
 Hash-mô'nah
 Ha-shj'bah
 Ha-shj'phâ
 Hâ's'se-nâ'ah
 Ha-sû'phâ
 Ha-tî'phâ, *or* Ha-
 tî'phâ
 Hât'î-tâ
 Hat-tâ'a-vaah
 Hât'ti-côn
 Hâ'v'i-lah
 Hâz'a-el
 Ha-zâ'iah (-zâ'yâ)
 Hâz'a-zôn-tâ'mar
 Hâz'e-lêl-pô'nî
 Ha-zê'rîm
 Hâz'e-roth
 Hâz'e-zôn-tâ'mar
 Hâz'zi-el
 Hâ'z'u-bah
 Hâz'zu-rîm

â, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short; cäre, fär, åsk, all, what, ère, veil, tärn, píque, firm; són,

Hēg/a-ī
 Hel-chī'vah
 Hel-chī'vas
 Hēl/da-ī
 He-li'as
 Hē'li-o-dō'rūs
 Hēl/ka-ī
 Hel-kī'as
 Hēn'a-dēk
 Hēph/zī-bāh, or
 Hēph/zī-bah
 Her-mōg'e-nēg
 Hēr'od
 He-rō/di-as
 He-rō/di-on
 Hēz'e-kī
 Hēz'e-kī'ah
 H7/zī-ōn
 Hēz/ra-ī
 Hēd/da-ī
 Hēd/de-kēl
 Hēl
 Hē'e-rāp'o-lis
 Hē-ēr'e-el
 Hē-ēr'e-el
 Hē-ēr'e-moth
 Hē-ēr'i-ē'lūs
 Hē-ēr'mas
 Hē'e-rōn'y-mus
 Hē'e-rp'sa-lēm
 Hēg-g'ā'ion (-g'ā'-
 yon)
 Hēl-kī'ah
 Hēr-e'anus
 Hēz-kī'ah
 Ho-bā'iah (-bā'yā)
 Hōd/a-ī'ah
 Hōd/a-vī'ah
 Ho-dē'vah
 Ho-dī'ah
 Ho-dī'jah
 Hōv/o-fer'nēg
 Hōr'o-nā'im
 Hōr'o-nite
 Ho-sē'ā
 Hōsh/a-ī'ah
 Hōsh/a-mā
 Ho-shē'ā
 Hū'rāl
 Hū'shāl
 Hū-dās/pēs
 Hū'me-nē'us

I.

Tb/le-ām
 Ib-nē'iah (-nē'yā)
 Ib-nī'jah
 Ich'a-bod
 I-eō'ni-um
 I-dā'lah
 Id'u-el
 Id'u-mē'ā
 Ig/da-lī'ah
 Iē'e-āl
 I'im
 Iyē-āb'a-rim
 I'lai
 Il-īy'r'i-cum
 Iph'e-dē'iah (-yā)
 I-rī'jah
 Ir-nā'hāsh
 I'ron
 Ir'pe-el

Ir-shē'mesh
 I'zaac (I'zak)
 I-sā'iah (ī-zā'yā)
 Is-ēir'i-ot
 Ish/da-el
 Ish/bī-bē'nob
 Ish-bō'sheth
 Ishī'ah
 Ish/ma-el
 Ish/ma-ī'ah
 Ish/me-el-īte
 Ish/me-rāi
 Ish/u-ah
 Ish/u-ai
 Ish/u-ī
 Is'ma-chī'ah
 Is'ma-ī'ah
 Is'sa-char
 Is-shī'ah
 Is'tal-cū'rus
 Is'u-ah
 Is'u-ī
 Ith/a-ī
 Ith/a-mār
 Ithī-el
 Ith/re-ām
 It'ta-ī
 It'u-rē'ā
 Iz'e-hār
 Iz'ra-hī'ah
 Iz're-el

J.

Jā'a-kān
 Ja-āk'o-bah
 Ja-ā'lah
 Ja-ā'lam
 Ja-ā'nāi, or Ja-ā'-
 nai
 Ja-ār'e-ōr'e-gim
 Jā'a-sgu
 Jā'a-sī-el
 Ja-ā'z/a-nī'ah
 Ja-ā'zer
 Jā'a-zī'ah
 Ja-ā'zī-el
 Jāb-ne-el
 Ja-dā'u
 Jad-dū'ā
 Jāl
 Ja-hāl'e-lēl
 Ja-hā'zah
 Jā'ha-zī'ah
 Ja-hōsh'zī-el
 Jāh/da-ī
 Jāh/di-el
 Jāh/le-el
 Jāh/ma-ī
 Jāh/ze-rah
 Jāh'zī-el
 Jār
 Jār'i-rus, *Esther.*
 Ja-ī'rus, *New Test.*
 Jām'brēs
 Jam-nī'ā
 Ja-nō'ah
 Ja-phī'ā
 Jāph/le-tī, or
 Japh-ē'tī
 Jār'e-sī'ah
 Jār'i-mōth

Jār'muth
 Ja-rō'ah
 Jās'a-el
 Ja-shō/be-ām
 Jāsh/ub
 Jāsh/u-bī-jē'hem
 Jāsh/ub-ītes
 Jāsi-el
 Ja-sū'bus
 Jāth'nū'us
 Jā'zi-el
 Jā'a-rim
 Je-ā'te-rāi
 Je-bē'r'e-chī'ah
 Je-bū'sī
 Jē'e'a-mī'ah
 Jē'ch'o-lī'ah
 Jē'ch'o-nī'as
 Jē'c'o-lī'ah
 Jē'c'o-nī'ah
 Jē'c'o-nī'as
 Jē-dā'lah (-yā)
 Je-dē'iah (-yā)
 Je-dē'us
 Je-dī'el
 Jēd'i-dāh
 Jēd'i-dī'ah
 Jēd'i-el
 Jēd'u-thun
 Je-ē'lī
 Je-ē'zer
 Jē'gar-sā'ha-dū'-
 thā
 Je-hāl'e-el
 Je-hā'le-ēl
 Je-hāl'e-lēl
 Jeh-dō'iah (-yā)
 Je-hēz'e-kēl
 Je-hī'ah
 Je-hī'el
 Je-hī'e-lī
 Jē'hiz-kī'ah
 Je-hō'a-dah
 Je-hō'a-hāz
 Je-hō'ash
 Jē'ho-hā'nān, or
 Jē'ho'ha-nān
 Je-hoi'a-chin
 Je-hoi'a-dā
 Je-hoi'a-kim
 Je-hoi'a-rib
 Je-hōn'a-dāb
 Je-hōn'a-than
 Je-hō'ram
 Jē'ho-shāb'e-āth
 Je-hōsh'e-bā
 Je-hōsh'u-ā
 Jē'HO'VAH
 Je-hōz'a-bād
 Je-hōz'a-dāk
 Jē'hu-cāl
 Je-hū'dī
 Jē'hu-dī'jah
 Je-ī'el
 Je-kāb/ze-el
 Jēk'a-mē'am
 Jēk'a-mī'ah
 Je-kū'thi-el
 Je-mī'mā, or
 Jēm'i-mā
 Jēm'nā-ān
 Je-mī'el
 Je-phū'n'neh

Je-rāh/me-el
 Jē'r'e-chus
 Jē'r'e-māi
 Jē'r'e-mī'ah
 Jē'r'e-mōth
 Je-rī'ah
 Jē'rī-bāi
 Jē'rī-chō
 Jē'ri-el
 Je-rī'jah
 Jē'rī-mōth
 Jē'ri-ōth
 Jē'r'o-bō'am
 Jē'r'o-hām
 Je-rūb/ba-āl
 Je-rūb'e-shēth
 Jē'r'u-el
 Je-rp'sa-lēm
 Je-rp'shā
 Je-sā'iah (-yā)
 Je-shā'iah (-yā)
 Jēsh'a-nah
 Je-shā'r'e-lah
 Je-shē'b'e-āb
 Jēsh'i-mōn
 Je-shīsh'a-ī
 Jēsh'o-ha-ī'ah
 Jēsh'u-run
 Je-sī'ah
 Je-sīm'i-el
 Jēs-su-e
 Jēs'u-ī
 Jē'u-ēl, or Je-ū'el
 Jēz'a-nī'ah
 Jēz'e-bēl
 Je-z'rah
 Je-z'us
 Je-zī'ah
 Jē'zī-el
 Jez-lī'ah
 Jēz'o-ar
 Jēz'ra-hī'ah
 Jēz're-el
 Jīph/tha-ēl
 Jō'a-chāz
 Jō'a-chim
 Jō'a-dā'nus
 Jō'a-hāz
 Jō'a-kim
 Jō-ā'nan
 Jō'a-rib
 Jō'a-thām
 Jō'a-zāb'dus
 Jō'ch'e-bēd
 Jo-ē'lah
 Jo-ē'rar
 Jōg/be-hāh
 Jo-hā'nan
 Jo-hān'nēg
 Joi'a-dā
 Joi'a-kim
 Joi'a-rib
 Jōk/de-ām
 Jōk/me-ām
 Jōk'ne-ām
 Jōk'the-el
 La-sē'ā
 Jōp'pe
 Jō'r'a-ī
 Jō'rī-bās
 Jō'rī-bus
 Jō'r'o-kām
 Jōs'a-bād
 Jōs'a-phat
 Jōs'a-phī'as
 Jōs'e-dēch

Jo-sē'phus
 Jōsh'a-bād
 Jōsh'a-phāt
 Jōsh'a-vī'ah
 Jōsh-bē'r'a-shāh
 Jōs'i-bī'ah
 Jōs'i-phī'ah
 Jōt'ba-thah
 Jōz'a-bād
 Jōz'a-char
 Jōz'a-dāk
 Jū'shāb-hē'sed

Lēm'u-el
 Le-tū'shim
 Lib'u'us
 Lo'-ām'nūi, or Lo-
 ām'nūi
 Lō-dē'bar
 Lō-rp'ha-mah
 Lōth'a-sū'bus
 Lū'e-a-ō'nī-a
 Lū-sā'nī-as
 Lū'si-as (Ish'I-as)
 Lū-sīm'a-chūs

K.

Kāb/ze-el
 Kā'desh-būr'ne-ā
 Kād'mi-el
 Kāl/la-ī
 Ka-rē'ah
 Kār'ka-ā
 Kār'na-im
 Kēd'e-mah
 Kēd'e-mōth
 Kē'desh Nāph'ta-lī
 Ke-hē'l'a-thah
 Kēl'lah
 Ke-lā'lah
 Kēl'ā'el
 Ke-mū'el
 Kē'en-hāp'pueh
 Kē'rī-ōth
 Ke-tū'rah
 Ke-z'ā
 Kīb'roth-hat-tā'a-
 vah
 Kīb'za-īm
 Kid'ron
 Kīr-hār'a-sēth
 Kīr-hā'resh
 Kīr-hē'res
 Kīr'i-āth
 Kīr'i-a-thā'īm
 Kīr'i-āth'i-ā'rī-us
 Kīr'i-ōth
 Kīr'jath-jē'a-rīm
 Kīsh'i-ōn
 Kīt'ron
 Kō'l'a-ī'ah
 Kush-ā'iah

M.

Mā'a-chah
 Mā-ā'ch'a-thī
 Mā-ād'āi
 Mā'a-dī'ah
 Mā-ā'ī
 Mā-ā'hē'a-erāb'-
 bim
 Mā'a-nī
 Mā'a-rāth
 Mā'a-sē'iah (-yā)
 Mā-ās'i-āi
 Mā'a-sī'as
 Mā'a-sī'ah
 Māb/da-ī
 Mā'e-lōn
 Mā'e/ca-bō'us
 Mā'ch/ba-nāi
 Mā'ch/be-nah
 Mā'ch'na-dē'bāi
 Mā'ch-pe'lah
 Mā'd'a-ī
 Mā-dī'a-bun
 Mā-dī'ah
 Mād'di-an
 Mā-dō'nah
 Mā-e'lus
 Māg/da-lā
 Māg/da-lē'ne
 Māg/di-el
 Mā'gī'do
 Māg/pi-āsh
 Mā'gor-mis'a-bīb
 Mā-hā'lah, or Mā'-
 lah-lah
 Mā-hā'la-lē'el
 Mā'ha-lath
 Mā-hā'le-el
 Mā'ha-lī
 Mā'ha-nā'im
 Mā'ha-neh-dān
 Mā-hār'a-ī
 Mā-hā'zī-ōth
 Mā'her-shāl'al-
 hāsh'-bāz
 Mā-ān'e-ās
 Mak-hē'loth
 Mak-hē'dah
 Mā'l'a-chī
 Mal-chī'ah
 Mā'l-chī'jah
 Mal-chī'ram
 Mā'l'e-el
 Mā'l'o-thī
 Mam-mā'as (-yas)
 Mam-nī'ta-nāi'mus
 Ma-mū'chus

L.

Lā'a-dah
 Lā'a-dān
 Lā'b'a-nū
 Lā'chish
 La-cū'nus
 La-hā'roi
 La-dō'i-ē'ā
 Lāp'i-dōth
 La-se'ā
 La-shā'ron
 Lās'tbrēs
 Lās'z'rus
 Lēb'a-nah
 Lēb'a-nōth
 Lēb'a-onh
 Leb-bē'us
 Le-bō'nah
 Le'ha-bim

ōr, dō, wōlf, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rpe, pull; e, ī, o, silent; ē, ē, soft; e, ē, hard; as; exist; n as ng; th.

Măn/a-ên	Me-shl'l/le-mith	Nă/1-dus	Ôr/tho-si'as	Phêr'e-zite	Rê/ha-bi'aa
Măn/a-băth	Me-shl'l/le-môth	Nă/in	O-să/fo (o-ză/yas)	Phî-bê'seth, or	Rê/ho-bô'am
Măn/as-să'as	Me-shô/băb	Na-nô'ă	O-sê'ă	Phib'e-sêth	Re-hô/both
Măn/1-lis	Me-shl'l/le-mêth	Na-sô'mi, or Nă/o-	O-sê'as	Phil'a-del'phi-ă	Rz/1
Ma-nô'ah	Mês/o-bă'ite	mi	O-shê'ă, or O'she-ă	(classical pron.	Rêm/a-liv'ah
Măr'a-lah	Mês/o-po-tă'mi-ă	Năph/1-si	Ôth/ni-el	Phil'a-del-phi'ă)	Rêm/môn-mêth'o
Măr'a-năth'ă, or	Me-tê'rus	Năph/ta-li	Ôth/o-ni'as	Phî-lă'r'chêg	ăr
Măr'a-nă'thă	Mêth/o-ăr	Năph/tu-him	O-z'i'as	Phî-lê'mus	Rê/pha-el
Măr/do-chê'us	Me-thô/sa-el	Na-thăn'a-el	Ôz/el	Phî-lê'tus	Rêph'a-1'ah
Ma-rê'shah	Me-thô/se-lah	Năth'a-ni'as	O-zô'ră	Phî-lis'tine	Rêph'a-im
Măr/1-môth	Me-ô/nim	Năz/a-rêth		Phî-lô'l'o-gus	Rêph'i-dim
Măr/1-să	Mêz'a-hăb	Nê'a-ri'ah		Phîl'o-mê'tor	R3/u
Măr/se-nă	Mi'a-min	Nêb'a-i		Phin'e-as	Re-û/el, or Reij/el
Mă/s-a-lôth	Mi-că/lah (-yă)	Ne-bă'ioth (-yoth)	P.	Phin'e-has	Reij'mah
Ma-si'as	Mi'cha-el, or MI'/	Ne-bă'ioth	Pă/a-răi	Phy-gêl'us	Re-z'i'ă
Mă/s/re-kah	chael (-kel)	Nêb'u-chad-nêz'-	Pă/gi-el	PI/-bê'seth, or	Rhê'gi-um (rê/-)
Mas-si'as	Mi-chê'as	zar	Pă/i	Pib'e-sêth	Rhôd'o-cûs (rôd/-)
Măth'a-ni'as	Mi'ch/me-thah	Nêb'u-shăs'ban	Pă/i	PI/-ha-hi'roth	Ri/băi
Ma-thû/sa-lă	Mig'dal-êl	Nêb'u-zăr-ă'dan	Păl'es-ti'nă	Pil'e-hă	Rôb'o-ăm
Mă'tu-nah	Mi'ja-min	Ne-cô'dan	Păl'es-tine	PI-lê'ser	Rôd'a-nim
Mă'tu-ni'ah	Mik-nê'lah (-yă)	Nêd'a-bi'ah	Păl'ti-el	PI-nê'ser	Ro-gê'lim
Mă'tu-tă'ah	Mil'a-lă'i	Nê'e-mi'as	Pam-phyl'1-ă	Pil'tai	Rô'i-mus
Mă'tu-tă'ah	Mi-lê'tus	Nêg'i-nôth	Păr/me-năs	Pir'a-thôn	Ro-măm'ti-ê'zer
Mă'tu-tă'hi'as	Mi-ni'a-min	Ne-hêl'a-mite	Par-shân'da-thă	PI-sid'i-ă (deez)	Rij'ha-mah
Mă'tu-ne'ă'i	Mi'r1-am	Nê'hi-lôth	Pă'r'ij-ah	PIe'a-dêg (-ya)	
Mat-thi'as	Mi'a-el	Ne-ÿel, or Nê'i-êl	Par-vă'im, or Păr'-	Pôch'e-rêth	
Mat-thi'as (măth-	Mish'a-el	Ne-kô'dă	va-im	Pôn'ti-us PI'late	
thi'as)	Mi'she-al	Ne-mô'el	Pa-sê'ah	(pôn/shi-us)	S.
Mă'tu-ti-thi'ah	Mish-măn'nah	Ne-phis'h'e-sim	Pă'ta-ră	Pôr'a-us (-shî-us)	Să/bach-thă'ni
Mă'z/i-ti'as	Mish/r-ites	Nêph/ta-li	Pa-thê'us	Pôr'ci-us (shî-us)	Să'b/a-ôth, or Sa-
Mă'z/za-rôth	Mis/pe-reth [im	Nêph/tha-lim	Păth'ros	Pôs'i-dô'ni-us	bă'oth
Me-ă'rah	Mis/re-phôth-mă'-	Neph/to-ah	Path'ry'sim	Pôt'i-phar	Să'b/a-tê'tus
Me-bûn'nai	Mis/sa-bib	Ne-phû'sim	Pă'tro-băs	Po-tip'hari-rah	Să'b/a-tus
Mêch'e-rath-ite	Mith/re-dăth	Nê'r'gal-sha-rê'zer	Pa-trê'cius	Pris-ç'i'ă	Să'b/ba-thê'us
Mê'ă/a-bă	Mit'y-lê'ne	Nê'reus	Pă'u	Prôch'o-rus	Sab-bê'us
Mêd'o-bă	Miz'ra-im	Ne-rî'ah	Pêd'a-hêl	Ptôl'e-mă'is (tôl/-)	Sab-bê'us
Me-ê'dă	Mnă'son (nă'son)	Ne-rî'as	Pe-dăh'zur, or	Ptôl'e-mê'tus (tôl/-)	Sa-bê'ang
Me-hêt'a-bêl	Mô'a-di'ah	Nêth'a-ni'ah	Pe-dăh-zăr	Pu-tê'o-li	Să/bi-ê
Me-hi'dă	Mô'l'a-dab	Nêth'i-nimă	Pe-dă'iah (-yă)	Pă'ti-el	Să'b'te-chah
Me-hô'lah	Mô'o-si'as	Ne-tô'phah	Pêk'a-hi'ah		Săd'a-mi'as
Me-hô'ja-el	Mô'ras-thi'te	Ne-tôph'a-thi	Pêl'a-i'ah		Sad-dê'us
Me-hô'man	Môr-de-căi	Ne-z'iah	Pêl'a-li'ah		Săd'du-çeez
Me-hô'nim	Môr'esh-eth-găth	Ni-că'nor	Pêl'a-ti'ah		Să'ha-dû'thă
Mê'jă'r'kon	Mô'r'i'ah	Ni'e-o-lă'i-tang	Pe-li'as		Să'l'a-mi'as
Mêk'o-nah	Mo-sê'ră	Ni-cê'p'o-lis	Pe-ni'el		Să'l'a-săd'ă-i
Mê'l'a-ti'ah	Mo-sê'roth	Ni'çê'p	Pen-tă'p'o-lis		Sa-lă'thi-el
Mel-chi'ah	Mo-sôl'a-mon	Nin'e-veh	Pe-nû'el		Să'l'a-i
Mel-chi'as	Mÿ'si-ă (mizh'i-ă)	Nô'a-di'ah	Pêr'a-zim		Sal-lû'mus
Mêl'chi-el		Nô'-ă'mon	Pêr'ga-mos		Să'l'man-ă'sar
Mel-chi's'e-dêe		No-ê'bă	Pe-rî'dă		Sal-mô'ne
Mêl'chi-shy'ă		Nôm'a-dêg	Pêr'me-năs		Sa-lô'me
Mê'le-ă	N.	Nu-mê'ni-ûs	Per-sêp'o-lis		Săm'a-el
Mêl'vi-çû	Nă/a-mah		Pe-ry'dă		Sa-mă'ias (-yas)
Mêl'vi-tă	Nă/a-man		Pêth'a-hi'ah		Sa-mă'ri-ă (classi-
Me-mû'can	Nă/a-man		Pe-thû'el		cal pron. Săm'-
Mên'a-hêm	Nă/a-ma-thi'te		Pe-ûl'thăi		a-ri'ă)
Me-nês'theus	Nă/a-mites		Phăe'a-rêth		Săm'a-tus
Me-nô'e-nim	Nă/a-rah		Phăi'sur		Sa-mê'tus (-yus)
Me-ôn'o-thăi	Nă/a-răi		Phal-dă'tus (-yus)		Săm'/o-thră'ci-ă
Mêph'a-ăth	Nă/a-răn		Pha-lê'as		Ră'çêg (-thră/shi-ă)
Me-phib'o-shêth	Nă/a-răth		Phăl'ti-el		Sămp'sa-mêg
Mêr'a-1'ah	Na-ăsh'on		Pha-nô'el		Săn'a-băs'sa-rûs
Me-ră'ioth (-yoth)	Nă/a-thus		Phă'r'a-çim		Săn'a-sib
Mêr'a-ri, or Me-ră'-	Năb'a-ri'as		Phă'rao'h (fă'ro or		Săn-băll'at
ri	Năb'a-thê'ang		fă'ra-o)		Săph'a-ti'as
Mêr'a-thă'im	Năb'u-cho-dôn'o-		Phă'r'a-thô'ni		Sap-ph'i'ră (saf-fi'
Mêr'e-môth	êr		Pha-ri'ră		ra)
Mêr'i-bah	Na-ăbb'a-thă		Pha-sê'ah, or		Să'r'a-bi'as
Mêr'ib-bă'al	Na-hă-lil		Phă'se'ah		Să'răi
Me-rô'daeh-bă'l'a-	Na-hă'li-el		Phă'se'is		Răth'u-mus
dăeh	Na-hă-lôl		Phă'si-rôn		Rê'a-1'ah
Me-rô'n'o-thi'te	Na-hăm'a-ni		Phăs'ă-rôn		Rê'ê-l'ah (-yă)
Me-shêl'e-mi'ah	Na-hă'r'a-i		Phe-ni'çe		Re-êl'i-us
Me-shêz'a-beel	Nă'ha-ră'im		Phe-ni'ci-ă		Bee-să'ias (-yas)
Me-shêz'a-bêl	Nă'ha-ri		(-nish'i-)		Rê'gem-mê'lech
					Să're-ă

ă, â, î, ô, û, ȳ, long; â, ê, î, ô, ũ, ȳ, short; cäre, fär, âsk, all, what, êre, veil, tîrm, p'ique, firm; sôn,

Ēa-rō/thi-e	Shāsh/a-ī	Sh/ra-im	Tān/hu-mēth	Tŷr/ī-an ₂	Zāch/a-rī'ah
Sar-se/ehim	Shā/ul	Sŷey-on (sish/i-on)	Tāp/pu-ah	Tŷrus	Zāch/a-rī'as
Sāth/ra-bu-ā/nē ₂	Shē-āl/ti-el	Sŷi'ō/o-nōth	Tā'ra-ā		Zāch/a-ry
Sāv/a-rā-ī	Shē/a-rī'ah	Sŷi-ō'ah, or Sil/o-ah	Tā'ra-ā		Zal-mō'mah
Sā/vi-ās	Shē/ar-jā/shub	Sŷi-lō'am, or Sil/o-ān	Tā'ra-ī		Za nō'ah
Sē'vā (sē/vā)	Shē/b'a-nī'ah		Tēb/a-lī'ah		Zāph/math-pā-a-nē'ah
Sē'ŷ-thōp/o-lis (sī-)	Shē/b'a-rim	Sŷi-lō'e, or Sil/o-e	Te-hā'ph/nē-hē ₂		
Sē'v'a-cah	Shē'b'u-el	Sŷmal-cū'e	Te-kō'ā		
Sēch/e-nī'as	Shē'ch/a-nī'ah	Sŷnai	Tēl'-ā/bib		
Sēd/e-çī'as	Shē'd'e-ur	Sŷp/pai	Tēl'-a-im		
Sē/r-āth	Shē/ha-rī'ah	Sŷr/ōn	Tēl'-ha-rē'shā		
Sē'led	Shē'l'e-mī'ah	Sŷ-sām/a-ī	Tēm/a-nī		
Sē'l'e-mī'ā	Shē'l'o-mī	Sŷs/e-rā	Thad-dē/us, or		
Se-lu/ci-ā (shī-ā,	Shē'l'o-mith	Sōd/o-mā	Thād'de-lis		
<i>classical pron.</i>	Shē'l'o-mōth	Sōp'a-ter	Thām/na-thā		
Sē'leu-çī'ā)	Shē'l'ini-el, or	Sōph/e-rēth	The-cō'e		
Se-le/çus	Shē-mā'ah	Sōph/o-nī'as	The-lā'sar		
Sēm/a-chī'ah	Shēm/a-ah	Sō-sip'a-ter	The-š'e-a-nus		
Sēm/a-ī'ah	Shēm/a-ī'ah	Sōs/the-nē ₂	The-ād'o-lus		
Sēm/e-ī	Shēm/a-rī'ah	Sōs/ra-tūs	The-ō'ph/i-tus		
Se-mē/li-us	Shēm/e-ber	Sō'ta-ī	Thēr/me-lēth		
Se-nā'ah, or Sēn/a-	Shē-mī'dā	Sō'ta-chys	Thēs/sa-lo-nī'cā		
ah	Shēm/i-nith	Sō'th/a-nās	Thim/na-thah		
Sen-nēch/e-rib, or	Shē-mir'a-mōth	Sō'thōm'o-ī	Thōm'o-ī		
Sēn'na-chē'rib	Shē-nū'el	Sō'ū-ās	Thrā'ci-ā (shī-ā)		
	Shē-nā'zar	Sō'san-chites	Thra-sē'as		
Se-ō/rim	Shēph/a-tī'ah	Sō'z-ī'lis	Thŷ'a-çī'rā		
Sēph/a-rād	Shē-phā'phan	Sō'z-e'ne	Tī-bē'ri-as		
Sēph/ar-vā'im	Shē'r'e-bī'ah	Sŷr/ī-chē	Tī-bē'ri-us		
Se-phē'lā	Shē-rē'zer	Sŷr/ī-on	Tig'lath-pil-ē'zer		
Sē'v'a-ī'ah	Shē'shāi	Sŷ'ro-phe-nī'ci-an	Til'gath-pil-nē'zer		
Sēr/ā-ās	Shē'thar-bōz'na-ī	(-nish/i-an)	Tī-mē'us		
Shā'al-āb/bin	Shib/bo-lēth		Tim'na-thah		
Shā-āl-be-nīte	Shig-gā'fon (-yon)		Ti-mō'the-us		
Shā'a-rā'im	Shi-šŷ'o-nōth		Tīr/ha-kah		
Shab-bēth/a-ī	Shi-lō'ah		Tīr/ha-nah		
Shāch/ī-ā	Shi-lō'nī		Tīr/ī-ā		
Shād/da-ī	Shī'lō-nīte, or Shi-		Tīr/sha-thā		
Shā'ha-rā'im	lō'nīte		To-bī'ah		
Shā-hāz/ī-math	Shim/e-ah		Tō'bi-el		
Shālvī-shā	Shim/e-ām		To-bī'jah		
Shālvī-chēth	Shim/e-āth		To-gār'mah		
Shālv/ma-ī	Shim/e-ī		Tō'ba-nē ₂		
Shālv/ma-nē'ger	Shim/e-on		Tō'phel		
Shām/a-rī'ah	Shim/shāi		Trāch/o-nī'tis		
Shām/ma-ī	Shiph/rah		Trip'o-lis		
Shām/mu-ah	Shit/ra-ī		Trō-ğŷī/li-ūm		
Shām/she-rā'ī	Shō'ba-ī		Trōph/ī-mus		
Shār/a-ī	Shō'cho		Tŷ'phē'nā		
Shār/a-im	Sho-shūn/nim		Tŷ'phŷ'sā		
Shā-rē'zer	Shy/ba-el		Tū'bi-ē'nī		
shar'on	shy/the-lah		Zāb/o-lon		
Sua-rij/hen	Sīb/be-chāi		Zā'c'a-us		
			Zāc-chē'us		

U.

V.

X.

Z.

ōr, dā, wōif, tōō, tōōk; ūrn, rye, pūll; e, ī, o, silent; ç, g, soft; e, ġ, hard; ē₂; exist; n as ng; thia.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARIES

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

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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 *e* 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-län'*. 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 therefore not be allowed to fall into *ï*, 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 *no* and that in *rot*. 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 *Overyssel* is replaced by *Overijssel*, *Bilderdyk* by *Bilderdyk*, &c.

DIPHTHONGS.

7. *Aa* in Danish usually sounds nearly like our *a* in *fall*, sometimes approaching *o* long. *Ä* (*ä*) in Swedish sounds like long *o* in English.

8. *Ae*, or *ä*, 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 *ay* 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, like the long *a* in *fate*.

10. *Au* has generally the sound of *ow* in *now*. In French *au* 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. *Eu* 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 *äu* have the sound of *oi* in English.

13. *Ie* 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 *ö*, 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 *ø*. [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. *Oi* in French is usually sounded like *wü*; *moi* is pronounced *muü*; *roi*, *riva*; &c. *Oi* in the termination of certain adjectives, was formerly used instead of *ai*, and was pronounced like this diphthong. Now, however, *oi* in such words is almost universally replaced by *ai*. Thus,

instead of *François, Française* (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 *ou* in *house*. In Portuguese it is pronounced nearly like long *o*.

17. *Ue* or *ü*, has the sound of the French *u*. (See 5.)

18. A double vowel, in foreign words, is generally equivalent to the single vowel prolonged.

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 *v*, with which it is often interchanged; as, *Cordoba, Cor'ova*, &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 *y*), 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, *ban* in French approximates in sound that indicated by *böng* in English. *Alem* or *alen*, in Portuguese is pronounced almost *a-lëng'*. 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 *n* 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 *mä-rënn'go*; in all or nearly all the other languages, *n* in such cases approximates the sound of the English *n* in *ink*.

25. *N* in Spanish (like *gn* in French and Italian, and *nh* in Portuguese) has a sound combining that of *n* and *y* consonant. *Mino* and *Minho* are pronounced alike—*men'yo*.

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 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 *sh*, 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. *Cs* in Hungarian sounds like *ch* in the English word *church*.

35. *Cz* 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 our *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. *G* in Italian, when followed by *i*, has the same sound as *th* in Portuguese, or *ll* in Spanish. Before *a*, *o*, or *u*, the *i* following *g* is silent. (See 41.)

39. *Gn* in French and Italian (like *ñ* 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 *möd'yör'*. (See 36.)

41. *Lh* in Portuguese, and *ll* in Spanish, combine the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. For example, *velho* is pronounced *vel'yô*; *villa*, *veel'yä*; *llano*, *lyä'no*. *Ly* in Hungarian has also the sound of *ll* in Spanish. *Ll* 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 *li* in such words is dropped. *Aurillac*, formerly *ö're'll'yäk'*, is now generally sounded *ö're'yäk'*; *Bouillon*, formerly *bool'yö'n'*, is now *boo'yö'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 *ñ*. (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 *s* or *ss*; but *sz* 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 *thence*.

47. *Ts* in Hungarian is like *cs* 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 *America*, 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'sen*, *Zoll've-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 accented on the last syllable; yet even to these there are 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 Vocabularies, 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 *parlé* 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*, *gîte*, 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'lã'ón'.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS

EMPLOYED IN THE VOCABULARIES OF MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

* * * The figures refer to the Elements of Pronunciation given above.

<i>Ar.</i>	Arabic.	<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese.
<i>Flem.</i>	Flemish.	<i>pron.</i>	pronunciation.
<i>Fr.</i>	French.	<i>Russ.</i>	Russian.
<i>Ger.</i>	German.	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish.
<i>Hung.</i>	Hungarian.	<i>Sw.</i>	Swedish.
<i>Norw.</i>	Norwegian.	<i>Syn.</i>	Synonym.
	<i>Turk.</i>		Turkish.

â, æ, î, ç, marked with this sign [] underneath, have an obscure sound similar to that of short *u*, but are usually considerably shorter, and, indeed, sometimes are almost mute: thus, *Grât'tan* might be pronounced *grât'tûn* or *grât't'n*; *Hël'tgr*, *hël'tur* or *hël'tr*, &c.

ã, ê, ô are similar in sound to *â*, *ê*, *ô*, but are not to be pronounced so long.

ä is employed to denote the long sound of *ä*.

ë has a sound similar to *e* in *her* (see 14); it may be Anglicized by *e*.

ü represents the sound of the German *ü* and the French *u* (see 5); it may be Anglicized by the English *u*.

U, small capital, is intended to represent the sound of the French *eu* (see 12), which is pronounced nearly like *u* in the English word *fur*.

B, small capital, is used to denote the sound of *b* between two vowels in Spanish, often nearly approximating that of *v*. (See 18.)

D, small capital, is intended to represent a sound similar to *th* in *this*. (See 20.)

G and K, small capitals, indicate a peculiar sound of the German *ch*, or one similar to it. (See 33.)

H, small capital, has a sound somewhat similar to the preceding, but more resembling a strongly aspirated *h*.

I (liquid) is to be pronounced like *li* in *million*; it blends the sounds of *l* and *y* consonant. (See 41.)

M and N, small capitals, are used in the respelling of French words, to represent the nasal sound of the preceding vowel, and are not themselves to be pronounced. The French nasal vowels are *ãN*, *êN*, *ôN*, *ûN*, being similar in sound to *äng*, *üng*, *üng*, *üng*. (See 24.)

ñ is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*; it blends the sounds of *n* and *y* consonant. (See 25 and 42.)

R, small capital, has nearly the sound of *rr* in *terror*, but stronger. (See 27.)

š is used to indicate that the sound of the *s* is very soft, nearly resembling our *z*. In the middle of a word it should be pronounced like a soft *z*.

ŵ has a sound similar to our *v*. (See 30.) The *˘* over the *v* is intended to point out its alliance to our *v*.

y and *ey* at the end of an unaccented syllable sound like *i* in *pin*.

au and *aw* have the sound of *a* in *fall*.

ç indicates the clear sound of short *i* before *r*, as in the English words *spirit*, *miracles*, &c.

ov is to be pronounced like *ov* in *cow*, and *ou* like *ou* in *house*. In respelling for pronunciation, *ov* has been replaced by *ou* wherever the former combination would be liable to be pronounced like long *o*, as in *grow*, *town*, &c.

ss is sometimes used to mark the sharp sound of *s* where a single *s* would be liable to be pronounced like *z*; e. g., *Mons*, *mösss*, not *möns*.

☞ The other marked letters, and the marks denoting the primary and secondary accents, (´, ˘) are the same as those used in the body of the Dictionary.

Auerbach (ow'gr-bāk') Bal'ū-klā'vā [rük'] Bel-fást' (Ireland)	Syn. Santa Fe de Bogota	Bre'ōn-sōn'	Ca-lā'brī-gā [or kā-lā'bre-ā]
Augs'burg (Ger. pron. ow's-bōrg) (Ger. Balaton, more correctly Balatony) (bā'law-toā)	Bel'grād' (Turk. Bil'grād')	Bo-he'm'ā-ŋ (Ger. Böhmen, or Boehmen, bō'mēn)	Calais (kāl'iss; Fr. pron. kā'lā')
Augustine, St. (sənt Bālē) (Syn. Basal.)	Belle Isle, or Belle Isle (bel-il')	Bokhara (bo-kā'rā), or Bu-chā'rī-gā	Brighton (brīt'ŋ) Cāl'e-do'nī-gā Cāl'f-ūt
Aurillac (ō're'yāk' or ō'rē'l'yāk')	Balkan (bāl-kān')	Bo-liv'f-i-gā (Sp. pron. bo-lee've-ā)	Brit'tā-ny (Fr. Bre-tagne, brēh-tān')
Aurangabad (ō-rung'gā-bād')	Balkh (bālk); writ-ten also Bulkh.	Bologna (bo-lōn-yā)	Brōok'fīne Cāl'e-do'nī-gā Cāl'f-ūt
Aus'ter-litz (-lits; Ger. pron. ows'ter-lits)	Ballinasloe (bal'lī-nā-slō')	Bomarsund (bō'mar-soond')	Brōok'līn Calmanche (kām-mān'chā)
Aus'tral-ā'si-a (-ā' ter-lits)	Ball'stōn Spa (spā shī-a)	Bom-bay'	Brū'ŋes (Fr. pron. brū'ŋ) Cam-bay'
Aus'trā'lī-gā (Ger. Österreich, ōst-rīk) (ō'trī'vā)	Bal-mōr'gāl	Bo'nā Vīs'tā, or Brū'ŋes (Fr. pron. brū'ŋ) Cam-bay'	Cam-bay' (kām-bā'ŋ)
Auvergne (ō-vēr'n' or ō'vēr'nā')	Bal'tic (Ger. Bāl'tī-mōre (or baw'l'tī-mōr) Ban'f (ban'f); sometimes writ-ten Ban'f.	Boo'tān (bōo'tān'), or Bō'ā Vīs'tā	Cam-bray, or Cam-brūng'wīck (Ger. kām'brā')
Aux Cayes (ō kā)	Bang'kok'	Bor-deaux (bor-dō'), or Bour-deaux (boor'dō')	Cam-bridge (kām'brīj)
Auxerre (ō'sēr')	Bangor (Eng. ly bārk'shīr)	Bor-gue (born)	Cāmpāgna (kām-pān'yā)
Auxonne (ōks'ōn'), or Aoussone (ōs-sōn')	Ban'gōr (U. S. Ban'npēk-burn')	Bor-ne-o'	Cam-peachy (kam-pe'e'che)
Ava (ā'vā)	Ban'tam'	Bor-noo'; written also Bornou.	Can-ja-hār' (or Can-ja-hār')
Aveiro (ā-vā'e-ro)	Bapa'mē (bā'pōm')	Bor-odino (bor-odee'no); Russ. Bor-o-de-no'	Can-ja-hār'ie (kan-jā-hār'ie)
Avignon (ā'vēn'yōn')	Barataria (bā-rā-tā're-ā)	Bos-na-Serai (bos-nā-ser-ī')	Can-ja-hār'ie (kan-jā-hār'ie)
Avila (ā'vī-lā)	Barbados, or Bar-badoes (bar-bā-dōz)	Bos'nīk' (bos-nī-ser-ī')	Can-ja-hār'ie (kan-jā-hār'ie)
Avon (ā'vōn)	Bar-ee-lo'ngā (or bar-thā-lo'nā)	Bos'nī-gā	Can-ja-hār'ie (kan-jā-hār'ie)
Avozelles (av'ōi-el-yez)	Bar-ee-lo'ngā (or bar-thā-lo'nā)	Bouillon (boo'yōn' or boolyōn')	Can-ja-hār'ie (kan-jā-hār'ie)
Ayr (ār)	Bar-ee-lo'ngā (or bar-thā-lo'nā)	Bou-lōne (boo-lōn'; Fr. pron. boo-lōn')	Can-ton (China) (kān'tōn (U. S.))
Ayrshire (ār'shīr)	Bar-ee-lo'ngā (or bar-thā-lo'nā)	Bour-bon (boor-būn; Fr. pron. boor-bōn')	Cape Breton (kāp brēt'ōn or brīt-ūn)
Azof, Azoph, or Azov	Bar-ee-lo'ngā (or bar-thā-lo'nā)	Bour-bonnes-les-Bains (boor-bōn-lā-bān')	Cape Pal'mas
Azores (ā-zōr'z' or a-zō'rez)	Bar-ee-lo'ngā (or bar-thā-lo'nā)	Bow-doin (bo'dēn)	Capo d'Istria (kā'pō dī's'trē-ā)

B.

Baalbec (bā'l'bēk')	Bale, or Basle, often written and pronounced in Eng., Bil'bo-gā)	Bra-bant (brā'bānt)	Ca-bool' (called by the natives Kā-būl)
Bā'bel-man'del, or more correctly, Bab'el-man'deb (kāl-yō'nā)	Bassoano (bās-sō'nō)	Brah'mā-poot'ra, or Būr'ram-poo'ter	Ca-brin'thī-gā
Bacchiglione (bāk-kī-yō'nā)	Bassora (bās'sō-rā), or Bas'rah	Brah'mā-poot'ra, or Būr'ram-poo'ter	Car-lisle (kar-lī'l')
Bacharach (bāk'ā-rāk')	Bā-tā'vī-gā	Bre'au (brē'ā)	Car-liseroon (kar-lis-erō'nā); or Car-liseroon (kar-lis-erō'nā)
Badajoz (bad-ā-hōz') (Sp. Bada-joz, bā-nā-hōz')	Bā-ton Rōuge (bat-roozh)	Bred-al-bane (brēd-āl-bānē)	Car-lisruhe, or Karlis-ruhe (kar-lis-erō'nā)
Baden (bād'ēn or bad'ēn)	Bā-v'ī-rī-gā (Ger. Baiern, bi'ēr'n)	Brech'in (brēk'īn)	Car-magne (kar-mān-yō'lā) [Fr. Car-liseroon (kar-lis-erō'nā)]
Badenweiler (bād-ēn-wī'ler)	Bayeux (bā'yū'h')	Bred-a (brē-dā')	Car-magnola (kar-mān-yō'lā) [Fr. Car-liseroon (kar-lis-erō'nā)]
Bagdat (bāg-dād' or bag'dād) writ-ten also Bagdat.	Bayonne (bā'yōn')	Brem'ēn (brēm'ēn)	Car-magnola (kar-mān-yō'lā) [Fr. Car-liseroon (kar-lis-erō'nā)]
Bā-hā'māš	Beaufort (S. C. (bū'fōrt) [ris])	Bre's-lau (brēs'lāw or brēs'lōu)	Car-pāthian (kar-pā'thī-an)
Bāhīa (bā'ē-ā)	Beaumaris (bo-nā-ber'ing's) (Strait)	Bretagne (brēh-tān')	Car-pen-tā'rī-gā (called by the Arabs El Kāhira)
Bāhr-el-Abiad (bā'h'r-el-ā-be-ād')	Beaufort (S. C. (bū'fōrt) [ris])	Brit-tāny. Syn. Brit-tāny.	Car-pen-tā'rī-gā (called by the Arabs El Kāhira)
Bā'kal (bī'kāl')	Beaufort (S. C. (bū'fōrt) [ris])	Brook'lyn	Car-pen-tā'rī-gā (called by the Arabs El Kāhira)
Baireuth (bā'rīyū'h; Ger. pron. bi-roit)	Beaufort (S. C. (bū'fōrt) [ris])	Brough (brūf)	Car-pen-tā'rī-gā (called by the Arabs El Kāhira)
Bal'g-gh'pūt's	Beaufort (S. C. (bū'fōrt) [ris])	Brūck (brūk, al-most brick)	Car-pen-tā'rī-gā (called by the Arabs El Kāhira)

C.

ā, ē, & c., long; ā, ē, ö, less prolonged; ä, ē, & c., short; a, e, i, o, obscure; cäre, fär, äsk, äll, what; öre, veit, tärn; pique, firm; sön, ös,

Düsseldorf, düs'- sɔl-dorf)		F.	Fyum (fi-oom'). Syn. Fai-oom.	Gojam (gō-jām')	Guernsey (gēr'a/ze)	Hēr'e-kyrd
Dwīnā	Færøe (fā/ro or fā- rø-e). Syn. Fä- roe.			Gol-con/dā	Guiana (gū-ā/nā), or Guyana	Hertford (Eng.)
	Falaise (fā/lāz')		G.	Gom-broon'		Hertford (U. S.)
E.	Falkirk (fawl/kīrk)	Gaeta (gā-ā/tā)		Gona'ves, Les (lā gō'nā/ev' or gō- nō'dar [niv])	Guineo (gū-ān')	Hesse Darmstadt
E/bro (Sp. pron. ābro)	Falkland (fawl- lānd) [luth]	Galapagos (gal'ā- pā'gus; Sp. pron. gā-lā-pā-gōs)		Guildford (gūl/fōrd)	Guise (gū-ā)	Hesse Cas/sel
Ecuador (ek-wā- dōr')	Falinsther (fāl- fāl'stēr or fāl- fā/ro)	Gal'ā-shiē'		Guayadot', <i>familiarly</i> dot', called <i>familiarly</i> or got/ting-gū;	Guise (gū-ā)	Hesse Hom/burg
Edinburgh (ed'in- bur-ruh); <i>writ- ten also, but less properly, Edinbo- ro'.</i>	Falsther (fāl'stēr or fā- rø-e)	Galatz (gā'lāts)		Gwalior (gwā-li-or)		Himmaleh (him- mālā), or Him-ā- lā'yā
Ed'is-to	Fayal (fi-awl'; Port. pron. fi-ā'l')	Ga-le-na'		Graetz (grets). Syn. Grätz.		Hin-dy-stan', or In-do-stan'; <i>or written also Hin- dustan, and Hin- doostan.</i>
Eg'ri-po. Syn. Ne- gropont.	Feejee. Syn. Fiji.	Galicia (gā-līsh'i-ā)		Grammont (grām- mōn')		Hin-pan-tō-lā. Syn. Hai'ti.
Egypt (ējīpt)	Fermanagh (fēr- man'ā)	Gal'li-po-līs' (Ohio)		Granada (grā-nā- dā); Sp. pron. lem)		Hin-pan-tō-lā. Syn. Hai'ti.
Ehrenbreitstein (ā- ren-brī-stīn)	Ferrara (fēr-nā'rā)	Gal'lo-wāy		Grain (grā-nā- dā); Sp. pron. lem)		Hin-pan-tō-lā. Syn. Hai'ti.
Eichstädt, or Aich- städt (īk'stet)	Fezzan (fēz/zān')	Gal'way (gaw'l-wā)		Gratiot (grash'i-ot)		Hin-pan-tō-lā. Syn. Hai'ti.
Ekatarinburg (ā- kāt'ri-reun- boorg')	Fiji (<i>pronounced, and often writ- ten, Feejee</i>)	Gam'bl-ē'		Grätz, or Graetz (grets)		Hin-pan-tō-lā. Syn. Hai'ti.
Ekatarnoslaf, or Ekatarnoslav (ā- kāt'ri-reun-o- slāf). See Yeka- rinoslav.	Finland	Gan'gēs (Hindoo, Gungā)		Gravelines (grāv- lēn')		Hin-pan-tō-lā. Syn. Hai'ti.
Elbe (ēlb; Ger. pron. el'bh)	Fiume (fi-oo/mā)	Gardā (gār-dā)		Gravensend (grāv- sēnd')		Hin-pan-tō-lā. Syn. Hai'ti.

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, ō, less prolonged; ä, ē, &c., short; a, ä, i, o, obscure; care, fār, āsk, all, whā; ēre, veil, ēerm, pique, firm; sōn, ōr

In/dt-á'ra (or in-di-á'na)	Ju'an Fér-nan/déz Kincardine (king-á's'q, or H'lassa (h'á's'sá)	Livadia, or Libadia (lív-á-nee'á)	Lym/fí-ord', or Límfiord (leem-fee-ord')
In/dí-an-ap'q-lis	án' fíék-nán'- Kíngkítáw (king-ke-á)	Latakia (lá'tá-kee-á), or Ladiikia (lá-á)	Lí-v'or-pool (lee-v'or-pool)
Indies (in/díz)	deth) (tá'ó)	á), or Ladiikia (lá-á)	Lí-v'or-ní-á (lí-v'or-ní-á)
Ingolstadt (ing'ol-stát)	Ju'an, Saint (Sp. Kín-ross' San Juan, sán Kín-sale')	de-kee'á)	Lí-v'or-ní-á (lí-v'or-ní-á)
Inkerman (ínk-ér-mán)	hoo-án' or sán Kírcaldy (kír-kaw'l-hwán)	Lá'u'dér-dale	Llandaff (lan-daf'), or Llandaf (le'ón')
Innsbruck (íness-próók), or Inns-bruck	Jungfrau (yóong'-frow)	Lá'u'dér-dale	Llandaff (lan-daf'), or Llandaf (le'ón')
Inverloch (ín'vgr-lá'k'á)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lausanne (lá'zán')	Loango (lo-ang'go)
In'vgr-á'ry (í'vgr-á'ry)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
In'vgr-ness' (ín'vgr-ness')	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Iona (e-ó'na) or Iomkíll (ík'óm-kíll)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ionia (í-ó'ni-g)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
I'o-wa	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ips-wich	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ireland	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ir-kootsk'; wírtten also Irkutsk and Irkoutsik	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Iroquois (ír-ó-kwoy')	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ir'ra-wed'dy	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Isér, or Isar (ee'zgr)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ishing-tón	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ispahan (ís-pá-hán')	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Istáhan (ís-tá'le-á)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
I'tá-ly (í. Italia, óften)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
I-u'ká	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ivica, Iviza (e-vee'-sá), or Ibiza	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)
Ivry (ívrí' or évr'é)	Kírkudbright (kír-koo'bree)	Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn), or Lauterbrunn (lou'tér-bróon'-ngn)	Lochebar (lo'k-á-ber)

K.

L.

J.

dg, w, l, f, t, o, t, o, k; ú, n, r, j, e, p, u, l, l; g, g, s, o, f, t; e, g, h, a, r, d; a, z; e, x, i, s, t; n, a, s, n, g; t, h, i, s; á, é, ú, ü, ö, ö, é, í, ñ, á, ð, ð, a, d, o, e, n, e, n, a, u (see p. 502).

Döderlein, or Doe-Épinay (ā/pe'nā')
 derlein (dō'dēr-Érasmus (e-rāz/-
 lin') mis)
 Dolomieu (do'lo/-Ércilla (ēr-theel-
 me-uh') Eric (ēr'ik) [yā] Tonanelle (fōn-tā-
 Domenichino (do-Éricsson (ēr'ik-
 mā-nē-kee'no) sōn)
 Donizetti (don'te-Érskine (ēr's'kin)
 zet'tee or do-nid-Éstaine (ēs'tān')
 zet'tee) or d'Éstaine (fōrbz)
 Don'o-van (dēs'tān') Forbes (Scot.) (fōr-
 Douce (Eng.) Este (ēs'te or ēs'tā)
 (dōws)
 Douglas (dug'lāss) terhāzy (ēs'tgr-
 Down; pronounced hā'ze) Förster, or Foer-
 and sometimes Estienne (ā'te-ēnn')
 written Dow. Euler (yoo'ler) Förster, or Foer-
 Duange (du-kān') Ger. pron. oiv'gr Fortescue (fōr'tēsk-
 French pron. dū-Éwart (yoo'art) ku)
 könzā') Ewing (yoo'ing)
 Duchesne (dü'-Éyre (ār)
 shān')
 Duclous (dü'klo')
 Dudevant (dü'dēh-
 vōn' or dü'd-
 vōn')
 Dufresnoy (dū/-Éfabre (fābr)
 frā'nwā') Fabyan, or Fabian
 Dumas (dū'mā') (fā'bi-qn)
 Dumont (dū'mōn') Facciolaui (fāt-cho-
 Dun-bar' lā'tee, or Fac-
 ciolato (fāt-cho-
 Ducas (dūn-dās') lā'to)
 Dunglison (dūng'-Éfahrenheit (fār'ēn-
 gli-sōn) hīt; Ger. pron.
 Duponceau (du-Éfārr'n-hit')
 pōn'sō; Fr. Fairbairn (fār-
 pron. dū'pōn'sō') barn)
 Dupont (Am.) (du-ÉFalconer (faw'k'nēr
 pōnt') or faw'k'n-ēr)
 Dupont (Fr.) (dü-ÉFalleri (fā-le-ā-
 pōn') ree) Francesca (frān-
 Falkland (faw'k- chēs'kā)
 Dugesne (dü'kān') land)
 Durand (Am.) (du-ÉFaneuil (fūn'il)
 rānd') (fōn') Faraday (fār'ā-dā) François (frōn'-
 Durand (Fr.) (dü-ÉFarnese (far-neez';
 dūrēr or Fr. far-nā-ÉFraunhofer
 dü'rēr) sā) (frown'ho-fēr)
 Duyckinck (dü-ÉFarquhar (far-
 kīnk) kwār or far'kār)
 Dyche (dīch or Fatima (fā'te-mā or
 dīch) frē'ling-hi'zen)
 Faust (fowst or Frémont, or Frē-
 Federici (fā-dā-ree'-
 Fénélon (fēn'ēh- Fresnel (frā'nēl')
 lōn; Fr. pron. Freund (froit)
 Eccles (ēk'elz) fā'n'ōs' or fā-ÉFreitag (frī'tāg)
 Echard (English) fēh-lōn') Frōb'ish-er
 (ēch'ard). Syn. Feodor fā-o'dēr, Froila (fro'lā-lī)
 Echard. almost fyo'dor) Froissart (frois'-
 Egerton (ēj'er-tōn) Fichte (fīk'tē-
 Elgin (ēl'jīn) Fingal (fīng'gāl or sīrt'; Fr. pron.
 Ellesmere (ēlz/- Fingal (fīng'gāl or frwā'sār'n)
 meer) Fing-gaw'l') Froude (frod)
 Elmes (ēlmz) Firdousi, or Fir-Fulton (fōl'tōn)
 Elphinstone (ēl'- dausi (fir-dow'-
 fīn-stōn) see); less correct-
 ly, Firdusi. (Ger. Swiss Fues-
 Elzevir (ēl'zēh-vīr) Firmin (Fr. fēr/-
 Encke (ēnk'ēh) mān')
 Enghien (ēn'gē-ÉFleury (fluh're or
 s'n') fluh're')
 Bon, Beaumont d' Flotow (flo'to)
 Epes (ēps) Flū'gel, or Fluegel Gainsborough
 (flū'gēl) (gān's'b'rq)

F.

Galigiani (gā-lēn-ÉGilbert (Eng.) (gīl/-
 yā'nee) bērt) Gronov (gro'nōv'),
 or Gro-no-vi-ūā)
 Galleo (gāl'i-lee-o') Gléchrist (gīl'krist) Groot (grōt)
 L. pron. gā-le- Gīl-fil'lan Grosvenor (gro-
 Gāll (gaw'l; Ger. Gīl'pin) Grotius (gro'sh'ūs)
 pron. gāl) Giotto (jōt'to) Grouchy (groo'she')
 Gāll'la-tin Girard (Am.) (jē-
 Gā'l'lau-det' rard') Guariani (gwā-ree-
 Galt (gawlt) Girard (Fr.) (zhe'-
 Galvani (gāl-vā'- rār') Guelph (gwēlf) (It.
 nee) Girardin (zhe'rār/- Guelpho, gwēl'fo)
 thee'ā) dān') Guercino (gwēr-
 Gārcias (gar-thee'- chee'no)
 ās) Gīz'bōrne Guericke (gēr'ik-
 Giolito Romano (joo'le-o ro-mā-
 no) Guicciardini (gwēt-
 Garcilasso (or Gar- cillaso de la Ve-
 ga (gar-the-lās'- gu'ou'br)
 so, or gar-se-lās'- Gleig (glēg)
 so, dā lā vā'gā) Glendower (glēn-
 Gardiner (gard'nēr) dou-gr)
 Garibaldi (gār-l- Glover (glū'vēr)
 bāl'di or gā-re- Gluck (glōok)
 bāl'dee) Glück (glük, al-
 Gaseoygne, or Gas- most glük)
 coigne (gās-koin') Gobelin (gob'ēh-
 Gasparin (gās'pā- lin; French pron. Guyon (gī'yon or
 rin or gās'pā'rān') gob'lān') gē'ōn')
 Gauss (gowss) Go-dol'phin Guyot (gē'o')
 Gay-Lussac (gā'-
 lūs'sāk') Goethe. See Gōthe.
 Galdoni (gol-do-
 nee)
 Ged Goldschmidt (golt-
 Cēd'dēs) shmit)
 Gelece (zh'lā)
 Genel (jel)
 Gennet (jēh-net' or Gonzaga (gon-zā-
 zh'nā) ngē-mān)
 Gengis Khan, or Gonzalo (gon-thā-
 Jengis Khan) lo. Syn. Gon-
 (jēng'gīs kān or salvo. Hāl'ket (Scot.
 kān) Gonzalez (gon-zā-
 Genlis (zhōn'le') lēs or gon-thā-
 Genserick (jen'sgr- Hā-lō'rān)
 ik) lēth) Hān'del (Ger.
 Gōrgei, or Gorgey Händel, hēn'del)
 Geoffroy (Eng.) (gōr'gā; Ger. Haps'burg (Ger.
 pron. gōr'gī) Hapsburg, hāps-
 Gerardo (zhēh- Gorges (gōr'jēz)
 rōn'do' or jā- Gortschakow, or Harcourt (Eng.)
 rān'do) Gortschakoff (har'kurt)
 Gerard (Eng.) (jēr'- Gortschakoff, or
 ard) Gortschakoff. Hardicaute (har-
 Gerry (gēr'rī) Gōthe, or Goethe d-ka-nūt')
 Gerson (Fr.) (zhēn'- Gōthe, or Goethe
 sōn') (gō'tēh) Harding (hār-
 Gerson (Ger.) Gough (gof) ding)
 Gēs'son) Gould (gould) Hardouin (ār-
 Gervaise (zhēr'- Gower (gow'er and dwān')
 vāz') gōr) Haroun-al-Rasch-
 Genesius (jē-see'- Gramme (grām-
 nī-ūs; Ger. pron. Grammont (grām-
 gā-zā'ne-ōōs) mōn') Rashid (hā-
 Gesner (ā's'nēr) Granger (Eng.) roon'er-rā-
 Gessler (gēs'sēr) (grān'jēr) sheed')
 Ghirlandajo (gēr- Grau (grou) Hauser (how'zgr)
 lān-dā'yo); writ- Greaves (greetz) Häuy (hā'wē')
 ten also Ghirlan- Greenough (hā'wē'gh-
 daio. (grēn'ō) lök)
 Gī'b'ōn) Gresh'am (Fr. Häydn (hā'dn;
 Gīb'z) Greville, or Greville Ger. pron. hī'dān)
 Gī'b'sōn) (grēv'il) Haynau (hī'nōw)
 Gifford (gīf'fōrd) Griesbach (grēs'-
 and jif'fōrd) bāk) Hēb'gr-dēn
 Gignoux (zhēn'- Grimaldi (grē-māl'-
 yoo') bāk) Hēren (hā'rēn)
 Gisi (grē'sēe) Hegel (hā'gēl)

G.

H.

1, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, ð, less prolonged; ä, ë, &c., short; a, ä, i, o, obscure; ç, è, é, f, ä, k, all, what; è, è, v, il, t, è, r, n; pique, firm; s, ò, ñ,

Monereiff (mon-kreef)	Nana Sahib (nā'nā sā'hīb)	Paganini (pā-gā-nee'nee)	Pompador (pōm'-pa-dōōr' or pōm'-pā'dōōr')	Rambouillet (rōm'-boov'yo')	S.
Monroe (mōn-ro')	Napier (nā'pe-er)	Paget (pā'jet)	Ponape (pōnā'pē)	Ranke (rānk'eh)	Saadi. <i>See</i> Saad.
Monstretail (mōns'trēh-lā')	Ne-ān'dqr (Ger. nē-ān'dqr)	Paikhans (pāks'-hānz or pēks'ōnz)	Ponce de Leon (pōn'thā dā lā-ōn')	Raphael (rā'fā-ēl or rā'fā-ēl)	Sabine (sāb'īn)
Montague (mōn'tā-gū)	Nēck'er (Fr. pron. nēk'hēr)	Palfofox (pāl'fō-foks'; Sp. pron. pā-lā-fōn')	Poniatowski (pō-ne-ā-tōv'ske)	Rapin (rāp'īn or rāp'ān)	Sacheverell (sā-chev'er-ēl)
Montaigne (mōn'tān')	Nemours (nēh-moon')	Palestrina (pā-lēs-tree'nā)	Ponchartrain (pōn'shā'r-trān')	Ravaille (rā'vāil-yāk' or rā'vāil-yāk')	Sachs (sāks)
Montalbert (mōn'tā'lēn'bēr')	Nesselrode (nes'ēgl-rōdch)	Palgrave (pāl'grāv)	Popham (pōp'ām)	Réaumur (rā'vō-mūr' or rō'mūr)	Saintine (sānt'ēn')
Montcalm (mōnt-kām'; Fr. pron. mōn'kām')	Ney (nē)	Palmerston (pām-er-stōn)	Porteus (pōr'tē-ūs)	Regiomontanus (rē'je-o-mōn-tā-nus)	Saint-John (sānt-jōn or sīn'jōn)
Montecucoli. (mōn'tā'kōōk'ko-lee); <i>written also</i> Montecuoli.	Nodier (nā'dē-ā')	Paillaz (pā-nīt'see)	Potenkin (pō-tem-kin; Russ. pron. rē'je-o-mōn-tā-nus)	Rembrandt (rem-brānt; Dutch pron. rēm-brānt)	Saint-Pierre (sānt-peer or sān'pēr')
Montespan (mōn'tēs-pān'; Fr. pron. mōn'tēs-pān')	Noailles (nō-ā'l' or nō-ā'y')	Paoli (pā'vō-lee or pow'lee)	Poussin (poo'sān')	Renan (rēm-nōn')	Saint-Simon (sānt-sī-mōn or sān'se-mōn')
Montgolfier (mōn'gōl'fē-ā' or mōnt-gōl'fē-er)	Noailles (nō-ā'l' or nō-ā'y')	Par'nell (pār'nēll)	Pridcaux (prīd'ō-lee and prīd'ōx)	Renard (rēm-nōn')	Saladin (sāl'ā-dīn)
Montgomery (Eng.) (mōnt-gūm'gr-ī)	Novalis (nō-vā'l'is). <i>Syn.</i> Hardenberg.	Papineau (pā'pē-Pār-gē'l'sūs)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Reynolds (rē'n'ōldz)	Salah-ed-Din (sā-lāh-ed-deen')
Montholon (mōn'tōlōn')	Oberlin (ō'bēr-līn); <i>Fr. pron.</i> o'bēr-lān')	Par'neau (pār'pē-Pār-gē'l'sūs)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricasoli (re-kā'sō-lee)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Montrose (mōnt-tōōt'chee)	Ogilby (ō'g'l-bī)	Pardoe (pār'dō)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Rico (rē't'cho)	Salmaise. <i>Syn.</i>
Montucci (mōn'tōōt'chee)	Ogilvie (ō'g'l-vī)	Parmigiano (pār-mē-jā'no)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Moore (Eng.) (mōr-teeu')	Oglethorpe (ō'g'l-thōrp)	Parmegiano (pār-mē-jā'no)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Moratini (mō-rā-teeu')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Moray (mōr-ā')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Morea (mōr-ā')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Morel (mōr-ēl')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Morrell (Am.) (mōr-rēl')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mor'ton	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mōs'by	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mosheim (mōs'hīm)	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Motteux (mōt-toō')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Moultrie (moo'trī)	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mōw'att	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mozart (mō-zart'; Ger. pron. mōt-sart')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mudie (mū'dī; Scot. pron. mō'dī)	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Müller (mū'lēg, almost mū'lēg) [l]	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mulready (mū'l-red-ōv'weg)	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Münchhausen (mūn-chāw'sēn; Ger. pron. mūnch-ōw'zēn)	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Murat (mū'rā' or mū-rāt')	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Murillo (moo-rēl'yo or mū-rīl'yo)	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>
Mylne (mīln)	Ohlenschläger, or Oehlenschläger (ō'hēn-shlā'gēr)	Parnell (pār'nēll)	Prichard (prīch-ard)	Ricci (rē't'cho)	Salmasius (sāl-mā-zhī-īs). <i>Syn.</i>

O.

Q.

R.

N.

ā, ē, &c., long; ā, ē, ō, less prolonged; ä, ë, &c., short; a, e, i, o, obscure; c, care, f, f, ask, all, what; c, re, veil, term; p, que, firm, son, fr.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

COMMON ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES,

WITH
THEIR DERIVATION, SIGNIFICATION, AND DIMINUTIVES, OR NICK-NAMES.

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A.

AARON (âr'un). [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
 Â/BEL. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
 A-BÏ'EL. [Heb.] Father of strength.
 A-BÏ'JAH. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.
 Â/BNER. [Heb.] Father of light.
 Â/BRA-HAM. [Heb.] Father of a multitude. — *Dim.* Abe (âb).
 Â/BRAM. [Heb.] Father of elevation. — *Dim.* Abe.
 Â/D'AM. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth. — *Dim.* Ade (âd).
 A-DÖL'PHUS. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, *i. e.* noble hero.
 Â/D'O-NÏ'RAM. [Heb.] Lord of height.
 Â/L'AN. Various explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of *Hilary*, or of *Ælianus*.
 Â/L'A-RÏC. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.
 Â/L'BERT. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
 Â/L'BI-ON. [Celt.] Mountainous land; the ancient name of England.
 Â/L'EX-Â/N'DER. [Gr.] A defender of men. — *Dim.* Al'eck, El'lick, Sän'der, Sän'dy, Saw'nie.
 Â/L'FRED. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; *i. e.*, good counselor. — *Dim.* Alf.
 Â/L'GER-NON. [Fr.] With whiskers.
 A-LÖN'ZO. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, *q. v.*
 Â/L'PHE-US (properly Al-phe'us). [Heb.] Exchange.
 Â/L-PHÖN'SO. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
 Â/L'VAH. }
 Â/L'VAN. } [Heb.] Iniquity.
 Â/L'VIN. } [O. H. Ger.] Beloved by
 Â/L'WIN. } all.
 Â/M'A-RÏ'AH. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.
 Â/M'A-SÄ. [Heb.] A burden.
 Â/M'BROSE. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
 Â/M'MÏ. [Heb.] My people.
 Â/MOS. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, burden.

Â/N'DREW (än'drÿ). [Gr.] Strong; manly. — *Dim.* An'dy.
 Â/N'SELM. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
 Â/N'THO-NY (-to-), } [Lat.] Priceless;
 Â/N'TO-NY. } praiseworthy. —
Dim. To'ny.
 Â/R'CHI-BALD. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy prince. — *Dim.* Ar'chy.
 Â/R'TE-MAS. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.
 Â/R'THUR. [Celt.] High; noble.
 Â/SÄ. [Heb.] Healer; physician.
 Â/S'A-HËL. [Heb.] Made of God.
 Â/SAPH. [Heb.] A collector.
 Â/SH'ER. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.
 Â/SH'UR. [Heb.] Black; blackness.
 AU-GÜS'TIN, } [Lat.] Belonging to
 AU-GÜS'TINE, } Augustus.
 AUS'TIN. }
 AU-GÜS'TUS. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial. — *Dim.* Gus.
 Â/U-RË'LI-US. [Lat.] Golden.
 Â/Z'A-RÏ'AH. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B.

BALD'WIN. [O. H. Ger.] Bold, courageous friend.
 BÄP'TIST. [Gr.] A baptizer; purifier.
 BÄR'NA-BÄS, }
 BÄR'NA-BY. } Son of consolation.
 BAR-THÖL'O-MEW. [Heb.] A warlike son. — *Dim.* Bat.
 BAR-ZÏL'LÄI. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
 BÄS'IL. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
 BËN'E-DÏC'T. [Lat.] Blessed. — *Dim.* Bën'net.
 BËN'JA-MÏN. [Heb.] Son of the right hand. — *Dim.* Ben, Bën'ny.
 BE-RÏ'AH. [Heb.] In calamity.
 BËR'NARD. [O. H. Ger.] Bold as a bear.
 BÄR'NARD. }
 BËR'TRAM. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
 BE-ZÄL'E-EL. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
 BÖN'I-FÄCE. [Lat.] A benefactor.
 BRÏ'AN. [Celt.] Strong.
 BRÛ'NO. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

C.

CAD-WAL/LA-DER. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
 CÆ'SAR. [Lat.] Hairly; or blue-eyed; or, born under the *cesarean* operation.
 CÄ'LEB. [Heb.] A dog.
 CÄL'VIN. [Lat.] Bald.
 CECIL (së'sil, sis'il, or sës'il). [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
 CË'PHAS. [Aramaic.] A stone.
 CHÄR'LES. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited. — *Dim.* Chär'lie, or Chär'ley.
 CHRÏSTIAN. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ. — *Dim.* ChrÏs'tie.
 CHRÏS'TO-PHER. [Gr.] Bearing Christ. — *Dim.* Kës'ter, Kit, ChrÏs.
 CLÄR'ENCE. [Lat.] Illustrious.
 CLÄU'DI-US, } [Lat.] Lame.
 CLÄUDE. }
 CLËM'ENT. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
 CÖN'RAD. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
 CÖN'STANT. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
 CÖN'STAN-TÏNE. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
 CÖR-NË'LI-US (or kor-neel'yus). [Lat.] (*Uncertain*).
 CRÏS'PIN, } [Lat.] Having curly
 CRÏS'PUS, } hair.
 CRÏS'PIAN. }
 CÜTH'BERT. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
 CÛP'RÏAN. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
 CÛR'IL. [Gr.] Lordly.
 CÛ'RUS. [Per.] The sun.

D.

DÄN'I-EL (or dän'yel). [Heb.] A divine judge. — *Dim.* Dan.
 DA-RÏ'US. [Per.] Preserver.
 DÄ'VID. [Heb.] Beloved. — *Dim.* Dä'vy, Dave.
 DE-MË'TRÏ-US. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres.
 DËN'IS, } [Gr.] Same as DIONYSIUS.
 DËN'NIS. } [Fr. form.]

DĒR'RIK. [O. H. Ger.] A corruption of THEODORIC.
DĪV'NY'S'I-US (dī'vō-nīzh'ī-us). [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysos or Bacchus, the god of wine.
DŌN'ALD. [Celt.] Proud chief.
DŪN'EAN (dūnk'an). [Celt.] Brown chief.

E.

ĒB'EN. [Heb.] A stone.
ĒB'EN-Ē'ZER. [Heb.] The stone of help.
ĒD'GAR. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
ĒD'MUND. [A.-S.] Defender of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ned (a contraction of "mine Ed").
ĒD'WARD. [A.-S.] Guardian of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy, Ned, Ned'dy, Ted'dy.
ĒD'WIN. [A.-S.] Gainer of property. — *Dim.* Ed, Ed'dy.
ĒG'BERT. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
ĒLBERT. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
ĒL'DRED. [A.-S.] Terrible.
ĒL'E-Ā'ZER. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
ĒL'LI. [Heb.] A foster son.
E-LĪ'AB. [Heb.] God is his father.
E-LĪ'AS. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH.
E-LĪ'UH. [Heb.] God the Lord.
E-LĪ'YAH. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
E-LIPH'LET. [Heb.] God of salvation.
E-LĪ'SHĀ. [Heb.] God my salvation.
E-LĪ'ZUR. [Heb.] God is my rock.
ĒL'LI'S. [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.
ĒL'MER. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
ĒL'NĀ-THAN. [Heb.] God gave.
EM-MĀN'U-EL. [Heb.] God with us.
ĒM'E-RY,
ĒM'ME-RY, } [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
ĒM'O-RY. }
ĒNOCH. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
ĒNOS. [Heb.] Man.
ĒPHRA-ĪM. [Heb.] Very fruitful.
E-RĀS'MUS. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
E-RĀS'TUS. [Gr.] Lovely; amiable.
ĒR'IC. [A.-S.] Rich; brave; powerful.
ĒR'NEST,
ĒR-NĒS'TUS. } [Gr.] Earnest.
ĒR'THAN. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
ĒŪ'ĜENE, or **ĒŪ-ĜĒNE'.** [Gr.] Well-born; noble.
ĒŪS'TACE. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
ĒVAN. [Brit.] The same as JOHN.
E-ZĒ'KI-EL. [Heb.] Strength of God. — *Dim.* Zeke.
ĒZ'RĀ. [Heb.] Help.

F.

FĒR'DI-NAND. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.

FĒR-NĀN'DO. [O. H. Ger.] Same as FERDINAND.
FRĀN'ĊIS. [Fr.] Free. — *Dim.* Frānk.
FRĀNK. [Fr.] A contraction of FRANCIS.
FRĒD'ER-IC, } [O. H. Ger.] Abound-
FRĒD'ER-ICK. } ing in peace; or
 peaceful ruler. — *Dim.* Fred, Frēd-
 dy.

G.

GĀ'YUS (gā'yus). [Lat.] Rejoiced.
GA-MĀ'LI-EL. [Heb.] Recompense of God.
GĀR'RET. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.
ĜĒOP'FREY. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
ĜĒORĜE. [Gr.] A landholder; husbandman. — *Dim.* Ĝeōr'ĝe, Ĝeōr'dte.
ĜĒR'ALD, } [O. H. Ger.] Strong with
ĜĒR'ARD. } the spear.
ĜĒR'SHOM. [Heb.] An exile.
ĜĪD'E-ON. [Heb.] A destroyer.
ĜĪL'BERT. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.
ĜĪLEŠ. [Gr.] A kid.
ĜĪV'EN. [Eng.] Gift of God.
GŌD'DARD. [O. Ger.] Pious; virtuous.
GŌD'FREY. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
GRĒĜ'O-RY. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
GRĪP'FITH. [Brit.] Having great faith.
GUS-TĀ'VUS. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
GU'Y. [Fr.] A leader.

H.

HĀN'NI-BAL. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
HĀR'OLD. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
HĒ'MAN. [Heb.] Faithful.
HĒN'RY. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house. — *Dim.* Hāl, Hār'ry (by assimilation of consonant sound), Hēn.
HER'BERT. [A.-S.] Glory of the army.
HER'MAN. [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.
HEZ'E-RĪ'AH. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
HĪL'Ā-RY. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry.
HĪP'RAM. [Heb.] Most noble.
HŌR'ACE. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
HO-RĀ'TI-O (ho-rā'sh'ī-o). [Gr.] *Uncertain.*
HO-ŖĒ'Ā. [Heb.] Salvation.
HOW'ELL. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
HŪ'BERT. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
HŪGH (hū), } [D.] Mind; spirit;
HŪ'GO. } soul.
HŪMPH'REY. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.

I.

ĪCH'Ā-BOD. [Heb.] The glory has departed.

IG-NĀ'TI-US (ig-nā'sh'ī-us). [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
IM-MĀN'U-EL. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
ĪN'CREASE. [Eng.] Increase of faith.
ĪN'GRAM. [Teut.] Raven.
ĪN'I-GO. [Gr.] The same as IGNA-TIUS. [Sp. form.]
ĪRĀ. [Heb.] Watchful.
ĪSAAK (Īzak). [Heb.] Laughter. — *Dim.* Ik, Ike.
Ī-SĀ'IAH (ī-zā'yā). [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
ĪS'RA-EL. [Heb.] A soldier of God.
ĪV'AN. [Brit.] The same as JOHN. [Russian form.]

J.

JĀ'BEZ. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
JĀ'COB. [Heb.] A supplanter. — *Dim.* Jake.
JĀ'I-RUS. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
JĀMES. [Heb.] The same as JACOB. — *Dim.* Jēames, Jēm, Jīm, Jēm'-my, Jīm'my.
JĀ'PHETH. [Heb.] Enlargement.
JĀ'RED. [Heb.] Descent.
JĀ'SON. [Gr.] A healer.
JĀS'PEI. [Per.] (*Uncertain.*)
JĒD'E-DĪ'AH. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
JĒFF'REY. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
JĒR'E-MĪ'AH, } [Heb.] Exalted of the
JĒR'E-MĪ'AS, } Lord.
JĒR'E-MY. }
JĒR'OME (in Eng.), **JĒ-ROME'** (in Amer.). Holy name.
JĒS'SE. [Heb.] Wealth.
JŌ'AB. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.
JŌB. [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.
JŌ'EL. [Heb.] The Lord is God.
JŌHN (jŏn). [Heb.] The gracious gift of God. — *Dim.* Jŏhn'n'y, Jack, Jock.
JŌ'NAH, } [Heb.] A dove.
JŌ'NAS. }
JŌNĀ-THAN. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
JŌ'SEPH. [Heb.] He shall add. — *Dim.* Jŏe.
JŌSH'U-A. [Heb.] God of salvation. — *Dim.* Jŏsh.
JO-SĪ'AH, } [Heb.] Given of the
JO-SĪ'AS. } Lord.
JŌ'THAM. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
JŪ'DAH. [Heb.] Praised.
JŪ'LI-AN. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius. — *Dim.* Jule.
JŪ'LI-ŪS. [Gr.] Soft-haired. — *Dim.* Jule.
JŪS'TIN. [Lat.] Just.
JŪS'TUS. [Lat.] Just.

K.

KĒN'ELM. [A.-S.] A defender of hē kindred.
KĒN'NETH. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L.

LĀ'BAN. [Heb.] White.

LAMBERT [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed possessions.

LANGELOT. [It.] A little angel; otherwise, a little lance or warrior; or a servant.

LAURENCE. [Lat.] Crowned with laurel. — *Dim.* LARRY (Law'rie, Larr'rie, Scot., Larr'ry, Irish).

LAZARUS. [Heb.] God will help.

LEANDER. [Gr.] Lion-man.

LEMOUEL. [Heb.] Created by God.

LEONARD (lén'ard). [Ger.] Strong or brave as a lion.

LEONIDAS. [Gr.] Lion-like.

LEOPOLD. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.

LEVI. [Heb.] Adhesion. See Gen. xxix. 34.

LEWIS (lō'vis). [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior. — *Dim.* Ligo.

LEWIS. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.

LEWEL. [Lat.] Young lion.

LEWELLYN (lu-él'lin). [Celt.] Lightning.

LOAMMI. [Heb.] Not my people.

LORENZO. [Lat.] Same as LAURENCE. [It. & Sp. forms.]

LOT. [Heb.] A veil; a covering.

LOUIS. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]

LUCIAN (lū'shi-an). [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius.

LUCIUS (lū'shi-ūs). [Lat.] Born at break of day.

LUDOVIC. [O. H. Ger.] Same as LEWIS. [Ger. form.]

LEWIS. [Fr. form.]

LÉKE. [Lat.] Light.

LUTHER. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.

M.

MADOC. [W.] Good; beneficent.

MALACHI. [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.

MANNASSEH. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.

MARCELLUS. [Lat.] Dim. of MARCUS.

MARCIUS (mār'shī-ūs). [Lat.] Same as MARCUS.

MARCUS. [Lat.] A hammer; otherwise, wise, a male, or sprung from Mars.

MARMADEKE. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.

MARTIN. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.

MATTHEW (māth'yū). [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah. — *Dim.* Mat.

MAURICE. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.

MAXIMILIAN. [Lat.] The greatest Emilianus.

MICAH. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?

MICHAEL (or mi'kel). [Heb.] Who is like God? — *Dim.* Mike.

MILES. [Lat.] A soldier.

MOSE. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water. — *Dim.* Mōse.

N.

NATHAN. [Heb.] Consolation.

NAPOLÉON. [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.

NATHAN. [Heb.] Given; a gift.

NA-THAN'EL. [Heb.] The gift of God.

NEAL. [Lat.] Dark; swarthy; NEIL, } otherwise [Celt.], chief.

NEMAH. [Heb.] Comfort of the Lord.

NIHOLAS. [Gr.] Victory of the Nic'olas. } people. — *Dim.* Nick.

NOAH. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.

NOLAN. [Lat. *Dies Natalis*.] Christmas; born on Christmas day.

NORMAN. [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O.

OBADIAH. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.

OBED. [Heb.] Serving God.

OC'TAVIUS. [Lat.] The eighth-born.

OLIVER. [Lat.] An olive-tree.

ORRIS. [Gr.] A mountaineer.

ORLANDO. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]

OSCAR. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.

OSWALD. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.

OWEN. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.

P.

PATRICK. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician. — *Dim.* Pát, Páddy.

PAUL. } [Lat.] Little.

PAULUS. } [Lat.] Little.

PÉLEG. [Heb.] Division.

PÉREGRINE. [Lat.] A stranger.

PETER. [Gr.] A rock. — *Dim.* Pete, Péter-kin.

PHILANDER. [Gr.] A lover of men.

PHILÉMON. [Gr.] Loving; friendly.

PHILIP. [Gr.] A lover of horses. — *Dim.* Phil, Pip.

PHINEAS. [Heb.] Mouth of God.

PHINEAS. [Heb.] Mouth of God.

PIUS. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.

PLINY. [Lat.] (*Uncertain*).

PRESERVED. [Eng.] Redeemed.

Q.

QUINTIN. [Lat.] The fifth.

R.

RALPH (in *Eng.* often pronounced raf). [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND.

RADPHUS. [Heb.] The healing of God.

RAYMOND. [O. H. Ger.] Wise protection.

RÉGNALD. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.

REUBEN. [Heb.] Behold, a son.

REUEL. [Heb.] Friend of God.

REYNOLD. [O. H. Ger.] Same as REGINALD.

RICHARD. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful. — *Dim.* Dick, Dick'en, Dick'on (*d* and *r* being etymologically convertible).

ROBERT. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in

fame. — *Dim.* Bōb, Dōb, Dōb'bin, Rōb, Rōb'in, Pōp.

RÖDER-IC. [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.

RÖDOLPH. [O. H. Ger.] Farrow-döl'phus. } mouse wolf, or hero.

RÖGGER. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear. — *Dim.* Hōdge, Hōdge'kin (*h* and *r* being etymologically convertible).

RÖWLAND. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]

RÖWLAND. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.

RÜDOLPH. [O. H. Ger.] Variations of RÖDOLPHUS.

RÜFUS. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.

RÜPERT. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ROBERT.

S.

SÄLMON. [Heb.] Shady.

SÄMSON. [Heb.] Splendid sun; SÄMPSON. } *i. e.*, great joy and felicity.

SÄMUEL. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God. — *Dim.* Säm, Säm'my.

SÄUL. [Heb.] Asked for.

SÄBÄ. [Heb.] Eminent.

SEBAS'TIAN (bäst'yan). [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.

SE-RENO. [Lat.] Calm; peace.

SE-RENUS. } ful.

SETH. [Heb.] Appointed.

SIGISMUND. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.

SILAS. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS.

SILVANUS. [Lat.] Living in a wood.

SILVÉSTER. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.

SIMEON. [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance. — *Dim.* Sim.

SÖTOMON. [Heb.] Peaceable. — *Dim.* Söl.

STÉPHEN (sté'vn). [Gr.] A crown. — *Dim.* Stéve.

SYLVAN. } The same as SILVANUS.

SYLVANUS. } The same as SILVÉSTER.

T.

THADÉUS. [Syn.] The wise.

THEOBALD (formerly tib'ald). [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.

THEOBORÉ. [Gr.] The gift of God.

THEODORE. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.

THEOPHILUS. [Gr.] A lover of God.

THÉRON. [Gr.] A hunter.

THOMAS (tom'as). [Heb.] A twin. — *Dim.* Tom, Töm'my.

TIMOTHY. [Gr.] Fearing God. — *Dim.* Tim.

TIPUS. [Gr.] (*Uncertain*).

TOBIAS. [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord. — *Dim.* Tō'by.

Ä, Ê, Ì, Ò, Û, Ý, long; Ä, Ê, Ì, Ö, Ü, Ý, short; CÂRE, FÂR, ÂSK, ÂLL, WHÂT; ÊRE, VEIL, TÊRM; PÎQUE, FÎRM; SÖN.

FRIS/TAM, } [Lat.] Grave; pen- TRIS/TRAM. } sive; melancholy; } sorrowful; sad.	VIN'CENT. [Lat.] Conquering; vic- torious.	ZAC'CHĒUS. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
U.	W.	ZACH'A-RĪ'AH, } [Heb.] Remember- ZACH'A-RY. } ed of the Lord.— } <i>Dim. Zach.</i>
U-LYS'SĒS. [Gr.] A hater.	WAL'TER. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.— <i>Dim. Wāt, Walt.</i>	ZĀ'DOK. [Heb.] Just.
UR'BAN. [Lat.] Of the town; cour- teous; polished.	WILL'IAM. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution: de- fense; protector.— <i>Dim. Will, Willy,</i> and (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Bil'y.	ZĒB'A-DĪ'AH, } [Heb.] Gift of the ZĒB'E-DEE. } Lord.
UR'IAH. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.	WIN'FRĒD. [A.-S.] Win-peace.	ZE-BĪ'NĀ. [Heb.] Bought.
UR'IAN. [Dan.] A husbandman.		ZĒCH'A-RĪ'AH. [Heb.] The same as ZACHARIAH.
UR'IEL. [Heb.] Light of God.		ZĒD'E-RĪ'AH. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
V.	X.	ZE-LŌ'TĒS. [Gr.] A zealot.
VĀL'EN-TINE. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.	Z.	ZĒ'NAS. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
VIC'TOR. [Lat.] A conqueror.	ZĀB'DI-EL. [Heb.] Gift of God.	ZĒPH'A-NĪ'AH. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN.

A.	AN-TŌNĪ-Ā. [Lat.] Inestimable.	CHĀR'LOTTE. [O. H. Ger.] Femi- nine of CHARLES.
ĀB'Y-GAIL (Āb'y-gel). [Heb.] My father's joy.— <i>Dim. Āb'by.</i>	ĀR'A-BĒL'Ā. [Lat.] A fair altar; <i>otherwise, an Arabian woman.—</i> <i>Dim. BĒL'ā, Bel.</i>	ĊHĻŌ'Ē. [Gr.] A green herb blooming.
ĀCH'SĀ. [Heb.] Anklet.	ĀRI-ĀN'Ā. [Gr.] A corruption of ARIADNE.	ĊHRIS'TI-ĀN'Ā, } [Gr.] Feminine o. ĊHRIS-TĪ'NĀ. } CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for Christian.— <i>Dim. Ċhris'sie,</i> Xina (zee'nā).
Ā'DĀ. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EDITH.	ĀU-GŪS'TĀ. [Lat.] Feminine of AU- GUSTUS.	ĊĪC'E-LY. [Lat.] A corruption of CĒCILIA.
ĀD'A-LĪNE. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.	ĀU-RĒ'LĪ-Ā (or aw-reel'yā). [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.	ĊĻĀR'Ā. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious. — <i>Dim. Clāre.</i>
ĀD'E-LĀ. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADE- LINE.	ĀU-RŌ'RĀ. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.	ĊĻĀR'ĪC'E, } [Lat.] A variation of ĊĻĀ-RĪS'SĀ, } CLARA.— <i>Dim. Clāre.</i>
ĀD'E-LĀIDE. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.	B.	CLĀU'DI-Ā. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.
A-DĒ'LI-Ā. [O. H. Ger.] A varia- tion of ADELA.	BĀR'BA-RĀ. [Gr.] Foreign; strange. — <i>Dim. Bāb.</i>	ĊĻĒM'EN-TĪ'NĀ, } [Lat.] Mild; gen- ĊĻĒM'EN-TĪNE. } tle.
ĀD'E-LĪNĀ, } [O. H. Ger.] Of no- ĀD'E-LĪNE. } ble birth; a prin- cess.— <i>Dim. Ād'y.</i>	BĒ'A-TRĪC'E, } [Lat.] Making hap- BĒ'A-TRĪX. } py.	ĊŌN'STANCE. [Lat.] Firm; constant.
ĀG'A-THĀ. [Gr.] Good; kind.	BE-LĪN'DĀ. (<i>Uncertain.</i>)	ĊŌRĀ. [Gr.] Maiden; — another form of CORINNA.
ĀG'NĒS. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.	BĒR'THĀ. [O. H. Ger.] Bright; beautiful.— <i>Dim. Bēr'ty.</i>	ĊŌR-DĒ'LI-Ā (or -deel'yā). [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
ĀL-BĒR'TĀ. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of ALBERT.	BĒT'SEY. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.	CO-RĪN'NĀ. [Gr.] Maiden.
ĀL'E-THĒ'Ā. [Gr.] Truth.	BLĀNCH. [Teut.] White.	ĊŌR-NĒ'LI-Ā (or -neel'yā). [Lat.] Fem. of CORNELIUS.
ĀL'EX-ĀN'DRĀ, } [Gr.] Feminine ĀL'EX-AN-DRĪ'NĀ. } of Alexander.	BRĪD'ĒT. [Celt.] Strength.— <i>Dim.</i> Bid'y.	ĊŪN'THI-Ā. [Gr.] Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.
ĀL'ĪC'E, } [O. H. Ger.] Same Ā-LĪCĪ-Ā (-līsh't-). } as ADELINE.	C.	D.
— <i>Dim. Āl'ī, or Āl'ie, Ēl'sie.</i>	CĀ-MĪL'Ā. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.	DĒB'O-RAH. [Heb.] A bee.— <i>Dim.</i> Dēb'y, Deb.
ĀL-MĪRĀ. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.	ĊĀR'Ō-LINE. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]— <i>Dim. Cār'rie, Cād'-</i> <i>die.</i>	DĒ'I-Ā (-or deel'yā). [Gr.] Of Delos
ĀL-THĒ'Ā. [Gr.] A healer.	ĊĀS-SĀN'DRĀ [Gr.] She who inflames with love.	DĪ-ĀN'Ā. [Lat.] Goddess.— <i>Dim.</i> Di, Die.
ĀM'A-BĒL. [Lat.] Lovable.	ĊĀTH'A-RĪ'NĀ, } [Gr.] Pure.— <i>Dim.</i> ĊĀTH'A-RĪNE, } Cā'sy, Kāte, Kāt'y.	DĪ'NAH. [Heb.] Judged.
A-MĀN'DĀ. [Lat.] Worthy to be loved.	ĊĀTH'ER-INE, } rine, Kīt, Kīt'y.	DŌ'RĀ. [Gr.] A contraction of DŌR- OTHEA.
A-MĒ'LI-Ā (or a-meel'yā). [O. H. Ger.] Busy; energetic.—See EME- LINE.	ĊĒ'ĊĪ'L-Y, } [Lat.] Feminine of ĊĒ- ĊĒ'ĊĪ-L-Y. } CIL.— <i>Dim. Sīs'ley,</i> Sīs, Cis.	DŌR'CAS. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Ā'MY. [Lat.] Beloved.	ĊE-LĒS'TINE. [Lat.] Heavenly.	DO-RĪN'DĀ. [Gr.] Same as DORO- THEA.
ĀN-ĊĒL'I-CĀ, } [Gr.] Lovely; an- ĀN'ĊĒ-LĪ'NĀ. } gelic.	ĊĒ'LI-Ā (or seel'yā). [Lat.] Femi- nine of CĒLIUS. [It. form.]	DŌR'O-THĒ'Ā, } [Gr.] The gift of DŌR'Ō-THY. } God.— <i>Dim. DŌl,</i> DŌl'y (l and r being etymologically convertible.
ĀNĀ, } [Heb.] Grace; — same as ĀN'NĀ, } HANNAH.— <i>Dim. An'-</i> ĀNNE. } nie, Nān'ay, Nān'cy, Nān, Nā'nā.		DRY-SĪ'LĀ. (<i>Uncertain.</i>)
ĀN-NĒTTE'. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]		
ĀN'TŌI-NĒTTE'. [Gr.] Diminutive of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]— <i>Dim.</i> Nēt'ty.		

ŌR, DO, WOLF, TŌO, TŌŌE; ŪRN, RŪE, RŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ċ, Ē, soft; e, ē, hard; AĊ; EXIST; Y as NG; THIS

E.

É'DITH. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; *otherwise*, rich gift.
 É'DNÁ. [Heb.] Pleasure.
 ÉL'E-A-NOR. } [Gr.] Light; — the
 ÉL'I-NOR. } same as HELEN. —
Dim. Eulá, Néll, Nólá.
 E-LIS'A-BETH. } [Heb.] Worshiper
 E-LIZ'A-BETH. } of God; conse-
 E-LV'ZÁ. } crated to God. —
Dim. Bess, Bés'sey, Bét'sey, Bét'ty,
 Lit'zy, Lib'by, Liv'sá.
 ÉL'LÁ. [Gr.] A contraction of ELE-
 ANOR.
 ÉL'LEN. [Gr.] A diminutive of ELE-
 ANOR.
 EL-VPRÁ. [Lat.] White.
 EM'E-LINE. } [O. H. Ger.] Ener-
 EM'ME-LINE. } getic; industrious.
 ÉM'I-LY. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EM-
 ELINE.
 ÉM'MÁ. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EM-
 LINE. — *Dim.* Emm, Em'mie.
 ÉRNES-TINE. [Ger.] Feminine and
 dim. of ERNEST.
 ÉS'THER [és'ter]. [Per.] A star;
 good fortune.
 ÉTH'EL. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of
 noble birth; — same as ADELA.
 ÉTH'E-LIND. } [Teut.] Noble snake.
 ÉTH'E-LINDÁ. }
 EÜ-DÓ'RÁ. [Gr.] Good gift.
 EÜ-GÉ'NI-Á. [Gr.] Feminine of EU-
 GENE.
 EU-GÉ'NIE. [Gr.] Same as EUGE-
 NIA. [Fr. form.]
 EU-LÁ'LI-Á. [Gr.] Fair speech.
 EÜ'NIÇE. [Gr.] Happy victory.
 EÜ-PHÉ'MI-Á. [Gr.] Of good report.
 — *Dim.* Effie.
 ÉVA. [Heb.] Life.
 E-VÁ'NGE-LINE. [Gr.] Bringing
 glad news.
 ÉVE. [Heb.] The same as EVA.
 ÉVE-L'NÁ. } [Heb.] Diminutive of
 ÉVE-LINE. } EVA. [It. form.]

F.

FÁN'NY. [Ger.] A diminutive of
 FRANCES.
 FAUS-TI'NÁ. [Lat.] Lucky.
 FE-LIC'I-Á (fé-lish'i-á). [Lat.] Hap-
 piness. [ful.]
 FI-DÉ'LI-Á (or -deel'yá). [Lat.] Faith-
 FLÓ'RÁ. [Lat.] Flowers.
 FLÓ'RENCE. [Lat.] Blooming;
 flourishing.
 FRÁN'ÇES. [Ger.] Feminine of FRAN-
 CIS. — *Dim.* Fán'ny, Fránk.
 FRÉ'DER'ICA. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine
 of FREDERICK. — *Dim.* Fréd'-
 die.

G.

ÇÉÓR/GI-ÁN'Á. } [Gr.] Feminine of
 ÇÉÓR-GY'NÁ. } GEORGE.
 ÇÉR'AL-DINE. Feminine of GERALD.
 ÇÉR'TRÜDE. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-
 maiden. — *Dim.* Çér'tie, Trü'dy.
 GRÁÇE. } [Lat.] Grace.
 GRÁ'TI-Á (grá'shi-á). } favor.
 GRI-SÉL'DÁ. [Teut.] Stone-heroine.
 — *Dim.* Grís'sel.

H.

HÁN'NAH. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.
 HÁR'RI-ET. } [O. H. Ger.] Feminine
 HÁR'RI-OT. } diminutive of HEN-
 RY. [Eng. form.] — *Dim.* Há'ty.
 HÉL'EN. } [Gr.] Light. — *Dim.*
 HÉL'E-NÁ. } Néll, Nól'y.
 HÉN'RI-ÉT'TÁ. [O. H. Ger.] Fem-
 inine and diminutive of HENRY.
 [Fr. form.] — *Dim.* Et'tá, Hé'ty.
 HÉP'ZI-BAH. [Heb.] My delight
 is in her.
 HÉS'TER. } [Per.] Same as
 HÉS'THER (hēs'ter). } ESTHER.
 HI-LÁ'RI-Á. [Lat.] Feminine of
 HILARY.
 HO-VÓ'RÁ. } [Lat.] Honorable.
 HO-NÓ'RI-Á. }
 HOR-TÉN'SI-Á (hor-tén'shi-á). [Lat.]
 A lady gardener.
 HÜL'DAH. [Heb.] A weasel.

I.

I'DÁ. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.
 I'NEZ. [Gr.] The same as AGNES.
 [Pg. form.]
 I-RÉ'NE. [Gr.] Peaceful.
 ÍS'A-BÉL. } [Heb.] The same as
 ÍS'A-BÉL'LÁ. } ELIZABETH. — *Dim.*
 Bél, Bél'á.

J.

JAMES'Y'NÁ. } [Heb.] Feminine of
 JAMES.
 JÁNE. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN;
 — Same as JOANNA.
 JA-NÉT' (in Scot. & U. S.; JÁNET, in
 Eng.) [Heb.] Dim. of JANE.
 JÁQ'VE-LINE. [Heb.] Feminine of
 JAMES. [Fr. form.]
 JEÁN. } [Heb.] The same as
 JEANNE. } JANE or JOAN.
 JEAN-NÉTTE'. } [Fr. forms.]
 JE-MI'NÁ. [Heb.] A dove.
 JE-RU'SHÁ. [Heb.] Possessed; mar-
 ried.
 JOÁN'. } [Heb.] Feminine of
 JO-ÁN-NÁ. } JOHN.
 JO-SÉ'PHÁ. } [Heb.] Feminine of
 JO'SÉPH-INE. } JOSEPH. — *Dim.*
 Józ'zy, Phé'ny.
 JOY'ÇE. [Lat.] Sportive.
 JÜ'DITH. [Heb.] Praised. — *Dim.*
 Jü'dy.
 JÜ'L'I-Á (or jül'yá). [Lat.] Feminine
 of JULIUS. [LIAN.]
 JÜ'LI-ÁN'Á. [Lat.] Feminine of JU-
 JÜ'LI-ÉT. [Lat.] Diminutive of JU-
 LIA. [Fr. form.]
 JUS-TI'NÁ. [Lat.] Feminine of JUS-
 TIN.

K.

KÁTH'A-RÝNE. } [Gr.] Same as CATI-
 KÁTH'ER-INE. } ARINE.
 KE-TÜ'RAH. [Heb.] Incense
 KE-ZI'AH. [Heb.] Cassia.

L.

LAU'RÁ. [Lat.] A laurel.

LAU-RÍN'DÁ. [Lat.] A variation of
 LAURA.
 LA-VÍN'I-Á. [Lat.] Of Latium.
 LE'Ó-NÓ'RÁ. [Gr.] Same as ELEA-
 NOR.
 LE-TÝ'TI-Á (le-tish'i-á). [Lat.] Hap-
 piness.
 LÉT'TIÇE. A corruption of LETITIA.
 LIL'I-AN. } [Lat.] Lily.
 LIL'I-Y. }
 LÓ'IS. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
 LOU'Y'SÁ. } [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of
 LOU-ISE'. } LOUIS. — *Dim.* Lqu'ie.
 LÜ'CI-Á (-shí-á). [Lat.] Same as
 LUCY. [It. form.]
 LU-ÇIN'DÁ. [Lat.] The same as LUCY.
 LU-ERE'TI-Á (lu-kre'shi-á). [Lat.]
 Gain; *otherwise*, light.
 LÜ'ÇY. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.
 LYD'I-Á. [Gr.] A native of Lydia,
 in Asia Minor.

M.

MÁ'BEL. [Lat.] A contraction of
 AMABEL.
 MAD'E-LINE. [Heb.] Same as MAG-
 DALENE. [Fr. form.]
 MÁG'DA-LÈNE (properly mág'da-lé-
 né). [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.
 — *Dim.* Maud, Maud'lin.
 MAR-ÇÉ'L'LÁ. [Lat.] Feminine of
 MARCELLUS. [CIUS.]
 MÁR'CI-Á (-shí-). Feminine of MAR-
 MÚ'GA-RET. [Gr.] A pearl. — *Dim.*
 Gri'ty, Mág, Mádge, Mag'gy, Mar-
 gie, Már'ger-y, Még, Móg'gy, Més'tá,
 Pég, Pég'gy (m and p being cognate
 letters).
 MA-RÝ'NÁ. [Heb.] The same as MARY.
 [Lat. form.]
 MÁ'RI-ÁNNE'. [Heb.] A compound
 of MARY and ANNE.
 MÁ'RI-ON. [Heb.] A French form
 of MARY.
 MÁR'THÁ. [Heb.] The ruler of the
 house; *otherwise*, sorrowful; melan-
 choly. — *Dim.* Mát, Mát'ty, Pát,
 Pát'ty.
 MÁ'RY. [Heb.] Bitter; *otherwise*,
 their rebellion, or star of the sea. —
Dim. Möll, Möl'y, Pol, Pól'y, Mäy.
 MA-THÍL'DÁ (-tíl'-). [O. H. Ger.]
 MA-TÍL'DÁ. } Mighty bat-
 tie-maid; heroine. — *Dim.* Mát,
 Mát'ty, Maud, Pát'ty (m and p be-
 ing convertible).
 MAÜD. A contraction of MATHIL-
 DÁ, or MAGDALENE.
 MÁY. The month of MAY, or a dim-
 inutive of MARY.
 ME-HÉT'A-BEL. } [Heb.] Benefited
 ME-HÍT'A-BLE. } of God.
 MÉL'I-ÇENT. [Lat.] Sweet singer;
otherwise [Teut.], work-strength.
 ME-LIS'SÁ. [Gr.] A bee.
 MÍL'DRED. [Ger.] Mild threaten-
 MÍ-RÁN'DÁ. [Lat.] Admirable.
 MÍR'Y-AM. [Heb.] The same as MARY.
 MÝ'RA. [Gr.] She who weeps or la-
 ments.

N.

NÁN'CY. A familiar form of ANNE.
 — *Dim.* Nán, Nánçe, Ný'na.

L, É, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ț, long; Ä, Ê, Ĭ, Ö, Ů, Ț, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ĀLL, WHĀT; ÊRE, VEIL, TĒRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN,

NŌ'RĀ. A contraction of HONORA, and of LEONORA.

O.

OĖ-TĀ'VI-Ā. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS. — *Dim.* TĀ'vy, Tāve.

ŌL'IVĖ, } [Lat.] An olive.

O-L'IV'Ā. }

O-PHĒ'LI-Ā (or o-feel'yā). [Gr.] Serpent.

Ō-LŪM'PI-Ā. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P.

PAU'ĻĀ. [Lat.] Feminine of PAULUS, or PAUL.

PAU-L'ĪNĀ, } [Lat.] Feminine of PAU-

PAU-LĪNE'. } LINUS.

PĒ-NĒL'O-PE. [Gr.] A weaver.

PĒR'SIS. [Gr.] A Persian woman.

PHĒ'BE. [Gr.] The same as PHĖBE.

PHĪ-LĪP'Ā. [Gr.] Feminine of PHILIP.

PHĖ'BE. [Gr.] Pure; radiant. — *Dim.* Phēbe.

PHŪ'L'IS. [Gr.] A green bough.

PŌL'LY. [Eng.] A variation of MOLLY, from MARY.

PRIS-ĈĪL'ĻĀ. [Lat.] Somewhat old.

R.

RĀ'CHEL. [Heb.] A ewe.

RE-BĔĖ'ĈĀ, } [Heb.] Of enchanting

RE-BĔĖ'ĀH, } beauty. — *Dim.* BĔĖcky.

RHŌ'DĀ (rō'dā). [Gr.] A rose.

RŌ'SĀ. [Lat.] A rose.

RŌS'A-BĔL, } [Lat.] A fair rose.

RŌS'A-BĔL-LĀ. }

RO-SĀ'LI-Ā, } [Lat.] Little and bloom-

RŌS'A-LĪĒ. } ing rose. [Fr. and It. forms.]

RŌS'A-LĪND. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.

RŌS'A-MOND. [Teut.] Horse-protection, i. e. famous protection.

ROX-ĀN'Ā. [Per.] Dawn of day.

RŪTH. [Heb.] Beauty.

S.

SA-BĪ'NĀ. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.

SA-LŌME' (properly sa-lŏ'me). [Heb.] Peaceful.

SĀ'RĀ, } [Heb.] A princess. — *Dim.*

SĀ'RAH. } SĀl, SĀl'y.

SE-L'ĪNĀ. [Gr.] Parsley; otherwise, moon.

SE-RĔ'NĀ. [Lat.] Feminine of SERENUS or SERENO.

SĪB'YL, } [Gr.] A prophetess.

SI-BŪL'ĻĀ. }

SO-PHĪ'Ā [Gr.] Wisdom. — *Dim.*

Sŏ'ph'y.

SO-PHRŌ'NI-Ā. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.

STĔL'ĻĀ. [Lat.] A star.

STĔPH'A-NĀ. [Gr.] Feminine of STEPHEN.

SŪ'SAN, } [Heb.] A lily. — *Dim.*

SU-SĀN'NĀ, } Sūe, Sūke, Sū'ky,

SU-SĀN'NAH. } Sū'zy.

T.

TĀB'Ī-THĀ. [Syr.] A gazelle.

THĔ'O-DŌ'RĀ. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE. — *Dim.* Dŏ'rā.

THĔ'O-DŌ'SĪ-Ā (thĕ'o-dŏ'zhĭ-ā). [Gr.]

The gift of God.

THE-RĔ'SĀ. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn. — *Dim.* Tĕr'ry, Trā'cy.

THŌM'A-SĀ (tŏm'-), } [Heb.] Femi-

THŌM'A-SĪNE. } nine of THOMAS. — *Dim.* Tam'zine.

TRŪ-PHĔ'NĀ. [Gr.] Delicate; luxurious.

TRŪ-PHŌ'ſĀ. [Gr.] Luxurious; dainty.

U.

ŪL'RI-CĀ. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.

Ū-RĀ'NI-Ā. [Gr.] Heavenly; — the name of one of the Muses.

ŪR'SU-LĀ. [Lat.] She-bear.

V.

VA-LĔ'RI-Ā. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.

VĪC-TŌ'RI-Ā. [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR.

VŪ'DĀ. [Ersē.] Feminine of DAVID.

VŪ'O-LĀ. [Lat.] A violet.

VĪR-GĪN'Ī-Ā. [Lat.] Virgin; pure

VĪV'Ī-AN. [Lat.] Lively

W.

WĪL'HEL-MĪ'NĀ. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of

William. — *Dim.* WĪl'mett, WĪl'mot, Mŷ'nā, MĪ-nĕl'lā.

WĪN'Ī-FRĔD. [Teut.] A lover of peace.

Z.

ZE-NŌ'BI-Ā. [Gr.] Having life from

Jupiter.

ŌB, DQ, WOLF, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ĉ, Ğ, soft; Ė, Ğ, hard; AĒ; EXIST; N as NG; THIS

CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES.

NOTE.—The names of *dead languages* are printed in *Italic*.

No. I.

LANGUAGES.	SUB-BRANCHES.	BRANCHES.	
<i>Sanskrit</i> (divided into <i>Vedic Sanskrit</i> and the <i>Classical</i> , or more modern, <i>Sanskrit</i>), <i>Prakrit</i> , <i>Pali</i> ; Bengali, Marathi, Guzerathi, &c.; Hindi, Hindustani (or Urdu); Gypsy.....		Indian, or Indic	} Indo-European or Aryan Family ^a .
<i>Zend</i> (or <i>Avestan</i> , or <i>Old Bactrian</i>), <i>Old Persian</i> (cuneiform inscriptions), <i>Pehlevi</i> (or <i>Huzvaresh</i>), <i>Parsi</i> (or <i>Pazend</i>), <i>Old Armenian</i> ; Modern Persian, Kurdish, Afghan (or Pushto), Ossetic, Modern Armenian, &c.....		Iranian ^b , or Iranian or Persian	
<i>Old Ionic</i> (or <i>Epic</i>), <i>Æolic</i> , <i>Doric</i> , <i>New Ionic</i> , <i>Attic</i> ; <i>Romæic</i> (or Modern Greek).....		Greek, or Hellenic	
<i>Oscan</i> (or <i>Opican</i>), <i>Umbrian</i> , <i>Latin</i> ; the Romance (or Romanic) languages (descendants of the Latin), viz., Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Provençal, French, Rhæto-Romanic, Wallachian.....		Latine, or Italic	
Irish (or Gaelic of Ireland), Erse (or Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, called also Highland Scotch), Manx.....	Gaelic, or Gaelic	Celtic	
<i>Cornish</i> , Welsh, <i>Armorican</i> (or Breton).....	Cymric		
<i>Bulgarian</i> (or <i>Old Slavonic</i> , or <i>Church Slavic</i>), Russian (or Russ;—including the Russian proper, and the Little-Russian, or Ruthenian), Illyrian (including three idioms, the Servian, Croatian, and Slovenic).....	Eastern and Southern	Slavonic ^d , or Slavic	
<i>Polobian</i> , Polish, Bohemian, Moravian, Slovak (or Slovakian), Upper and Lower Sorbian, Lusatian (or Wendish).....	Western		
<i>Old Prussian</i> , Lettish (or Livonian), Lithuanian.....		Lithuanian ^d , or Lithuanic	
<i>Old High German</i> (with its dialects, <i>Frankish</i> , <i>Alemannic</i> , and <i>Swabian</i> , <i>Bavarian</i> , and <i>Austrian</i>), <i>Middle High German</i> , <i>New High German</i>	High German	Teutonic, or Germanic	
<i>Gothic</i> (or <i>Mæso-Gothic</i>), <i>Old Saxon</i> , <i>Anglo-Saxon</i> (or <i>Saxon</i>), Dutch (or Low Dutch), Friesic (or Frisian), Flemish, English ^e , Low German (or Plattdeutsch).....	Low German		
<i>Old Norse</i> (or <i>Old Icelandic</i>), <i>Modern Icelandic</i> , <i>Swedish</i> , <i>Danish</i> , <i>Norwegian</i>	Scandinavian		

No. II.

LANGUAGES.	SUB-BRANCHES.	BRANCHES.
<i>Himyaritic</i> , <i>Ethiopic</i> (or Geëz); Arabic; Maltese; Amharic, and other Abyssinian dialects.....		Arabic, or Southern
<i>Hebrew</i> , <i>Samaritan</i> , <i>Phœnician</i> , <i>Punic</i>	Hebraic, or Middle	Semitic Family ^f
<i>Aramaic</i> (or <i>Aramæan</i> , or <i>Chaldaic</i> , or <i>Chaldee</i>), <i>Cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh</i> (?), <i>Syriac</i> , Neo-Syriac.....	Aramaic, or Northern	

^a Sometimes called Indo-Germanic or Japhetic.

^b The Indian and Iranian branches are often classed together as forming the Indo-Persian or Aryan branch of the family.

^c The Greek and Latin are often joined together as the Græco-Latin, or classical branch.

^d The Slavonic and Lithuanian branches are often classed together as the Letto-Slavic or Windic languages.

^e Divided into four periods, viz., Semi-Saxon (A. D. 1150-1250), Old English (A. D. 1250-1350), Middle English (A. D. 1350-1550), Modern English (A. D. 1550 to the present day).

^f Called also Semitic and Syro-Arabian.

^g Called also Cananitic.

Besides the Indo-European and Semitic families, philologists distinguish several others, which may be classed as follows:—

Tartaric (or **Tataric Family**) (called also **Turanian**, **Scythian**, **Altaic**, **Ural-Altaic**, and **Mongolian**), including the numerous and widely different languages of the Manchus, the Mongols, the Turks (in Asia and Europe), the Magyars (in Hungary), the Finns, the Laplanders, the Samoyeds, and a multitude of other tribes. Whether the Tamil and its sister idioms in Ceylon and southern India belong to this family is uncertain; they are grouped together under the name of the **Dravidian Family**. The Japanese, the Corean, and other tongues spoken in the peninsulas and islands of the extreme north-eastern part of Asia are claimed by some as belonging to the **Tartaric Family**; but this is very doubtful.

South-eastern Asiatic or **Monosyllabic Family** in China, and Farther India, and countries adjacent to these (including the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, Annamese, &c.).

Malay-Polynesian or **Oceanic Family**, including the languages and dialects spoken in nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Hamitic Family, composed of the *Egyptian*, and its congeners, the *Coptic*, *Galla*, *Berber*, *Hottentot* (?), &c.

South-African (sometimes called **Zingian Family**), filling Africa about the equator and southward to the Cape of Good Hope.

American Family, occupying with its many and greatly varying dialects the whole continent of North and South America.

Besides these great families, there are several isolated languages, or groups of languages, which have hitherto resisted all attempts at classification. Such are the *Yenisean* in Siberia; the *Albanian* (or *Skipetar*) in north-western Greece; the *Caucasian* group (including the *Georgian*, *Circassian*, *Lesghian*, and *Mitsjehgian* idioms) in the mountain-range of the Caucasus; the *Etruscan* in Northern Italy; and the ancient *Iberian*, which was once the prevailing language of the Spanish peninsula, and which still lives on both sides of the Pyrenees in the strange language called *Basque* (*Biscayan*, or *Euscarrá*).

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; *Fr.* French; *Ger.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A.

A bas. [Fr.] Down; at the foot; upon the ground; — *la Française*, after the French mode; — *la mode*, in fashion; — *l'Anglaise*, after the English fashion; — *l'outrance*, to the utmost; — *plomb*, perpendicularly; — *propos*, to the point; — *propos de boîtes*, apropos to boots; without reason.

A fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason; — *mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; — *posteriori*, from the effect to the cause; — *priori*, from the cause to the effect; — *vinculo matrimonii*, from the tie of marriage.

Ab extra. [L.] From without; — *initio*, from the beginning; — *intra*, from within; — *ovo usque ad mala*, from the egg to the apples; from beginning to end; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.

Absente reo. [L.] The defendant being absent.

Abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.

Ad astra. [L.] To the stars, or to an exalted state; — *Calendas Græcas*, at the Greek Calends; *i. e.*, never, as the Greeks had no Calends; — *captandum vulgus*, to catch the rabble; — *eundem* (*sc. gradum*), to the same degree; — *finem*, to the end; — *hominem*, to the man; that is, to his interests and passions; — *infinium*, to infinity; — *interim*, in the mean while; — *libitum*, at pleasure; — *nausam*, to disgust; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *valorem*, according to the value.

Adscriptus glæbæ. [L.] Belonging or attached to the soil.

Æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.

Æquo animo. [L.] With an equable mind; with equanimity.

Ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his age; of her age.

Affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair; — *du cœur*, an affair of the heart.

Agenda. [L.] Things to be done.

Alere flammam. [L.] To feed the flame.

Alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings; — the motto of Oregon.

Allons. [Fr.] Let us go; come.

Alma mater. [L.] A fostering mother.

Alter ego. [L.] Another self; — *idem*, another precisely similar.

Amende honorable. [Fr.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.

Amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court. [vanity.]

Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love.

Ancien régime. [Fr.] Ancient order of things. [manner.]

Anglicè. [L.] According to the English

Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his (or her) age; — *Christi*, in the year of Christ; — *Domini*, in the year of our Lord; — *mundi*, in the year of the world; — *urbis conditæ*, in the year the city (Rome) was built.

Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war; — *meridie*, before noon.

Appui. [Fr.] Point of support.

Aqua vitæ. [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.

Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An umpire in matters of taste.

Argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed; — *ad ignorantiam*, an argument founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts; — *ad vercundiam*, an argument to modesty.

Arrière pensée. [Fr.] A mental reservation.

Au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary;

— *fait*, well instructed; expert; — *reste*, as for the rest; — *revoir*, adieu until we meet again.

Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.

Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.

Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.

Aux armes. [Fr.] To arms.

B.

Bas bleu. [Fr.] A blue-stocking.

Beau monde. [Fr.] The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits. [Fr.] Gay spirits; men of wit; — *yeux*, handsome eyes; that is, attractive looks.

Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.

Ben trovato. [It.] Well found; a happy invention.

Bête noir. [Fr.] A black beast; a bugbear.

Bienséance. [Fr.] Civility; decorum.

Billet d'amour. } [Fr.] A love-letter.

Billet doux. }

Bizarre. [Fr.] Odd; fantastic.

Blasé. [Fr.] Pallid; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.

Bona fide. [L.] In good faith.

Bon gré mal gré. [Fr.] Willing or unwilling; — *jour*, good day; good morning; — *soir*, good evening.

Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.

Boulevard. [Fr.] A public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications.

Bouleversement. [Fr.] Overturning; subversion.

Bourgeois. [Fr.] A man of middle rank in society.

Bourgeoisie. [Fr.] Middle classes of society; traders.

Brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.

Brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.
Brusque. [Fr.] Rude; blunt.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.

C.

Cacœthes. [L.] An evil habit;—*loquendi*, a rage for speaking;—*scribendi*, an itch for scribbling.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Café. [Fr.] A coffee-house.
Calèche. [Fr.] A half-coach or calash.
Calambour. [Fr.] A pun.
Canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.
Cantatrice. [It.] A female professional singer.
Capias ad respondendum. [L.] You may take to answer;—a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
Capias ad satisfaciendum. [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.
Captatio benevolentie. [L.] A currying favor.
Caput mortuum. [L.] The worthless remains.
Carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.
Casus belli. [L.] That which involves or justifies war.
Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
C'est-à-dire. [Fr.] That is to say.
Champs Élysées. [Fr.] Elysian Fields.
Chanson. [Fr.] A song.
Chapeau bas. [Fr.] Hats off;—*bras*, a military cocked hat.
Chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] An inferior diplomatic representative at a foreign court.
Charivari. [Fr.] A mock serenade of discordant music.
Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in Spain, the land of romance; castles in the air.
Chef-d'œuvre. [Fr.] A masterpiece.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
Chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] A knight of industry; one who lives by persevering fraud.
Chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A chronicle of vices and crimes.
Ci-devant. [Fr.] Formerly; former.
Circa, or *Circaiter*. [L.] About.
Citò maturum, citò putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Citoyen. [Fr.] A citizen; a burgher.
Civilitas succedit barbarum. [L.] Civilization succeeds barbarism;—the motto of Minnesota when a territory.
Coiffeur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.

Compos mentis. [L.] Of a sound mind.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] Account rendered; report. [nestly].
Con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly.
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A discourse to the clergy.
Confrère. [Fr.] A brother; an associate.
Congé d'élire. [Fr.] A leave to elect.
Contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mishap or accident.
Conversazione. [It.] A meeting of company for conversation.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us;—*non judge*, before one who is not the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of troops to prevent the spreading of pestilence.
Corps de garde. [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.
Corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
Couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color; an aspect of attractiveness.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in public affairs;—*de grace*, a finishing stroke;—*de main*, a sudden enterprise or effort;—*de soleil*, a stroke of the sun.
Côte qu'il coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
Crede quod habes, et habes. [Lat.] Believe that you have it, and you have it.
Crescite, et multiplicamini. [L.] Grow, or increase, and multiply;—the motto of Maryland.
Crevasse. [Fr.] A deep crevice; a breach.
Crimen falsi. [L.] Falsehood; perjury;—*læse majestatis*, high treason.
Cruz criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Colloquially, but erroneously, of what use?
Cuisine. [Fr.] A kitchen; cookery.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance;—*privilegio*, with privilege.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
Corrente clamore. [L.] With a running or rapid pen. [rolls].
Custos rotularum. [L.] Keeper of the

De trop. [Fr.] Too much, or too many; not wanted.
Dehors. [Fr.] Without; out of; foreign; irrelevant.
Dei gratiâ. [L.] By the grace of God.
Demi-monde. [Fr.] Disreputable female society; abandoned women.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God;—*juvante*, with God's help;—*volente*, God willing.
Dernier ressort. [Fr.] A last resource.
Desipere in loco. [L.] To jest at the proper time.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deus ex machina. [L.] A god from the machine; *i. e.* from a theatrical contrivance for making gods appear in the air; hence, an unexpected and fortunate occurrence.
Dies fastus. [L.] A lucky day;—*desipere*, an unlucky day;—*iræ*, day of wrath;—*non*, a day on which judges do not sit.
Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right;—*et mon droit*, God and my right.
Dignus vindicæ nodus. [L.] A knot worthy to be loosened by such hands.
Dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide;—the motto of Maine.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered limbs or remains. [nent].
Disvingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distrait. [Fr.] Absent in thought.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and rule.
Dolce. [It.] Soft,—used in music;—*far niente*, sweet doing-nothing;—*sweet idleness*.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double meaning; a play on words.
Douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Dulce est decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During good pleasure;—*vitâ*, during life.

E.

Eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
Ece homo. [L.] Behold the man;—applied specifically to any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing the crown of thorns;—*signum*, behold the sign.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many; one composed of many;—the motto of the United States.
Editio princeps. [L.] The first edition.
Egalité. [Fr.] Equality.
Élève. [Fr.] A pupil; a foster child.
Élie. [Fr.] A choice or select body of persons.

D.

Dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
De bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on;—*farto*, from the fact; really;—*gustibus non est disputandum*, there is no disputing about tastes;—*jure*, from the law; by right;—*mortuis nil nisi bonum*, say nothing but good of the dead;—*nihilò nihil fit*, of nothing nothing is made;—*novo*, anew;—*profundis*, out of the depths.

Éloge. [Fr.] A funeral oration
Eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement
Embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; fleshiness.
Emeute. [Fr.] A riot; a mob.
Employé. [Fr.] One who is employed by another; a person in service.
En arrière. [Fr.] In the rear; — *avant*! forward!; — *déshabillé*, in undress; — *famille*, in a domestic state; — *fin*, at last; finally; — *passant*, in passing; by the way; — *plein jour*, in broad day; — *rapport*, in a condition or relation of sympathy; — *régle*, in order; according to rules; — *route*, on the way; — *suite*, in company.
Éciente. [Fr.] Pregnant.
Enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children; a forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Ennui. [Fr.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; tedium.
Ensemble. [Fr.] The whole.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty; — the motto of Massachusetts.
Entente cordiale. [Fr.] Evidences of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
Entourage. [Fr.] Surroundings; adjuncts. [table.]
Entrée. [Fr.] Entry; first course at
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
Entrepôt. [Fr.] A bonded warehouse.
Ergo. [L.] Therefore. [a free port.
Espégerie. [Fr.] Sportive tricks.
Espirit de corps. [Fr.] The animating spirit of a collective body; — *des lois*, spirit of the laws. [ual.]
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it be perpetual.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit; — *id genus omne*, and every thing of the sort; — *sic de similibus*, and so of the like; — *tu, Brute!* and thou also, Brutus!
Eureka (εὕρηκα, hū-rē'ka.) [Gr.] I have found it; — the motto of California.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; — *cathedrā*, from the bench; with high authority; — *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 judge of the whole from the specimen; — *post facto*, after the deed is done; — *tempore*, without premeditation; — *uno disce omnes*, from one learn all; — *vi termini*, by the meaning or force of the expression.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated; — the motto of New York.
Excerpta. [L.] Extracts. [ample.]
Exempli gratiā. [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt. [L.] They go out; — *omnes*, all go out.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment.
Experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has tried, or had experience.
Exposé. [Fr.] An exposition.

F.

Facile princeps. [L.] Evidently pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
Fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Felo de se. [F.] A suicide.
Femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman; — *de chambre*, a chambermaid.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Festina lentè. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival.
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] Bottom part of a French newspaper, separated by a line from the rest, and devoted to light literature, criticism, &c.
Fiacre. [Fr.] A hack.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens fall; — *lux*, let there be light.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith; treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody; — *terræ*, one of low birth.
Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid; — *de joie*, a prostitute.
Flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities; — *delicto*, in the commission of the crime.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in acting.
Franco. [It.] Post free.
Friseur. [Fr.] A hair-dresser.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy has been.
Fusillade. [Fr.] A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G.

Gallicè. [L.] In French.
Garçon. [Fr.] A boy, or a waiter.
Garde du corps. [Fr.] A body guard.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens d'armes. [Fr.] Armed police.
Genus irritable vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanicè. [L.] In German.
Glebe ascriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest; — *Patri*, glory be to the Father.
Γνωθὶ σεαυτὸν (*Gnothi seauton*). [Gr.] Know thyself.

H.

Haud passibus æquis. [L.] Not with equal steps. [elty.]
Haute nouveauté. [Fr.] A great novelty.
Haut gout. [Fr.] High flavor; fine or elegant taste.

Helluo librorum. [L.] A devourer of books; a book-worm.
Hiatus valde defensus. [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere; — *jacet*, here lies; — *labor, hoc opus est*, this is labor, this is work.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this; — *tempore*, at this time.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Shame on him who evil thinks.
Hora è semper. [It.] It is always time.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Out of condition to fight.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
Id est. [L.] That is; — *genus omne*, all of that sort.
Ignotum per ignotius. [L.] That which is unknown by something still more unknown.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A government within a government.
Imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; — a license to print a book, &c.
Improvisatore. [It.] An impromptu poet.
Improvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poetess.
In æternum. [L.] Forever; — *articulo mortis*, at the point of death; in the last struggle — *commendam*, in trust; — *curiā*, in the court; — *equilibrio*, in equilibrium; — *esse*, in being; — *extremis*, at the point of death; — *flagrante delicto*, taken in the fact; — *formā pauperis*, as a poor man; — *foro conscientiæ*, 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 res*, into the midst of things, or affairs; — *medio tutissimus ibis*, you will go most safely in the middle; — *memoriam*, in memory; — *nubibus*, in the clouds; — *perpetuum*, forever; — *posse*, in possible existence; — *propriā personā*, in person; — *puris naturalibus*, quite naked; — *re*, in the matter of; — *rem*, against the thing; — *sæculū seculorum*, for ages on ages; — *situ*, in its original situation; — *statu quo*, in the former state; — *terrorem*, as a warning; — *toto*, in the whole; entirely; — *totidem verbis*, in so many words; — *transitu*, on the passage; — *usum Delphini*, for the use of the Dauphin; — *utrumque paratus*, prepared for either event; — *vacuo*, in empty space; — *verba 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.

Infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain and Portugal.
Infante. [Sp.] Any son of the king, except the eldest, or heir apparent.
Insouciance. [Fr.] Indifference; carelessness.
Inster omnium. [L.] Like all.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things; — *nos*, between ourselves.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without genius.
Ipsè dixit. [L.] He himself said it.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipsò facto. [L.] In the fact itself; — *jure*, by the law itself.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun; — *d'esprit*, a witticism.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
Jure divino. [L.] By divine law.
Jus civile. [L.] Civil law; — *divinum*, divine law; — *et norma loquendi*, the law and rule of speech; — *gentium*, law of nations.
Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.

L.

Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is pleasure; — *omnia vincit*, labor conquers every thing.
Laissez faire. [Fr.] Let alone.
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] A praiser of time past.
Lans 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 veut*, the king wills it; — *roi s'aviserà*, the king will consider or deliberate.
Lèse majesté. [Fr.] High treason.
L'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The star of the north; — the motto of Minnesota.
Lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant; — *de marque*, a letter of marque or of reprisal.
Lex loci. [L.] The law of the place; — *non scripta*, the common law; — *scripta*, statute law; — *talionis*, the law of retaliation.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
Liaison. [Fr.] An alliance; an illicit connection.
Lite pendente. [L.] During trial.
Litèra scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
Lorum tenens. [L.] A deputy or substitute; a proxy.
Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which; — *sigilli*, place of the seal.

Longo intervallo. [L.] By or with long interval. [ment.]
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A clear arrangement.
Lucus à non lucendo. [L.] *A jeu d'esprit* in etymology, which, assuming that *lucus*, a dark wood or grove, is derived from the verb *lucere*, to shine, supposes it must be *à non lucendo*, from its not being light.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Proceed in virtue.
Ma fois. [Fr.] Upon my faith.
Magna est veritas, et prevalbit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and it will prevail.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] The town-house.
Maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A house-steward.
Mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-timed.
Malgré nous. [Fr.] In spite of us.
Malum in se. [L.] Bad in itself.
Mare clausum. [L.] A closed sea; a bay.
Matériel. [Fr.] Materials or instruments employed (opposed to *personnel*).
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste; — *honte*, false modesty.
Méga βιβλίον, μέγα κακόν (mega biblion, mega kakon). [Gr.] A great book is a great evil.
Me judice. [L.] I being judge.
Mélange. [Fr.] A medley.
Mêlée. [Fr.] A hand-to-hand fight; a riot.
Memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
Memorabilia. [L.] Things to be remembered.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body; — *sibi conscia recti*, a mind conscious of rectitude.
Méssalliance. [Fr.] Improper association; marriage with one of lower station.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to be told.
Mise en scène. [Fr.] The putting in preparation for the stage.
Mittimus. [L.] We send; — a writ to commit an offender to prison.
Modus operandi. [L.] Manner of operation.
Montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen; — the motto of West Virginia.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more durable than brass.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N.

Naiïve. [Fr.] Having native or unaffected simplicity.

Naiïveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further; — *quid nimis*, not any thing too much or too far; — *sutor ultra crepidam*, let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Née. [Fr.] Born; as, *Madame de Staël, née* (that is, whose maiden name was) Necker.
Négligé. [Fr.] An easy, unceremonious attire; undress.
Nemine contradicente. [L.] No one speaking in opposition; — *dissentiente*, no one dissenting.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; — the motto of Scotland.
Nihil admirari. [L.] To wonder at nothing; — *conscire sibi*, to be conscious of no fault; — *desperandum*, never despair.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Rank imposes obligation; much is rightly expected of one of high birth or station.
Nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or not. [me.]
Noli me tangere. [L.] Don't touch
Nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume. [Fr.] A pen name; an assumed title; — *de guerre*, a war name; a traveling title; a pseudonym.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not in sound mind; — *constat*, it does not appear; — *est inventus*, he has not been found; — *liquet*, it is not clear; — *obstante*, notwithstanding; — *omnia possumus omnes*, we can not, all of us, do all things; — *omnis moriar*, I shall not wholly die; — *sequitur*, it does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion. [ber.]
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I don't remember.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Nota bene. [Fr.] Mark well.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Don't forget.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nuance. [Fr.] Shade; gradation; tint.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A contract made without any consideration, and therefore void. [never.]
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or

O.

Obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way, or in passing.
Obsta principis. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Oeil de bœuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O, now there is enough.
Οἱ πολλοί (Hoï polloi). [Gr.] The many; the rabble.
Omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things; — *vincit labor*, labor overcomes all things.
On dit. [Fr.] They say; flying rumor.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proving.

Or a e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
Or a 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 sic omnia. [L.] O that he had always done or spoken thus.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Oubliette. [Fr.] Dungeon of a castle.
Oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
Ouîrê. [Fr.] Out of the common course; extravagant. [san.]
Ouvrier. [Fr.] A workman; an arti-

P.

Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm.
Papier mâché. [Fr.] Chewed or mashed paper; a hard substance made of a pulp from rags or paper.
Par exemple. [Fr.] For example; — *excellence*, by way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Par noble fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor. [plice.]
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Parvenu. [Fr.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.
Pas d pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
Passé. [Fr.] Past; out of use; faded; worn out.
Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
Pâte de foie gras. [Fr.] Goose-liver pie. [family.]
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a *Pater noster.* [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer; — *patriæ*, father of his country.
Patois. [Fr.] Dialect of the lower classes.
Patres conscripti. [L.] Conscript fathers; the Roman senators.
Peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Strong and severe punishment.
Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination; liking.
Pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
Pensée. [Fr.] Thought.
Per annum. [L.] By the year; — *capita*, by the head; — *centum*, by the hundred; — *contra*, contrariwise; — *diem*, by the day; — *se*, by itself considered.
Perdu. [Fr.] Lost.
Personnel. [Fr.] Body of persons employed in some public service.
Petit maître. [Fr.] A dandy; a coxcomb.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Peu-à-peu. [Fr.] Little by little.
Peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
Pièce de résistance. [Fr.] A solid joint.
Pirouette. [Fr.] A whirl on the toes, as in dancing.
Pis aller. [Fr.] The last shift.

Più. [It.] More.
Pleno jure. [L.] With full authority.
Plexus. [L.] A net-work; web.
Poco à poco. [It.] Little by little.
Poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support; prop.
Pons asinorum. [L.] Bridge of asses.
Post mortem. [L.] After death; — *obitum*, after death.
Pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch; a medley.
Preux chevalier. [Fr.] A brave knight.
Prima facie. [L.] On the first view.
Primus inter pares. [L.] Chief among equals.
Principia, non homines. [L.] Principles, not men.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Pro aris et fociis. [L.] For our altars and firesides; — *bono publico*, for the public good; — *et con*, for and against; — *formâ*, for the sake of form; — *hâc vice*, for this turn or occasion; — *ratâ*, in proportion; — *re natâ*, for a special emergency; — *tanto*, for so much; — *tempore*, for the time.
Procès verbal. [Fr.] A written statement. [vulgar.]
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane
Proh pudor. [L.] O, for shame.
Propria quæ maribus. [L.] Those things which are appropriate or peculiar to males or men, or to husbands. [ery.]
Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith; teach-

Q.

Qua. [L.] So far as; in so far as.
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please; — *meruit*, as much as he deserved; — *mutatus ab illo!* how changed from what he was!; — *sufficit*, a sufficient quantity; — *vis*, as much as you will.
Quasi. [L.] As if; in a manner.
Quelque chose. [Fr.] A trifle; something; any thing.
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent; — *rides?* why do you laugh?
Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another, does it himself.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains; — the motto of Connecticut.
Qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? — hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.
Quoad hoc. [L.] To this extent.
Quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention? — *jure?* By what right?
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated; — *vide*, which see.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R.

Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.
Recueil. [Fr.] Collection.
Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regnant populi. [L.] The people rule; — the motto of Arkansas. [Properly, *Regnat populus.*]
Ré infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.
Religio loci. [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
Renommé. [Fr.] Renown; fame.
Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
Résumé. [Fr.] A summing up; recapitulation.
Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
Revenons d nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Rifacimento. [It.] Renewal; re-establishment.
Robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown or morning-gown.
Rouleau. [Fr.] A little roll.
Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S.

Salle. [Fr.] A hall.
Salon. [Fr.] An apartment for company; a fashionable party; or fashionable society.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law; — the motto of Missouri.
Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] Holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony; — *peur et sans reproche*, without fear and without reproach.
Sartor resartus. [L.] The cobbler mended.
Savez qui peut. [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.
Scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
Séance. [Fr.] A sitting or session.
Secundum artem. [L.] According to rule; — *naturam*, according to the course of nature; — *ordinem*, in order.
Semper felix. [L.] Always fortunate; — *fidelis*, always faithful; — *idem*, always the same; — *paratus*, always ready.
Senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.
Se non è vero, è ben trovato. [It.] If not true, it is well feigned.

Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality; — *passim*, so everywhere; — *semper tyrannus*, ever so to tyrants (the motto of Virginia); — *transit gloria mundi*, so passes away earthly glory; — *vos non vobis*, thus you do not labor for yourselves.

Sicut ante. [L.] As before; — *patri-bus, sit Deus nobis*, as God was with our fathers, so may he be with us.

Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.

Si monumentum quaris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.

Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.

Sine curâ. [L.] Without charge or care; — *die*, without a day appointed; — *qua non*, an indispensable condition.

Si quaris peninsulam amænam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; — the motto of Michigan.

Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

Soubrette. [Fr.] An intriguing woman. *Stans pede in uno.* [L.] Standing on one foot.

Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.

Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which was before the war.

Status quo. [L.] The state in which.

Stet. [L.] Let it stand.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manners, but resolute in deed.

Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration; — *rosâ*, under the rose; privately.

Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind; — *juris*, in one's own right.

Summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.

Suo Marte. [L.] By his own strength.

Suum cuique. [L.] Let each have his own.

T.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.

Tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.

Tantum vidit Virgilium. [L.] He

merely saw Virgil (that is, the great man).

Tapis. [Fr.] A carpet; also, the cover of a council-table; hence, to be on the *tapis* is to be under consideration.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.

Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time the devourer of all things; — *fugit*, time flies.

Terræ filius. [L.] A son of the earth; that is, a human being.

Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing; — *incognita*, an unknown country.

Tertium quid. [L.] A third something; a nondescript.

Tiers-état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons or commonalty.

Tò kalón (To kalon). [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good; — *πρέπον (prepon)*, the proper or becoming.

Totidem verbis. [L.] In just so many words.

Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.

Toto cælo. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; — *au contraire*, on the contrary; — *ensemble*, the whole taken together.

U.

Uberima fides. [L.] Superabounding faith.

Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.

Ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; war; — *Thule*, utmost limit.

Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.

Uno animo. [L.] With one mind; unanimately.

Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; — *ad nauseam*, to disgust.

Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the pleasant.

Ut infra. [L.] As below; — *supra*, as above stated.

Ut possidetis. [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.

V.

Vade mecum. [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.

Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.

Vale. [L.] Farewell.

Valeat de chambrea. [Fr.] An attendant; a footman.

Viriorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various authors.

Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.

Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.

Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.

Vetturo. [It.] A hack.

Vexata quaestio. [L.] A disputed question.

Via. [L.] By the way of.

Via media. [L.] A middle course.

Vicè. [L.] In the place of; — *versâ*, the terms being exchanged.

Vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.

Vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms;

Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] Love of country prevails; — *omnia veritas*, truth conquers all things.

Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of marriage.

Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] She acquires strength in her progress.

Vis à vis. [Fr.] Opposite; facing.

Vis a tergo. [L.] A propelling force from behind; — *inertia*, the power of inertia; resistance; — *vix*, the vigor of life.

Vitam impendere vero. [L.] To stake one's life for the truth.

Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen; — *rex*, long live the king.

Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.

Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic; — *la bagatelle!* success to trifling; — *le roi*, long live the king.

Voilà. [Fr.] Behold; there is, or there are.

Vox, et præterea nihil. [L.] A voice, and nothing more; — *populi, vox Dei*, the voice of the people is the voice of God.

Vaisselle. [Fr.] Appearance of truth.

Z.

Zonam solvere. [L.] To loose the virgin zone.

Zollverein. [Ger.] A union among the German states for the collection of custom-house duties.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriameter 10,000 meters,	. . . . . 6.2137 miles.
Kilometer 1,000 meters,	. . . . . 0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches
Hectometer 100 meters,	. . . . . 328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter 10 meters,	. . . . . 393.7 inches.
Meter 1 meter,	. . . . . 39.37 inches.
Decimeter $\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter,	. . . . . 3.937 inches.
Centimeter $\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter,	. . . . . 0.3937 inch.
Millimeter $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter.	. . . . . 0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare 10,000 square meters,	. . . . . 2.471 acres.
Are 100 square meters,	. . . . . 119.6 square yards.
Centare 1 square meter,	. . . . . 1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centiliter	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a cubic decimeter	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid oz.
Milliliter	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or Tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2,204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds,
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
Decigram	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{100}$ of a cubic centimeter	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

A.
 , or *a.* Adjective; Afternoon; Acre.
a., or *@.* (*Ad.*) To or at.
ā., or *ā.* (*Ana.*, Gr. *ἀνά.*)
In med., Of each the same quantity.
A., or *Ans.* Answer.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. S. (*Academix Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. Abbreviated.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abt. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.
Acc. Accusative.
Acc., or *Acct.* Account.
Act., or *act.* Active.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the year of our Lord.
Ad., or *adv.* Adverb.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
Admr. Administrator.
Admz. Administratrix.
Adv. Advocate; advent.
Æ., or *Æl.* (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.
Ag. (*Argentum.*) Silver.
Ag. Agent.
Al., or *Ala.* Alabama.
Alex. Alexander.
A. M. (*Artium Magister*) Master of Arts.—(*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.—(*Anno Mundi.*) In the year of the world.
Am. Amos; American.
Amer. Amount.
Am. Amount.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Antiq. Antiquities.
Apo. Apogee.
Apr. April.
A. R. (*Anno Regni.*) Year of the reign.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ark. Arkansas.
As. Arsenic; Arkansas; Astronomy.
Asst. Assistant.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.

Att., or *Atty.* Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney General.
A. U. C. (*Ab Urbe Condita.*) In the year from the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome.
Aug. August.
Aur. (*Aurum.*) Gold.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

B.

b. Born.
B. A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barleycorn; Barrel.
Bar., or *Bl.* Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel, barrels.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; Bound.
Bds. (Bound in) Boards.
Be. (*Beryllium.*) Glucinum.
Benj. Benjamin.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
Biog. Biography.
Bk. Bank; Book.
R. L. Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
Bor. Boron; Borough.
Bp. Bishop.
Br. Brother; Bromine.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig.-Gen. Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain; British.
Bro. Brother.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo.*) Blessed Virgin.—(*Bene Vale.*) Farewell.

C.

C. Carbon.—(*Centum.*) A hundred; Cent; Centime.
C., or *Cap.* (*Caput.*) Chapter.
Ca. Calcium.
Cal. California; Calendar.—(*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cant. Canticles.
Cap. Capital.—(*Caput.*) Chapter.
Capt. Captain.
C. A. S. (*Connecticutensis Academix Sociæ.*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catholic.

C. C. County Commissioner; County Court; Contra; Credit.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Cent. (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf. or *cf.* (*Confer.*) Compare.
C. H. Court-house; Custom-house.
Ch. Church; Chapter.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chap. Chapter.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chr. Christopher; Christian.
Chron. Chronicles; Chronology.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clergyman; Clerk; Chlorine.
Cld. Cleared.
C. M. Common Meter.
Co. Cobalt; Company; County.
Coch., or *Cochl.* (*Cochleare.*) A spoonful.
C. O. D. Cash (or Collect) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel; Colossians.
Coll. College; Collector; Colleague.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore; Committee; Commerce; Commentary; Common.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against; In opposition.
Con., or *Cr.* Contra Credit.
Cong. Congress.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn., *Con.*, or *Ct.* Connecticut.
Const. Constable; Constitution.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas.
C. P. S. (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit; Creditor; Chromium.

Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, or Adultery.
Cs. Cæsium.
C. S. Court of Sessions; Clerk to the Signet.—(*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.
Ct. Connecticut; County; Court.
Ct., or *ct.* Cent.—(*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cts., or *cts.* Cents.
Cu. (*Cuprum.*) Copper.
Cwt., or *cwt.* (*Centum.*) A hundred, and English weight. A hundred weight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D. Didymium.
D., or *d.* Day; Died; Dime; Daughter; Deputy; Degree.—(*Denarius* or *denarii*) A penny, or pence.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
Dat., or *dat.* Dative.
D. C. District of Columbia.
—(Da Capo.) Again, or from the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D. D. (*Divinitus Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December; Declination.
Def., or *def.* Definition.
Defl. Defendant.
Deg., or *deg.* Degree, degrees.
Del. Delaware; Delegate.
Del., or *dcl.* (*Delineavit.*) He, or she, drew it;—prefixed to the draughtsman's name.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Dep. Deputy; Department.
Dept. Department; Deposition.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Dft., or *dft.* Defendant.
D. G. (*Dei Gratia.*) By the grace of God.
Di. Didymium.
Diam., or *diam.* Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary.
Dist. Discount.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.

Div. Dividend; Division;
Divide; Divided; Divisor.
D. M. Doct. Doctor of Music.
De. or *do.* (*Ditto.*) The same.
Dols., or *dols.* Dollars.
Doz., or *doz.* Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram.
D. S. (*Dal Segno.*) From the Sign.
D. T. Dakota Territory. — (*Doctor Theologiae.*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. V. (*Deo Volente.*) God willing.
Dict. (*Lat. Denarius* and *English weight.*) Penny-weight.

E.

E. East; Earl; Erbium.
ea. Each.
Ed. Erbium.
E. C. Eastern Central (Postal District, London).
Ecl., or *Eccles.* Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Eccles. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Editor; Edition.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English.
e. g. (*exempli gratia.*) For example.
E. I. East Indies, or East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
Elec. Electricity.
E. Lon. East longitude.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England; English.
Engin. Engineering.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Est. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esq., or *Esqr.* Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
et al. (*et alibi.*) And elsewhere. — (*et alii*, or *aliorum.*) And others.
Etc., *etc.*, or *ſc.* (*Et cetera*, *ceterarum*, or *cetera.*) And others; and so forth.
et seq. (*et sequentes*, or *et sequentia.*) And the following.
Ex. Example; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency; Exception.
Exch. Exchequer; Exchange.
Exec., or *Exr.* Executor.
Execx. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Ez., or *Ezr.* Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F. France; Fellow; Friday; Fluorine; Feminine; Franc; Florin; Farthing; Foot.
Fahr Fahrenheit.
Far. Farriery; Farthing.

F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
Fcp. or *fcp.* Foolscap.
Fe. (*Ferrum.*) Iron.
Feb. February.
Fec. (*Fecit.*) He (or she) made it.
Fem., or *fig.* Feminine.
Fig., or *fig.* Figure, figures; Figuratively.
Fir., or *fir.* Firkin.
Flor. Florida.
Fo., or *Fol.* Folio.
Fr. France; Francis; French.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
Ft., or *F.* Foot, feet; Fort.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur., or *fur.* Furlong.
Fut., or *fut.* Future.

G.

G. Genitive; Glucinum; Guide.
G., or *g.* Guinea; guineas; Gulf.
Ga. Georgia.
Gal. Galatians.
Gal., or *gal.* Gallon, gallons.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. Grand Chapter.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Gen. Genesis; General; Genitive; Generally.
Genl. Gentlemen.
Geo. George.
Geog. Geography.
Ger., or *Germ.* German.
Gov. Governor.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. P. O. General Post-Office.
Gr. Great; Greek; Gross.
Gr., or *gr.* Grain, grains.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H., or *h.* High; Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour, hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
Htkf. Handkerchief.
Hebr. Hebrew; Hebrews.

H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Hy. (*Hydrargyrum.*) Mercury.
H. G. Horse Guards.
Hid., or *hhd.* Hoghead.
H. I. H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
Hst. History.
H. M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H. M. S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.
Hon. Honorable.
Hos. Hosea.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire (or Emperor).
H. R. H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
Hund. Hundred.

I.

I. Iodine; Island.
Ia. Indiana.
lb., *lbid.* (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
Id. (*Idem.*) The same.
I. e., or *i. e.* (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Savior of Men.
✠ This was originally written IH Σ , and intended as an abbreviation of IH Σ OY Σ , the Greek form of the word *Jesus*. The Greek H (*eta*) having been mistaken for the Latin H (*alpha*), and a Latin S substituted for the Greek Σ , the three letters were supposed to be the initials of three separate words.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial; Emperor.
In. Inch; inches.
incog. (*incognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. Indiana.
Inf., or *inf.* Infinitive.
In lim. (*In limine.*) At the outset.
I. N. R. I. (*Iesus* [or *Jesus*] *Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum* [or *Judæorum*].) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
inst. Instant.
Int., or *int.* Interest.
Interj. Interjection.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I O U. I owe you — an acknowledgment for money.
i. q. (*idem quod.*) The same as.

Is., or *Isa.* Isaiah.
Isl., or *isl.* Island.
It., or *Ital.* Italian; Italic.

J.
J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.

Jan. January.
Jas. James.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST; Justice Clerk; Julius Caesar.
J. C. D. (*Juris Civilis Doctor.*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Jno. John.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of the Probate.
Jr., or *jr.* Junior.
J. U. D. (*Juris Utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July; Julius.
Jun., *Junr.* Junior.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K.

K. King; Knight. — (*Kalium.*) Potassium.
Kan. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., or *Ky.* Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross; Knight of the Golden Circle.
Ki. Kings.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
Knt., or *Kt.* Knight.
Ky. Ky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Lord; Low; Lithium; Lake; Line.
L., *lb.*, or *lb.* (*Libra.*) A pound, in weight.
L., *l.*, or £ . A pound sterling.
La. Lanthanum.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latin.
Lat., or *lat.* Latitude.
Lb., *lb.*, or *lb.* (*Libra.*) A pound in weight.
L. C. Lower Canada; Lord Chancellor.
l. c. Lower case. — *loco citato*) In the place before cited.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp., or *Lp.* Lordship.
Lea., or *lea.* League.
Leg., or *Legis.* Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.
L. I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
Li., or *L.* Lithium

Lib., or *lib.* (*Liber.*) Book.
Lieut., or *Lt.* Lieutenant.
LL.B. (*Legum Baccalav-
 reus.*) Bachelor of Laws.
 ☞ The initial letter of a
 word is sometimes doubled,
 as in the present instance, to
 signify the plural.
LL.D. (*Legum Doctor.*)
 Doctor of Laws. See *LL.B.*
Lon., *Long.* Longitude.
Lou., or *La.* Louisiana.
Lp., or *Ldp.* Lordship.
L. S. Left side. — (*Locus
 Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. D., or *l. s. d.* (*Libra,
 Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds,
 Shillings, Pence.
Lt., or *Licut.* Lieutenant.

M.

M. Marquis; Monday; Mon-
 sieur; Morning. — (*Mille.*)
 Thousand. — (*Meridies.*)
 Meridian, or noon.
M., or *m.* Masculine; Moon;
 Month, months; Minute;
 minutes; Mill, mills; Mile,
 miles.
M. A. Military Academy;
 Master of Arts.
Macc., or *Macc.* Maccabees.
Mad., or *Madm.* Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj.-Gen. Major-General.
Mal. Malachi.
Mar. March; Maritime.
Mas., *Masc.* Masculine.
Mass., or *Ms.* Massachu-
 setts.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalav-
 reus.*) Bachelor of Medi-
 cine.
M. C. Member of Congress;
 Master of Ceremonies;
 Master Commandant.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*)
 Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal;
 Military or Mechanical
 Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs., or *MM.* (*Mes-
 sieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.
 See *LL.B.*
Meth. Methodist.
Mg. Magnesium.
M. H. S. Massachusetts
 Historical Society; Mem-
 ber of the Historical So-
 ciety.
Mi. Mississippi.
Mic. Micah.
Mic. Michigan; Michael-
 mas.
Mid. Midshipman.
Min., or *min.* Minute; min-
 utes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Miss. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.

MM. Their Majesties. — (*Mes-
 sieurs.*) Gentlemen. See
LL.B.
Mme. Madame.
Mn. Manganese.
Mo. Missouri; Molybdenum.
Mo., or *mo.* Month.
Mod. Modern.
Mon., or *Mond.* Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, or Sir.
Mos., or *mas.* Months.
M. P. Member of Parlia-
 ment; Member of Police.
M. P. P. Member of the
 Provincial Parliament.
Mr. Master, or Mister.
M. R. I. Member of the
 Royal Institution.
Mrs. Mistress, or Missis.
MSS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts. See
LL.B.
Mt. Mount, or Mountain.
Mus. D., *Mus. Doct.*, or
Mus. Doct. Doctor of
 Music.
M. W. Most Worthy.
M. W. G. M. Most Wor-
 shipful Grand Master.

N.

N. Noon; North; Note;
 Name; New; Nitrogen;
N., or *n.* Noun; Neuter;
 Nail, nails.
N. A. North America.
Na. (*Natrium.*) Sodium.
Nah. Nahum.
Nat. Natural; National.
Nath. Nathaniel.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. New Brunswick. —
 (*Nota Bene.*) Note well, or
 take notice.
N. C. North Carolina.
N. E. North-East; North-
 ern Eastern (Postal Dis-
 trict, London); New Eng-
 land.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. Con. (*Nemine Con-
 tradicente.*) No one con-
 tradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine Dissen-
 tiente.*) No one dissenting.
Neut., or *neut.* Neuter.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni. Nickel.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. l., or *n. l.* (*Non liquet.*)
 It appears not; the case is
 not clear.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No. Norium.
No., or *no.* (*Número.*) Num-
 ber.
Nom., or *nom.* Nominative.
Non Pros., or *Non pros.*
 (*Non Prosequitur.*) He
 does not prosecute; — a
 judgment entered against

the plaintiff when he does
 not appear to prosecute.
Non seq., or *non seq.* (*Non
 sequitur.*) It does not fol-
 low.
Nos., or *nos.* Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; No-
 tary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New
 Style (since 1752).
N. T. New Testament.
Num., or *Numb.* Numbers.
N. W. North-West; North-
 ern Western (Postal Dis-
 trict, London).
N. Y. New York.

O.

O. Ohio; Oxygen; Old.
Ob., or *ob.* (*Obiit.*) Died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obj., or *obj.* Objective; Ob-
 jection.
Obs. Observatory.
Obt., or *Obdt.* Obedient.
Oct. October.
Olym. Olympiad.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary
O. S. Old Style (previ-
 ously to 1752).
Os. Osmium.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxonia.*) Oxford.
Oz., or *oz.* Ounce, or
 ounces.

☞ The z is here used to
 represent the character ζ ,
 anciently an abbreviation
 for terminations.

P.

P., or *p.* Page; Part; Phos-
 phorus; Pipe.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
pa. Participial adjective.
Parl. Parliament.
Part., or *part.* Participle.
Pass., or *pass.* Passive.
Pb. (*Plumbum.*) Lead.
P. B. (*Philosophiæ Baccalav-
 reus.*) Bachelor of Phi-
 losophy.
Pd. Paid; Palladium.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. I. Prince Edward
 Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Per an., or *per an.* (*Per an-
 num.*) By the year.
Per cent., *per cent.*, *Per ct.*,
 or *per ct.* (*Per centum.*) By
 the hundred.
P. G. Past Grand.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doc-
 tor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philippians;
 Philosophy; Philemon.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philom. (*Philomathes.*) Lov-
 er of learning.
Pinz., *pinz.*, or *Pzt.*, *pzt.*
 (*Pinxit.*) He, or she,
 painted it.
Pl., or *pk.* Peck.

Pl. or *pl.* Plural.
Pfff. Plaintiff.
Plur., or *p/ur.* Plural.
P. M. Post-Master; Past
 Master; Past Midshipman.
 — (*Post Meridiem.*) After-
 noon.
P. M. G. Post-Master-Gen-
 eral.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pos., *pos.*, *Poss.*, or *poss.*
 Possessive.
pp. Pages. See *LL.B.*
P. P. C. (*Pour prendre con-
 gé.*) To take leave.
Pph., or *pph.* Pamphlet.
Pr., *pr.*, or *pr.* (*Per.*) By the.
P. R. Prize Ring; Porte
 Rico.
Prep., or *prep.* Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pretr., or *pret.* Preterit.
Prof. Professor.
Pron., or *pron.* Pronoun.
Pro tem., or *pro tem.* (*Pro
 tempore.*) For the time
 being.
Prov. Proverbs; Provost;
 Province.
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next.
P. S. (*Post scriptum.*) Post-
 script.
Ps. Psalm, or Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Part; Payment;
 Platinum; Point; Port.
Pub. Public; Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Docu-
 ments.
Pwt., or *pwt.* Pennyweight.
Pzt., or *pzt.* (*pinxit.*) He, or
 she, painted it.

Q.

Q. Question.
Q., or *Qu.* Query; Question;
 Queen.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. d., or *q. d.* (*Quasi dicit.*)
 As if he should say.
Q. E. D. (*Quod Erat Dem-
 onstrandum.*) Which
 was to be demonstrated.
Q. l. (*Quantum libet.*) As
 much as you please.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster-
 General.
Qr., or *qr.* Quarter (28
 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Q. s., or *q. s.* — (*Quantum
 sufficit.*) A sufficient quan-
 tity.
Qt., or *qt.* Quart; Quantity.
Qu. Queen; Question;
 Quarter.
Qu., or *Qy.* (*Quære.*) Query.
Qu. Question.
Q. v., or *q. v.* (*Quod vide.*)
 Which see.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. Railway; Rhodium. —
 (*Rez.*) King. — (*Regina.*)
 Queen. — (*Recipe.*) Take

R. A. Royal Academy, or Academician; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension.
 Rb. Rubidium.
 R. E. Royal Engineers.
 Rec. or R. Recipe.
 Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
 Ref. Reformed; Reformer; Reformation; Reference.
 Reg. Register; Regular.
 Rep. Representative; Republic; Reporter.
 Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Review; Revenue; Reverend; Revise.
 R. I. Rhode Island.
 R. N. Royal Navy.
 Rom. Roman; Romans.
 Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
 R. R. Railroad.
 Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
 Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
 Ru. Ruthenium.
 R. W. Right Worshipful.

S.

S. Sign; South; Sulphur; Sunday; Saturday; Shilling.
 S. A. South America; South Africa.
 Sam. Samuel.
 Sat. Saturday.
 Sb. (*Stibium*) Antimony.
 S. C. South Carolina.
 Sc., or sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He, or she, engraved it.
 Sch., or Schr. Schooner.
 Scil., or Sc. (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
 Script. Scripture.
 Sculp., or sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He, or she, engraved it.
 S. E. South-East; South-Eastern (Postal District, London).
 Se. Selenium.
 Sec. Secretary.
 Sec., or sec. Second; Section.
 Sect., or sect. Section.
 Sen. Senate; Senator; Senator.
 Sep., or Sept. September.
 Serg., or Serj. Sergeant, or Sergeant.
 Serv., or Servt. Servant.
 S. H. S. (*Societatis Historiæ Socius*) Fellow of the Historical Society.

Si. Silicium.
 Sing., or sing. Singular.
 S. J. Society of Jesus.
 S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
 S. Lat. South Latitude.
 Sld., or sld. Sailed.
 S. M. State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant Major; Sons of Malta.
 S. M. I. (*Sa Majesté Impériale*) His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.
 Sn. (*Stannum*) Tin.
 Soc. Society.
 Sol. Solomon; Solution.
 S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romani*) Senate and people of Rome.
 Sq., or sq. Square.
 Sq. ft., or sq. ft. Square feet.
 Sq. in., or sq. in. Square inches.
 Sq. m., or sq. m. Square miles.
 Sr. Sir, or Senior.
 SS., or ss. (*Scilicet*) Namely.—(*Semis*) Half.
 S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England).
 S. S. E. South-South-East.
 S. S. W. South-South-West.
 St. Saint; Street; Strait.
 Stat. Statute; Statuary.
 S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Divinity.
 S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*) Professor of Theology.
 Subj., or subj. Subjunctive.
 Subst. Substantive; Substitute.
 Sun., or Sund. Sunday.
 Sup. Superior; Supplement.
 Supt. Superintendent.
 Surg. Surgeon; Surgery.
 S. W. South-West; South-Western (Postal District, London); Senior Warden.
 Syn., or syn. Synonym.

T.

T. Tenor; Tuesday; Town; Township; Territory; Ton.
 Ta. Tantalum.
 Tb. Terbium.

Te. Tellurium.
 Ten., or Tenn. Tennessee.
 Tex. Texas.
 Th. Thursday; Thomas; Thorium.
 Theo. Theodore.
 Thess. Thessalonians.
 Thurs. Thursday.
 Ti. Titanium.
 Tier., or tier. Tierce.
 Tim. Timothy.
 Tit. Titus.
 Th. Thallium.
 Tob. Tobit.
 Tr. Translation; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee.
 Tu., or Tues. Tuesday.

U.

U. Uranium.
 U. C. Upper Canada.
 Ult., or ult. (*Ultimo*) Last, or of the last month.
 Univ. University.
 U. S. United States.
 U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
 U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
 U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
 U. S. N. United States Navy.
 U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
 U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Vanadium; Victoria; Viscount; Verb; Verse; Vocative; Volume.
 V. a., or v. a. Verb active.
 Va. Virginia.
 V. C. Vice Chancellor.
 Ven. Venerable.
 V. G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
 V. i. Verb intransitive.
 Vice Pres. Vice President.
 Vid., or vid. (*Vide*) See.
 Vis., or Visc. Viscount.
 Viz., or viz. (*Videlicet*) Namely; to wit. [See Note under Oz.]
 V. n., or v. n. Verb neuter.
 Voc., or voc. Vocative.
 Vol., or vol. Volume.
 V. P. Vice President.

V. R. (*Victoria Regina*) Queen Victoria.
 Vs. or vs. (*Versus*) Against, or in opposition.
 Vt. Vermont.
 V. t., or v. t. Verb transitive.

W.

W. West; William; Wednesday; Welsh; Warden.—(*Wolframium*) Tungsten.
 W., or w. Week.
 W. C. Western Central (Postal District, London).
 Wed. Wednesday.
 W. I. West India; West Indies.
 W. Lon. West Longitude.
 Wm. William.
 W. M. Worshipful Master.
 W. N. W. West-North-West.
 Wp. Worship.
 W. S. Writer to the Signet.
 W. S. W. West-South-West.
 Wt., or wt. Weight.
 W. Va. West Virginia.

X.

X. Christ.
 Xmas., or Xmas. Christmas.
 Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
 Yd., or yd. Yard.
 Ye, or ye. The.
† The *y* in this abbreviation is a corrupt representation of the Anglo-Saxon *ƿ* or *th*, introduced at the time when the Anglo-Saxon alphabet was superseded by the Old English or Black Letter, in which *ƿ* (*u*) bore a considerable resemblance in form to *þ*.
 Yr. Your.

Z.

Z., or Zr. Zirconium.
 Zach. Zachary.
 Zech. Zechariah.
 Zeph. Zephaniah.
 Zn. Zinc.
 Zool. Zoology.
 Zr. Zirconium.

indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$.

x Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$.

∴ Is to; the ratio of; } — used to indicate

∴ As; equals; } dicate geometrical proportion; as, $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d .

∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.

∴ Because.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity.

○ Indefinitely small; infinitesimal; used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity; also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

∠ Angle; the angle; as, ∠ A B C.

⊔ Right angle; the right angle; as, ⊔ A B C; that is, the right angle, A B C.

⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw A B ⊥ C D.

∥ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, A B ∥ C D.

○ Circle; circumference; 360° .

△ Triangle; the triangle; as, △ A B C; that is, the triangle A B C.

□ Square; the square; as, □ A B C D; that is, the square A B C D.

▭ Rectangle; the rectangle; as, ▭ A B C D; that is, the rectangle A B C D.

√, or √ Root; — indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. This symbol is called the radical sign. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the index) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as $\sqrt[2]{a}$, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, &c.

∩ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a , respectively.

Vinculum, () Parenthesis, [], or { }, Brackets, | Bar, they are applied, or which are inclosed by them, are to be taken altogether; as, $x + y^2$; $2(a+b)$; $a \times (b + c[e + d])$; $\frac{x}{y} | z$.

f, or F Function; function of; as $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x .

∩ Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as, f , ϕ , ψ , π , and the like.

d Differential of; as, dx ; that is, the differential of x .

δ Variation; as δx ; that is, the variation of x .

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential co-efficient; derivative.

℞ The letters d , δ , Δ , D , and

sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential co-efficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

∫ Integral; integral of; — indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2x dx$ is x^2 .

∫ It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as $\int \int$, $\int \int \int$, &c. For a number of times greater than three, an index is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m x dx^m$; that is, the m th integral, or the result of m integrations of $x dx^m$.

\int_a^b denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a . \int^a denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and \int that it begins at the value b . These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

∑ Sum; algebraic sum; — commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and in nearly the same manner as the symbol \int .

ε Residual.

π The number 3.14159265 +; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semi-circumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180° .

o Degrees; as, 60° ; that is, sixty degrees.

' Minutes of arc; as, $30'$; that is, thirty minutes.

" Seconds of arc; as, $20''$; that is, twenty seconds.

^, ^, ^, &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a' , a'' , a''' , &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, etc.; as $a'b'$, $a''b''$, $a'''b'''$, &c.

1, 2, 3, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^1 ; that is, the first power of a ; a^2 , the square or second power of a ; a^3 , the cube or third power of a ; and the like.

IV. MEDICAL.

āā (Gr. *áva*), of each.

℞ (Lat. *Recipe*). Take.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

- ℔ Pound.
- ℥ Ounce; as, $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, one ounce; $\frac{3}{8}$ ss, half an ounce; $\frac{3}{16}$ ss, one ounce and a half; $\frac{3}{32}$ ℥, two ounces, &c.
- ℥ Drachm; as, $\frac{5}{16}$ ℥, one drachm; $\frac{3}{16}$ ss, half a drachm; $\frac{3}{32}$ ss, one drachm and a half; $\frac{3}{64}$ ℥, two drachms, &c.
- ʒ Scruple; as, $\frac{3}{16}$ ʒ, one scruple; $\frac{3}{32}$ ss, half a scruple; $\frac{3}{64}$ ℥, two scruples, &c.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

- ℥, or 0 (Lat. *Octarius*). Pint.
- ℥ Ounce, or $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounce.
- ℥ Drachm, or $\frac{1}{8}$ fluid drachm.
- ℥ Minim, or drop.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, & And. — &c. (*Et cætera*.) And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

✕, or + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic service-books, it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross.

✕, or + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c. The name of the party is added by some one who can write; as, John ✕ Smith mark.

4to, or 4^o Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, or 8^o Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, or 12^o Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, or 16^o Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, or 18^o Octavo-decimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

Other sizes are 24mo, or 24^o (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, or 32^o (Trigesimo-seculo), 36mo, or 36^o (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, or 48^o (Quadragesimo-octavo), 64mo, or 64^o (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72 mo, or 72^o (Septuagesimo-seculo), 96mo, or 96^o (Nonagesimo-sexto), 128mo, or 128^o (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

VI. MONETARY, ETC.

- \$ Dollar, or Dollars; as, \$1: \$200.
- ¢ Cent, or cents; as, 12¢: 33¢.
- £ Pound, or pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45. [1lb: 24lb.
- lb Pound, or Pounds (in weight); as, @ At, or to; as, silk @ \$2 per yd.
- ψ Per; as, sheep \$4 ψ head.
- % Per cent; as, discount 6%.
- ‰ Account; as, J. Smith in ‰ with J. Jones.
- / Shilling, or Shillings; as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d.

A 1 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.
 , Comma. : Colon.
 ; Semicolon. . Period.

- Dash. (tion. ^ Caret.
- ? Interroga. " " Quotation
- ! Exclamation. Marks.
- () Parenthesis. } Brace.
- [] Brackets, or }
- ~ Crotchets. *** Ellipsis.
- ^ Apostrophe. . . . Ellipsis; al-
- ~ Hyphen. so, Leaders.
- ^ Acute Accent. — Ellipsis.
- ^ Grave Accent. * Asterisk.
- ^ Circumflex † Dagger, or
- ^ Accent. ‡ Obelisk.
- ^ Circumflex, ‡ Double Dag-
- ^ or Tilde. ger.
- ^ The Long, or § Section.
- ^ Macron. ¶ Parallels.
- ^ The Short, or ¶ Paragraph.
- ^ Breve. ¶ Index.
- ^ Diæresis. *, or ** Aster-
- ^ Cedilla. terism.

2. CORRECTION OF THE PRESS.
 ∅, or ∅ (dele). 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.
 L, or L 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.

- ⌊ Sink a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.
- | shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.
- ⌋ directs attention to a quadrate or space which improperly appears.
- ×, or + directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.
- [Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.
- ¶ Make a new paragraph.
- Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.
- = Put in small capitals.
- ≡ Put in capitals.
- ∅ The following abbreviations, used in correcting proof-sheets, require explanation: —
- wf. Wrong font; — used when a character is of a wrong size or style.
- tr. Transpose.
- l. c. Lower-case; i. e., put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals. [tals. s. caps.; or sm. c. Put in small capi.
- Qu., Qy., or ? Query.
- out, s. c. Words wanting, see copy.

SPECIMEN OF A CORRECTED PROOF-SHEET.

THE CROWNING OF PETRARCH.

□ *s. caps.* ^ Nothing can be conceived more affecting or noble than that ceremony. The ∅ superb palaces and ∅ porticos by which had rolled the ivory chariots of Marius ∅ *Rom.*
 ∅ and Caesar had long mouldered into dust. The laureled fasces, the golden eagles, ∅ *Dy.*
 ∅ the shouting Legions, the captives, and the pictured cities were indeed want ∅ *- /*
 [ing to his victorious procession. The sceptre had passed away from Rome. ∅ *< lead. ?*
 ∅ But she still retained the mightier influence of an (empire / intellectual), and was ∅ *stet. a /*
 ∅ now to confer the prædier reward of an intellectual triumph. To the man who ∅ *space better*
 had ex tended the dominion of her ancient language — who had erected the ∅ *↓*
 trophies of philosophy and imagination in the ∅ haunts of ignorance and ∅ *∅, /*
 ∅ ferocity, whose captives were the hearts of admiring nations, enchained by the ∅ *Rom.*
 influence of his song — whose spoils were the treasures of ancient genius — the ∅ *te. ref.*
 ∅ Eternal City offered the (glorious and just) tribute of her gratitude. ∅ *o /*
 ∅ Amid the ruined monuments of ancient, and the infant erections of modern ∅ *#*
 ∅ art, he who had restored the broken link between the two ages of human civiliza- ∅ *< I lead*
 tion was crowned with the wreath which he had deserved from the moderns who ∅ *te. ∅*
 ∅ owed to him their refinement, — from the ancients who owed to him their fame ∅ *Cup.*
 ∅ Never was a coronation so august witnessed by Westminster or Rheims. ∅ *Stab. ?*

MACAULAY.

rescued from obscurity and decay

A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

ÆA-RĪS. A Scythian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

A-ÇĒS'TĒS. A king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

A-CHĒ'US. Son of Xuthus, from whom the Achæans, a Grecian tribe, were descended.

A-CHĀ'TĒS. A trusty friend and companion of Æneas.

ÆCH'E-RŌN. Son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infernal regions.

A-CHĪL'LĒS. 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.

ÆĀ'ĪS. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatea.

ÆC-TĒ'ON. A celebrated hunter, who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag and hunted down by his own hounds.

AD-MĒ'TUS. A king of Phææ, in Thessaly, and husband of Alcestis.

A-DŌ'NIS. A Cyprian youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus, but torn in pieces by a wild boar.

ÆA-CUS. Son of Jupiter and Europa, famed for his justice and piety. After death he was made one of the judges in the infernal regions.

Æ-GĒ'RĪ-Ā. See Egeria.

Æ-GÆ'US. A king of Athens, who gave his name to the Ægean sea, in which he was drowned.

Æ'GLE. 1. One of the Hesperides. 2. The fairest of the Naiads.

Æ-GŪ'P'TUS. A king of Egypt, whose fifty sons, with the exception of Lynceus, were slain on their wedding night by their wives, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ-NĒ'AS. 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 Æneid.

Æ'O-LUS. The god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the islands between Italy and Sicily.

ÆS'EU-LĀ'PI-US. Son of Apollo, and god of the healing art.

ÆG'A-MĒM'NON. Brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by

his wife Clytæmnestra, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour. See CLYTÆMNESTRA.

ÆG'A-NĪP'PE. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

Æ'JAX. 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 Locri.

AL-ÇĒS'TIS. Wife of Admetus, to preserve whose life she resigned her own. She was afterward, however, brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

AL-ÇĪ'DĒS. A name of Hercules.

ALC-MĒ'NĀ. Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

AL-ÇŪ'Ō-NĒ. A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher.

A-LĒ'Ō. One of the Furies.

ÆM'MON. A title of Jupiter.

AM-PH'ON. A Theban prince who cultivated the art of music with such success that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together, and formed the walls of Thebes.

ÆM'PHI-TRĪ'TE. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Neptune.

AN-ÇĒ'US. A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There 's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

AN-CHĪ'SĒS. The father of Æneas by Venus.

AN-DRŌM'A-CHĒ. The wife of Hector, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

AN-DRŌM'E-DĀ. Daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus. Her mother, Cassiope, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who married her.

AN-TĒ'US. A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, slain by Hercules.

ÆNTE-RŌS. The god who avenges slighted love.

AN-TIG'Ō-NE. A daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

A-NŪ'BIS. An Egyptian god, represented as having the head of a dog.

ÆPH'RO-DĪ'TE. The Greek name of Venus.

Æ'PIS. The Egyptian god of industry, worshipped under the form of an ox.

A-PŌL'LO. 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.

A-RĀCH'NE. A Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and was changed into a spider, as a punishment for her presumption.

ÆR'E-THŪ'SĀ. Daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, in the train of Diana, in Elis;—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.

ÆR'GO-NAŪTS. Companions of Jason, who went to Colchis, in the ship Argo, in search of a golden fleece.

ÆR'GUS. The son of Arestor; 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.

ÆRĪ-ĀD'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.

A-RĪ'ON. A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin.

ÆR'IS-TÆ'US. A son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and who first taught men the management of bees.

ÆR'TE-MĪS. The Greek name of Diana.

AS-CĀL'A-PHŪS. A son of Acheron, who, having asserted that Proserpine had eaten a pomegranate-seed in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl for mischief-making.

AS-TRĒ'Ā. 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-TŪ'VĀ-NĀX. Son of Hector and Andromache, killed by Ulysses at the destruction of Troy.

ÆT'A-LĀN'TĀ. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry any one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

ÁTE. The goddess of revenge.
ÁTTLAS. A Titan, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was changed into a mountain.
ÁTRO-PÓS. One of the Parcæ. Her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life.
AU'GÉ-AS. One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. His stables were the scene of the fifth labor of Hercules, who cleansed them from the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.
AU-RÔ'RÁ. The goddess of morning.
BAC-CHÁN'TĒS. Priestesses of Bacchus.
BÁ'CEHUS. The god of wine.
BEL-LĒR'O-PHON. Son of Glaucus, and grandson of Sisyphus. Being falsely accused by the wife of Proetus, king of the Argives, he was sent with a letter from Proetus to his father-in-law, commanding him to put the bearer to death. He is noted for having slain the Chimæra.
BEL-LÔ'NÁ. The goddess of war, and sister of Mars.
BĒR'E-NĪ'CE. Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair was placed in the heavens as a constellation.
BÔ'NÁ DE'A. A name given by the Romans to the goddess of chastity. It was unlawful for any man to enter her temple.
BRĪ'ÁRE-US, or **BRĪ'ÁREŪS.** A famous giant, feigned to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads.
BRĪ-SĒ'US. A beautiful slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.
BRŪN'TĒS. One of the Cyclops, who forged Jove's thunder-bolts.
BU-SĪ'RIS. A king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, sacrificed strangers on the altar of Jupiter. He was slain by Hercules.
BŪB'LIS. The daughter of Miletus, who loved her brother, and being avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain.
ÇA-BŪ'RĪ. Deities worshiped at Lemnos and Samothrace as tutelary genii.
ÇA'EUS. 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.
ÇA'D'MUS. Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, and the inventor of alphabetic writing.
ÇA'L'CHAS. A famous soothsayer, and prophet of the Greeks in the Trojan war.
ÇA-L-LĪ'O-PE. Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses. She presided over epic poetry.
ÇA-L-LIS'TO. Daughter of Lycaon, an Arcadian king. She was changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a bear, and was placed by Jupiter among the stars.

ÇA-LŪ'PSO. A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses for eight years.
ÇA-MĪLLÁ. A warlike queen of the Volscians, slain in the war with Æneas.
ÇA'PÁ-NEŪS. One of seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was struck with lightning by Jupiter.
ÇA-S-SÁNDRÁ. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies the Trojans refused to believe.
ÇA-S-TÁLLĪ-Á. A celebrated fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
ÇA'E/CROPS. The founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage and the interment of the dead.
ÇA'EN'TAURS. A Thessalian race, fabled to have been half men and half horses.
ÇA'PHE-US, or **ÇA'PHEŪS.** A king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope and father of Andromeda.
ÇA'RBE-RUS. The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades.
ÇA'RĒS. 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.
ÇA'ÁRON. The son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.
ÇA-IÁR'BĪ'DIS. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called Scylla.
ÇA-I-MĒ'RÁ. A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.
ÇA'RŪ-SĒ'IS. A daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, at Chryse, in Troas. Having been captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, whereupon she was restored to her father.
ÇA'R'CE. A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into swine.
ÇA'L'PO. The Muse who presided over history; represented with a half-opened roll.
ÇA'LŌ-Á'ÇĪ'NÁ. A Roman goddess, who presided over the sewers.
ÇA'LŌ'THO. The youngest of the three Fates. Her office was to spin the thread of life.
ÇA'LŪ'EM-NĒS'TRÁ, } The faithless
ÇA'LŪ'EM-NĒS'TRÁ, } wife of Agamemnon, whom she, with her paramour Ægisthus, murdered on his return from Troy, for which crime she was killed by her son Orestes.
ÇA-O-ÇŪ'TUS. A river in the lower world.
ÇA'Ē'LUS. One of the earlier deities, the spouse of Terra, and father of Saturn. [meriment.
ÇA'ŪMUS. The god of festivals and games.
ÇA'RĒ'ON. A king of Thebes, who prom-

ised his sister Jocasta in marriage to any one who would expound the riddle of the Sphinx.
ÇA'RĒ'SUS. A king of Lydia, celebrated for his great riches.
ÇA'RĪ'D. The god of love, son of Mars and Venus.
ÇA'Y'E-LE. The wife of Saturn; called the mother of the gods.
ÇA'YĒLOPS. Savage giants of enormous strength, who worked for Vulcan. They had but one eye, and that was in the middle of the forehead.
ÇA'YŪ'THĪ-Á. A surname of Diana, from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, where she was born.
ÇA'YŪ'THĪ-US. A surname of Apollo.
ÇA'YPA-RĪS'SUS. A youth beloved by Apollo. Having by accident slain a favorite stag belonging to the god, he was changed, through grief, into a cypress.
DE'DĪ-A-LUS. A famous Athenian artificer, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth. He is said to have constructed wings with which he fled across the Ægean Sea, to avoid the resentment of Minos.
DĀ'MON. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship for Pythias, or Phintias.
DĀ'NÁ-E. Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, her father having shut her up in a tower.
DA-NĀ'I-DES. The fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom, with the exception of Hypermnestra, slew their husbands on their wedding night; for which crime they were doomed eternally to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.
DĀPH'NE. A nymph beloved by Apollo, but who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his wishes.
DĀR'DA-NUS. Son of Jupiter and Electra, the Pleiad. Having slain his brother Jasius, he fled into Asia, where he founded the city of Troy.
DE-IDĀ-MĪ'Á. Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.
DE'JÁ-NŪ'RÁ. The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she had sent to her husband a shirt dipped in the blood of the centaur Nessus, to escape the agony occasioned by which, he burnt himself on Mount Æta.
DE'LI-Á and **DE'LI-US.** Names of Diana and Apollo, from Delos, where they were born.
DĒL'PHI. A city of Phœcis, on the hill of Parnassus, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.
DEŪ-CĀ'LI-ON. Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved in a small boat from a flood which drowned the rest of Greece, and, landing on Mount Parnassus, repopulated the country.

DĪ-XŪ'Ā (*classical pron.* DĪ-XŪ'nā). The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and the twin sister of Apollo. She was regarded as the virgin moon-goddess, the protector of virginity, and of women in labor, the patroness of the chase, and the presider over nocturnal incantations.

DĪ'ŪDŌ. The foundress and queen of Carthage, the site of which she obtained by purchasing as much land as could be encompassed with a bullock's hide, and then cutting the hide into small shreds. She fell in love with Æneas, and killed herself because he slighted her.

DĪ'O-MĒD, or **DĪ'O-MĒ'DĒS**. 1. A king of Thrace, whose horses fed on human flesh. 2. A famous Grecian hero, who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy.

DĪ-O'NE. A sea-nymph and mother of Venus.

DIS-CŌR'DI-Ā. The goddess of discord, banished from heaven for exciting divisions among the gods.

DRŪ'ĀDS. Nymphs who presided over the woods.

ĒCH'Ō (*classical pron.* Ē'cho). A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus, but being slighted by him, pined away until nothing was left but her voice.

E-ĜĒ'RĪ-Ā. A nymph of Aricia, in Italy, the spouse and instructress of Numa.

E-LĒ'S'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-LŪS'I-UM (-lŭzh-i-). The place assigned for the residence of good men after death.

EN-CĒL'Ā-DUS. The strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter hurled Mount Etna upon him.

EN-DŪM'I-ON. 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-PE'US. Son of Panopeus and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

ĒPH'I-ĀL'TĒS. A giant, who, with his brother Otus, waged war with heaven, and was killed by Apollo.

ĒR'Ā-TO. The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

ĒR'TE-EUS. 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-RĪN'NYS. A Fury; one of the Furies. (*pl.* E-RĪN'NY-ĒS.)

ĒŪ-MĒN'I-DĒS. [Lit., the benevolent or gracious ones.] A euphemistic name of the Furies, whose true name of *Erinnyes* they were afraid to speak.

ĒŪ-PHŌR'BUS. A brave Trojan, son of Panthous or Panthus.

ĒŪ-PHRŌS'Y-NE. One of the three Graces.

ĒŪ-RŌ'PĀ. Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, and mother of Minos and Sarpedon by Jupiter, who, under the form of a white bull, carried her off into Crete.

ĒŪ-RŪ'Ā-LĒ. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion.

ĒŪ-RŪ'Ā-LUS. A Trojan, famed for his friendship for Nisus.

ĒŪ-RŪ'D'I-ĈĒ. Wife of Orpheus, to regain whom he descended to the lower world. Pluto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look back at her until they reached the light, which condition he failed to fulfill, and was obliged to return without her.

ĒŪ-RŪ'Ō-ME. Daughter of Oceanus and mother of the Graces.

ĒŪ-RŪS'THE-US, or **ĒŪ-RŪS'THEŪS**. A king of Mycenæ, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules, his cousin and junior, twelve difficult labors.

ĒŪ-TĒR'PE. The Muse who presided over music.

FĀTES. 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.

FAU'NUS. A mythical king of Latium, worshiped, after death, as the god of agriculture and of shepherds.

FE-RŌ'NI-Ā. An Italian deity, the goddess of plants, and the patroness of freedmen. [gardens.]

FLŌ'RĀ. The goddess of flowers and

FOR-TŪ'NĀ. The goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery; represented as blind.

FŪ'RĪES. The goddesses who avenge in the next world the sins committed in this. They are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches.

GĀL'Ā-TĒ'Ā. A sea-nymph, passionately loved by Polyphemus.

GĀL'LUS. A youth beloved by Mars, and by him changed into a cock.

GĀN'Y-MĒDE. [Lat. GĀN'Y-MĒ'DĒS.] The son of Tros, a youth of surpassing beauty, carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, where he became cup-bearer to the god, in place of Hebe.

ĜĒ-NŪ'I. Tutelar deities, or guardian spirits of persons or places.

ĜĒ'RY-ON. A king of Spain, whose oxen Hercules carried off into Greece, after he had killed their master.

GŌR'DI-US. A Phrygian king, who tied in the harness of his chariot an inextricable knot, of which it was foretold that whoever untied it would become king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his

sword, saying that to cut was the same as to untie.

GŌR'GONS. Three daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, of hideous appearance, who had power to change men into stone by simply looking at them.

GRĀ'ĈES. Three beautiful virgin goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Euryvone, constantly in attendance on Venus.

ĜŪ'ĜĒS. 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.

HĀ'DĒS. The place of departed spirits, comprehending both Elysium and Tartarus.

HĀM'Ā-DRŪ'ĀDS. Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

HĀR'PIES. [Lat. HAR-PŪ'I-Ē.] Rapacious monsters, having the faces of women, but the bodies, wings, and claws of birds of prey.

HAR-PŌC'RA-TĒS. The Egyptian god of silence; represented with his finger on his mouth.

HĒ'BE. The goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods, until superseded by Ganymede on account of an unfortunate fall.

HĒĈ'Ā-TĒ. A goddess who presided over enchantments, conjurations, &c.; the same with Luna in heaven and Diana on earth.

HĒĈ'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.

HĒĈ'U-BĀ. The wife of Priam. She tore out her eyes for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.

HĒL'E-NĀ. [Eng. HĒL'EN.] 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.

HĒL'E-NŪS. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

HĒL'I-CŌN. A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

HĒL'LE. Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her step-mother Ino, and was drowned in the Pontic Sea, thence called the Hellespont.

HĒR'Ā-CLŪ'DĒ. The descendants of Hercules.

HĒR'ĈU-LĒS. Son of Jupiter and Alcmena, celebrated for his great strength, and especially for his *twelve labors*.

HĒR'MĒS. The Greek name of Mercury.

HER-MŪ'Ō-NĒ. 1. Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, changed into a serpent. 2. Daughter of Menelaus and Helena, and wife of Orestes.

HĒ'RO. A beautiful priestess of Ve-

- nus 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.
- HE-SI'Ō-NE.** Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea-monster by Hercules, who gave her in marriage to Telamon.
- HES-PĒR'I-DES.** Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, who, in a garden on an island beyond Mount Atlas, guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.
- HES'PE-RŪS,** or **VĒS'PER.** Son of Japetus and Asia, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.
- HIP-PŌLY-TŪS.** Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was torn to pieces by his own horses, but was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.
- HIP-PŌM'E-DŌN.** Son of Nesimachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.
- HIP-PŌM'E-NĒS.** A Grecian prince, who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her, and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed by Cybele into lions.
- HŪA-ČŪN'THUS.** A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter accidentally killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the hyacinth.
- HŪA-DES.** Nymphs whose 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.
- HŪDRĀ.** A celebrated water serpent, with seven heads, which infested Lake Lerna. As fast as one head was cut off, two sprang up in its stead. Hercules, however, succeeded in killing it.
- HŪ-ĜE'I-A.** Daughter of Æsculapius, and the goddess of health.
- HŪLAS.** A beautiful son of Theodamus, passionately loved by Hercules. He was lost on the coast of Mysia, and was long sought by Hercules, but in vain.
- HŪM'E-NEŪS,** or **HŪ'MEN.** Son of Bacchus and Venus, or, as some say, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.
- I-XĒCHUS.** A surname of Bacchus.
- ĪE'A-RŪS.** A son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, fell into the Ægean Sea, — thence called the Icarian Sea.
- I-DŌM'E-NEŪS.** A king of Crete, and the leader of the Cretans against Troy.
- I'LUS.** A son of Tros and Callirhoë, and the founder of Troy, which was called after him *Ilium*.
- I'Ō.** Daughter of Inachus and Ismene, beloved by Jupiter, who, through fear of Juno, turned her into a cow. She wandered into Egypt, was restored to her former shape, married king Osiris, and after death was worshipped by the Egyptians, under the name of *Isis*.
- ĪPH'I-GE-NĪA.** Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Her father sought to offer her as a sacrifice to Diana, whose resentment he had incurred, but the goddess put a hart in her place, and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess in the temple of her preserver.
- I'RIS.** Daughter of Thaumās and Electra, and messenger of Juno, who changed her into a rainbow.
- IX-I'ŌN.** A king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly, and the father of the Centaurs by an image of cloud which he supposed to be Juno. Having boasted of his intimacy with the goddess, he was punished by being fastened in hell to a fiery wheel perpetually turning round.
- JĀ'NUS.** An ancient Italian deity, the sun-god. He entertained Saturn on his arrival in Italy, and introduced the use of wines, altars, and temples. He is represented with two faces, looking backward and forward, to denote the past and the future. His temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.
- JĀ'SON.** A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away from Colchis a golden fleece which was guarded by a sleepless dragon.
- JO-CĀS'TĀ.** The wife of Ædipus.
- JŪ'NO.** Daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the queen of heaven, the guardian deity of women, and the foundress of marriage.
- JŪ'PI-TER.** The supreme god of the Romans, and the father of men and gods; identical with the Grecian Zeus (Zeus). He was the son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, and brother and husband of Juno.
- LĀCH'E-SĪS.** One of the three Fates.
- LĀ'I-US.** King of Thebes, and father of Ædipus, who unwittingly killed him.
- LĀ'MI-Ē.** Female specters who assumed the most seductive forms to insnare young persons, whom they devoured.
- LĀ-ČŌ'O-ON.** Son of Priam and Hecuba, a Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.
- LĀ-ŌM'E-DŌN.** A king of Troy, and the father of Priam and Ganymede; killed by Hercules for refusing to give him Hesione in marriage, after he had delivered her from a sea-monster.
- LĀ'RĒS.** Tutelar deities who presided over houses and families.
- LĀ-TĪ'NUS.** A king of the Laurentians, in Italy, who gave Æneas his daughter Lavinia in marriage.
- LĀ-TŌ'NĀ.** The mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the floating island of Delos.
- LĀ-VIN'I-Ā.** A daughter of Latinus, married to Æneas, after his victory over Turnus.
- LE-ĀN'DER.** A youth of Abydos, the lover of Hero. See **HERO**.
- LE'DĀ.** Daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tynndarus, beloved by Jupiter; said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helena, and from the other, Castor and Clytemnestra.
- LĒR'NĀ.** A famous marsh near Argos, where Hercules slew the Hydra.
- LE'THE.** A river of the lower world, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of the past in those who drank of them.
- LI-ĜE'I-A.** One of the three Sirens.
- LU-Č'NĀ.** The goddess of childbirth.
- LŪČ'I-FER.** The name of the planet Venus when seen in the morning.
- LŪ'NĀ.** The moon; daughter of Hyperion and Terra; Diana's name in Heaven.
- LŪ-ČĀ'ON.** A king of Arcadia, who, having offended Jupiter, was struck by lightning and turned into a wolf.
- LŪČ'O-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-ČĀ'ON.** Son of Æsculapius; a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy.
- MĀ'I-Ā.** Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.
- MĀRS.** 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 him.
- MAU-SŌ'LUS.** A king of Caria, and husband of Artemisia, who erected to his memory a magnificent monument, the *Mausoleum*, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.
- ME-DE'A.** A celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. Through her assistance, Jason secured the golden fleece.
- ME-DŪ'SĀ.** One of the three Gorgons, slain by Perseus.
- ME-LĒ'A-ĜER.** Son of Cæneus, king of Calydon, and Althæa. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned out of revenge for the death of her brothers whom he had slain.
- MEL-PŌM'E-NE.** The Muse who presided over tragic and lyric poetry.
- MĒM'NON.** A king of Æthiopia, son of Tithonus 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.
- MEN'VE-LĀ'US.** King of Sparta and husband of Helen, whose elopement from him with Paris caused the Trojan war.
- MÉN'TOR.** 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.
- MÉR'CU-RY.** Son of Jupiter and Maia, messenger of the gods, the inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchants, and thieves.
- MÍ'DAS.** 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. [tona.]
- MÍ'LO.** A celebrated athlete of CROM'NÉR'VA. 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.
- MÍ'NOS.** A king and law-giver of Crete, son of Jupiter and Europa, and brother of Rhadamanthus. After death he was made a judge in the lower regions.
- MÍN'O-TAUR.** A famous monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. He was kept in the Cretan labyrinth, and fed with human flesh.
- MNE-MŌS'Y-NE** (ne-mōs'/-). The mother of the Muses and the goddess of memory.
- MŌ'MUS.** The god of ridicule and satire; a son of Nox.
- MŌR'PHE-US,** or **MŌR'PHEŪS.** The son of sleep and god of dreams.
- MŌRS.** A deified personification of death.
- MŪ'SĒS.** Nine goddesses who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences. They were daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. Their names were *Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia,* and *Urania.*
- NĀ'IADS.** Nymphs of fountains and streams.
- NAR-CÍS'SUS.** A beautiful youth, son of Cephissus and the nymph Liriope. Beholding his own image in a fountain, he fell so violently in love with it, that he wasted away with desire, and was changed into the flower of the same name.
- NEM'E-SÍS.** The goddess of retributive justice.
- NE'OP-TŌL'E-MUS.** Another name of Pyrrhus. See PYRRHUS.
- NĒP'TŪNE.** The god of the sea and of other waters; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and husband of Amphitrite
- NĒ'RE-IDĒS.** Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus.
- NĒ'RE-US,** or **NĒ'REŪS.** A sea-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids.
- NĒS'SUS.** A Centaur slain with a poisoned arrow by Hercules for offering violence to Dejanira. See DEJANIRA.
- NĒS'TOR.** Son of Neleus and Chloris, eminent among the Grecian heroes before Troy for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have outlived three generations of men.
- NŪ'NUS.** The first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and founder of Nineveh.
- NŪ'O-BĒ.** A daughter of Tantalus. She wept herself into a stone through grief at the death of her children, who were slain by Apollo and Diana, because Niobe set herself above Latona.
- NŌX.** One of the most ancient of the deities, and goddess of night.
- Ō'ÇE-ĀN'I-DĒS.** Sea-nymphs, 300 in number, daughters of Oceanus.
- O-ÇĒ'A-NUS.** Son of Caelus and Terra, the most ancient god of the sea and father of the nymphs presiding over springs and rivers.
- ŌD'I-PŪS.** A king of Thebes who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, Laius, and married his mother, Jocasta, on discovering which he ran mad, and tore out his own eyes.
- ŌM'PHALĒ.** A queen of Lydia, for love of whom Hercules became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered himself to be beaten with her slipper.
- ŌPS.** A name of Cybele.
- Ō'RE-ADS.** Nymphs of the mountains who accompanied Diana in hunting.
- O-RĒS'TĒS.** Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, brother of Electra and Iphigenia, and the firm friend of Pylades. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her paramour Ægisthus, and was in consequence pursued and tormented by the Furies.
- O-RĪ'ON.** A mighty giant who was made a constellation.
- ŌR'PHE-US,** or **ŌR'PHEŪS.** A poet, musician, and philosopher, whose skill in music was such that the very rocks and trees followed him.
- O-S'I'RIS.** An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, worshiped under the form of an ox.
- ŌS'SĀ.** A lofty mountain of Thessaly, which the giants, in their war against the gods, piled upon Mount Pelion, in their attempt to scale heaven.
- PAC-TŌ'LUS.** A celebrated river of Lydia, in which Midas washed himself when his touch turned every thing to gold, from which cause it ever after rolled golden sands.
- PĀL'A-MĒ'DĒS.** A king of Eubœa,
- and one of the Greeks before Troy, where he lost his life through the machinations of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned that he might avoid going to war) he had discovered.
- PĀ'LES.** The goddess of husbandry and cattle.
- PĀL'I-NŌ'RŪS.** The pilot of Æneas, noted for falling asleep at the helm, and tumbling into the sea.
- PĀL-LĀ'DI-UM.** A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.
- PĀL'LAS.** A name of Minerva.
- PĀN.** The god of the woods and of shepherds; son of Mercury and Penelope.
- PAN-NŌ'RĀ.** The first woman, made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, and endowed by Venus with great beauty. Jupiter gave her a box containing all kinds of misfortunes; curiosity tempted her to open it and they all flew out; but *Hope* remained at the bottom.
- PĀR'ÇĒ.** The goddesses of fate; the Fates.
- PĀR'IS,** 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 her off to Troy, he brought on 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.
- PA-TRŌ'CLUS.** One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.
- PĒG'A-SUS.** A winged steed, belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa, when she was slain.
- PĒ'LOPS.** A king of Phrygia, and son of Tantalus. When a child he was served up to the gods by his father; but was restored to life by Jupiter, who gave him a shoulder of ivory in place of one eaten by Ceres.
- PE-NĀ'TĒS.** Old Latin guardian gods of the household, and of the state as being formed of a union of households.
- PE-NĒL'O-PĒ.** The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she finished a web which she was then weaving, and of which she unraveled at night what she wove by day.
- PĒR'DIX.** The nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a tower by his uncle, and changed by Minerva into a partridge.
- PĒR'SE-US,** or **PĒR'SEŪS.** Son of Ju-

- pter and Danaë, who was made a constellation. He vanquished the Gorgons and performed many wondrous deeds by means of Medusa's head.
- PHÆ-TON.** Son of Phœbus and Clymene, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot for a single day; but, being unable to manage the fiery steeds, was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus, to prevent a general conflagration.
- PHILO-CRÉTÈS.** Son of Peas, of Thessaly, and a celebrated archer. Hercules, at his death, gave him some poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken.
- PHILO-MÉLÀ.** Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.
- PHI'NE-US, or PHI'NEÛS.** A soothing king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.
- PHI'NTI-AS.** A Pythagorean of Syracuse, noted for his tender friendship for Damon.
- PHILÈGE'THON.** A river in Hades which ran with fire instead of water.
- PHILÈGY-AS.** A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burnt the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.
- PHÈBE.** A name of Diana, as goddess of the moon.
- PHÈBUS.** A name of Apollo, as god of the sun.
- PHÈNIX.** A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die made a nest and burned itself to ashes, from which a young phoenix arose.
- PI-ÉR'J-DÈS.** 1. A name given to the Muses from Mount Pierus. 2. The daughters of Pierius, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.
- PI-RITH'OS.** Son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.
- PLÉ'IA-DÈS.** The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.
- PLÚ'TO.** The god of Hades, or the lower world; son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Proserpina.
- PLÚ'TUS.** The god of wealth, represented as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.
- PŌL'LUX.** A famous pugilist, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and twin brother of Castor. See **CASTOR.**
- PO-LY'D'A-MAS.** A famous athlete.
- PŌL'Y-DŌRE, or PŌL'Y-DŌRUS.** A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed for his riches by the Thracian king Polymnestor.
- PŌL'Y-HY'M'NI-À, or PO-LY'M'NI-À.** The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.
- PŌL'Y-PHÈMUS.** 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.
- PO-MŌ'NÀ.** The goddess of orchards and fruits.
- PRI'AM.** Son of Laomedon, husband of 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.
- PRI-À'PUS.** The god of gardens and vineyards, and of procreation.
- PRO-CRÈS'TÈS.** 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.
- PRŌG'NE.** Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Terens, and sister of Philomela. She was changed into a swallow.
- PRO-MÈ'THE-US, or PRO-MÈ'THÈÛS.** 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 tormented by a vulture, which fed continually upon his liver.
- PRO-SÈR'PI-NÀ, or PRŌS'ER-PINE.** Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto and queen of Hell.
- PRŌ'TE-US, or PRŌ'TÈÛS.** A sea-god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into various shapes.
- PSY'CHE (s'ŭke).** A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.
- PYGMES.** A nation of dwarfs, in Africa, only a span high. Every spring they were attacked and defeated by the cranes.
- PYG-MÀ'LI-ON.** 1. Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, whose husband, Sichæus, he slew for his money. 2. Great-grandson of Belus, who made a statue of which he became so enamored, that Venus on his entreaty gave it life.
- PYL'A-DÈS.** A most constant friend of Orestes.
- PYR'A-MUS.** A Babylonian, the lover of Thisbe. On account of her supposed death he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree; and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.
- PYR'RHÀ.** See **DEUCALION.**
- PYR'RHIUS.** Son of Achilles and Deidamia. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy by his cruelty and vindictiveness as well as bravery. At the instigation of his wife he was slain by Orestes.
- PYTH'I-AS.** [Properly *Phintias*.] See **PHINTIAS.**
- PY'THON.** A huge serpent, killed near Delphi, by Apollo, who insin-
- tated the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.
- QUI-R'NUS.** A name given to Romulus after his death and deification.
- RÈ'MUS.** The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were building.
- RHÀ'D'A-MÀN'THUS.** 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.
- RHÈ'À.** Another name of *Cybele*.
- RŌM'U-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.
- SAL-MŌ'NÈ-US, or SAL-MŌ'NÈÛS.** A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunder-bolts of Jove.
- SAR-PÈ'DON.** A son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.
- SÀT'URN.** Son of Cœlus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called *The Golden Age*.
- SÀ'TYRÈS.** Lascivious Sylvan deities, with horns and goats' feet.
- SCYLLÀ.** 1. A daughter of Phœreus, 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 Charrydis on the coast of Sicily. 2. A daughter of Nisus of Megara, beloved by Minos, for whom she cut off her father's head a purple lock, on which his life depended; for which crime she was changed into a lark.
- SÈM'VE-LÈ.** Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.
- SÌ-LÈ'NUS.** The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, and as riding on an ass.
- SIL-VÀ'NUS.** See **SYLVANUS.**
- SÌ'RENS.** Three virgins, with the faces of virgins, on the southern coast of Italy, where with their sweet voices they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them. They were daughters of Oceanus and Parthenope, and their names were *Leucasia, Ligeia, and Parthenope*.
- SÌS'Y-PHUS.** Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, and a noted robber, killed by Theseus. For his crimes, he was condemned in hell to roll to the top

- of a hill a huge stone, which constantly fell back again to the bottom.
- SOL.** A name of Apollo.
- SOM'NUS.** A son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.
- SPH'NX.** A fabulous monster near Thebes, with the head of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, which put forth riddles to passers by, and devoured all who were unable to solve them; Œdipus solved one proposed to him, whereupon she destroyed herself.
- STR'ENT'OR.** One of the Greeks before Troy. His voice is said to have been as loud as the voices of fifty men together.
- STR'YX.** A river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.
- SYL-VAN'NUS.** A Roman deity who presided over woods and all places planted with trees.
- TAN'TA-LUS.** A king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Niobe and Pelops. For his misdeeds he was placed in a lake of water which receded whenever he attempted to drink, and under a tree laden with all manner of delicious fruits, which always eluded his grasp.
- TAR'TAR-US.** The place of punishment in Hades, or the lower world.
- TAL'A-MON.** One of the Argonauts, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer. He was king of Salamis, and first scaled the walls, when Hercules took the city of Troy in the reign of Laomedon.
- TE-LEM'A-CHUS.** The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father after the siege of Troy.
- TEL'LUS.** The earth personified; the most ancient of all the deities after Chaos. She is represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk.
- TEM'PE.** A valley of Thessaly through which ran the river Peneus, between Ossa and Pelion; described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth.
- TÉR'MI-NUS.** A divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish all unlawful usurpations of land.
- TERP-SICH'O-RE.** The Muse who presided over dancing.
- TÉ'THYS.** Wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.
- THA-L'ÛA.** 1. One of the Muses; the Muse of comedy. 2. One of the three Graces.
- THÉ'MIS.** The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.
- THÉ'SE-US, or THÉ'SEÛS.** King of Athens and one of the most famous heroes of antiquity. He was the son of Ægeus (or, as some say, of Neptune) and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and afterward of Phædra, and father of Hippolytus by the Amazonian Hippolyte. He was especially noted for slaying the Minotaur and conquering the Centaurs, and for his friendship for Pirithous.
- THIS'BE.** See PYRAMUS.
- TI-SÍPH'O-NE.** One of the three Furies.
- TIT'AN.** 1. Son of Cœlus and Terra, elder brother of Saturn, and father of a race of giants called Titans, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, until Jupiter (Saturn's son), cast them by his thunderbolts into Tartarus. 2. A grandson of the above, and son of Hyperion; the sun-god. 3. A name given to Prometheus, as grandson of Titan.
- TI-TH'ONUS.** Son of Laomedon and father of Memnon, by Aurora, who endowed him with immortality, and when he had become very old and decrepit turned him into a grass-hopper.
- TÍT'Y-US.** A son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for an attempt on the chastity of Latona, and condemned, in the infernal regions, to have a vulture forever feeding on his liver, which was perpetually renewed. He was a giant of size so huge that his body, when stretched out, covered nine acres of land.
- TRIP-TÓL'E-MÛS.** A king of Eleusis, who was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the lower world.
- TRÍ'TON.** Son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.
- TRÓ'T-LUS.** Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.
- TRO-PHÓ'NI-US.** A deity who imparted oracles in a cave near Lebædia, in Bœotia. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi.
- TÛR'NUS.** A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas.
- TÛ'D'E-ÛS, or TÛ'Ï'EÛS.** A king of Calydon, son of Cœneus, and father of Diomedes; celebrated for his victory over Etœceles, king of Thebes.
- TÛ'PHON,**
TÛ'-PHO'E-US, or TÛ'-PHO'EÛS. } A fa-
mous giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.
- U-LÛ'S'SËS.** Son of Laërtes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca; the most eloquent, wise, and politic of the Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.
- U-RÁ'NI-A.** The Muse who presided over astronomy.
- Û'RA-NUS.** The most ancient of the gods, husband of Tellus or Terra (the Earth), and father of Saturn. By the Romans, he was called *Cœlus*.
- VÉ'NUS.** The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and pleasure; wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, &c.
- VER-TÛM'NUS.** A Roman deity who presided over the seasons (particularly Spring) and their productions. He was the lover of Pomona.
- VÉS'TA.** 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.
- VÛL'CAN.** 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.
- ZÉPHY-RUS.** The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the passionate lover of the goddess Flora.
- ZÉ'TEË.** One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas and Orithnia, and brother to Calais, together with whom he pursued the Harpies, and drove them from Thrace. He is generally described as a winged being.
- ZÉ'THUS.** Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin-brother of Amphion; very expert in music.
- ZÉÛS.** The Greek name of Jupiter.

Ā, Ē, Ī, Ō, Ū, Ȫ, long; Ā, Ĕ, Ĭ, Ŏ, Ū, ŷ, short; CĀRE, FĀR, ĀSK, ALL, WHAT; ĒRE, VEIL, TÉRM; PĪQUE, FĪRM; SŌN ŌR, DŌ, WŌLF, TŌŌ, TŌŌK; ŪRN, RŪE, PŪLL; E, I, O, silent; Ç, Ğ, soft; AŞ; EXIST; N AS NG; THIS

TABLES OF MONEY, WEIGHT, AND MEASURE,

OF THE

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD;

THE VALUE OF THE MONEY IN EACH GIVEN IN THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL CURRENCY; AND OF THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES IN ORDINARY USE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ALSO IN THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

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UNITED STATES.

(*Principal Commercial City, NEW YORK.*)

Money.

The National currency of the United States is termed the **FEDERAL CURRENCY**. Its different denominations proceed in a decimal proportion. The unit of money is the *dollar*

10 mills	=	1 cent.
10 cents	=	1 dime.
10 dimes	=	1 dollar.
10 dollars	=	1 eagle.

The mill is not coined.

The coin of the United States consists of gold, of silver, of nickel, and of bronze.

The standard *gold* coin contains, by weight, nine tenths pure gold, and one tenth alloy — the alloy being silver and copper, the silver by law not exceeding one half, but in fact falling much short of this limit, and so far as it can conveniently be done excluded from the alloy. The standard *silver* coin contains nine tenths pure silver, and one tenth alloy — the alloy being copper. The *nickel* coin is composed of nickel and copper — the nickel not exceeding twenty-five per cent. The *bronze* coin contains five per cent. of tin and zinc, and ninety-five per cent. of copper.

GOLD. — From gold of standard purity are coined double eagles, eagles, half-eagles, quarter-eagles, three-dollar and one-dollar pieces. The dollar contains twenty-five grains and eight tenths of a grain (25.8 grains = 0.05875 of an ounce troy) of standard gold. The weights of other gold coins are in proportion.

SILVER. — From silver of standard purity are coined dollars, half-dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, half dimes, and three-cent pieces. The dollar coin contains 412½ grains of standard silver. The half-dollar coin contains 192 grains of standard silver, and the other smaller coins (quarters, dimes, half dimes, and three-cent pieces), in the same proportion as the half dollar — the value of the half dollar and smaller coins being proportionately less by nearly seven and one half per cent. (7.42) of their value than that of the dollar coin.

NICKEL. — *Metric Weight of Coins.* — From nickel ($\frac{1}{4}$ pure and $\frac{3}{4}$ copper) are coined five-cent and three-cent pieces

—each of the former weighing just 5 grammes (French), or 77.16 grains nearly, and having a diameter of *two* centimeters: the latter coin weighing 30 grains.

The five-cent coin of nickel is the first issued from the United States mint with the avowed design of presenting a simple relation to the metric (French) system of weight and measure. It is, however, worthy of note, that the standard weight of the U. S. three-dollar gold coin is also almost precisely *five* grammes (more exactly 5.015,) a difference of about three tenths of one per cent. in excess; and that the standard weight of two U. S. silver dimes is also very nearly the same (more exactly 4.976 grammes), the difference being about one half of one per cent. in defect. That is, our entire gold and silver coinage, with the exception of the silver dollar coin, conforms almost precisely to the French metric system of weights — as nearly so as is practicable, while legally grains and troy ounces are employed to designate their weights.

BRONZE. — From bronze (5 per cent. zinc and tin and 95 per cent. copper) are coined one-cent and two-cent pieces — the former weighing 48 grains, or one tenth of an ounce, and the latter in proportion.

LEGAL TENDER. — The gold coins and the silver dollar are legal tender of payment in all amounts. The half dollar and smaller silver coins (quarter dollars, dimes, half dimes, and three-cent pieces) are legal tender in sums not exceeding *five* dollars. The nickel five-cent coins are legal tender in sums not exceeding one dollar, and the nickel three-cent coins in sums not exceeding sixty cents. The bronze coinage (one-cent and two-cent pieces) is not legal tender in sums exceeding four cents in amount, but may be paid out from the mint in exchange for the lawful currency of the United States.

UNITED STATES COINS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS. — Under the Act of Congress of the 2d of April 1792, under which act the national coinage originated, the weight of standard gold in the eagle was fixed at 270 grains. Under the Act of the 28th of June, 1834, this weight was reduced to 258 grains, which weight is still retained. The weight of pure gold contained in the eagle under the earlier of these two acts, was 247½ grains; under the later act, 232 grains.

By the Act of January, 1837, it was declared, that the gold and silver coins of the United States should contain nine tenths of pure metal and one tenth of alloy — the alloy,

in the case of gold coins, to be of silver and copper; the silver not to exceed one half. Accordingly, the proportion of pure metal in the eagle was slightly increased, the quantity becoming 232.2, as now, instead of 232 grains. The alloy of silver coins was to be copper.

The quantity of pure metal in the silver dollar, 371½ grains, established by the Act of the 2d of April, 1792, (and which, it should be observed, is just fifteen times the weight of pure metal in the gold dollar of that date—or 1½ times the weight of pure metal in the gold eagle,) has continued unchanged, as to the entire dollar, to the present time; the

weight of standard metal in the coin has, however, been somewhat reduced by abstracting therefrom a part of the alloy; ¾ grains of alloy being withdrawn by the Act of the 18th of January, 1837, and its standard weight thereby reduced from 416 grains to 412½, the present standard.

The weight of the half-dollar and the smaller silver coins (quarters, dimes, and half-dimes,) was by the Act of the 21st of February, 1853, still further diminished; the weight of the half-dollar being fixed at 192 grains, nine tenths fine, and that of silver coins of smaller denominations in proportion.

LEGAL WEIGHT, FINENESS, AND RELATIVE VALUE OF THE GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF THE UNITED STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Under the Act of	Fineness. Proportion of Pure Gold.	Weight of Gold Eagle.		Fineness. Proportion of Pure Silver.	Weight of Silver Dollar.		Legal Ratios of Value of Gold to Silver.
		Of Standard Gold.	Of Pure Gold.		Of Standard Silver.	Of Pure Silver.	
2d April, 1792 . . .	$\frac{1}{12}$	Grains.	Grains.		Grains.	Grains.	
		270.	247.5	$\frac{89\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ nearly.	416	371½	15 to 1
28th June, 1834 . . .	$\frac{9}{10}$ nearly.	258	232.0	$\frac{89\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ nearly.	416	371½	16 to 1, nearly.
18th January, 1837	$\frac{9}{10}$	258	232.2	$\frac{9}{10}$	412½	371½	16 to 1, nearly.
21st February, 1853	$\frac{9}{10}$	258	232.2	$\frac{9}{10}$ *	412½	371½	16 to 1, nearly.
" " "	$\frac{9}{10}$	258	232.2	$\frac{9}{10}$ †	334	345.6	14½ to 1 nearly.

Under the Act of the 3d of March, 1851, a three-cent silver coin ($\frac{1}{3}$ fine) was issued, weighing twelve and three eighths ($12\frac{3}{8}$) grains. Under an Act of the 3d of March, 1853, the same fineness (nine tenths) was adopted for the silver three-cent coins as for other silver coins, and the weight was made proportional.

All gold coins issued subsequently to the Act of the 18th of January, 1837, are legal tender in any amount. All silver coins issued prior to the 21st of February, 1853, and all dollar coins of silver whenever issued, are legal tender to any amount; and all silver coins of smaller denomination than one dollar, issued since the enactment of that law, are legal tender in sums not exceeding five dollars.

Coins of unmixt copper have nearly disappeared from circulation, but are occasionally seen. They have not been coined since 1857. The half-cent pieces ceased to be coined by the Act of February 21, 1853. The Spanish and Mexican dollar and their fractional parts have not been in circulation since 1849.

PAPER MONEY. — Early in the late civil war, notes of the United States government—not bearing interest—were declared by Congress *legal tender* in payment of all dues to the government, except duties on imports; and in payment of all claims against the government except interest on the public debt; and in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid.

The earlier issues of these legal tender notes, when presented in sums not less than fifty dollars, were made exchangeable at par for certificates convertible into certain United States securities bearing six per cent. interest in gold; but by a later Act of Congress these notes ceased to be so exchangeable unless presented prior to July 1st, 1863.

Notes of banks, organized under National laws, are extensively, and under State laws to a very limited extent, employed as the representatives of legal tender notes. The circulation of the notes of the National Banks is limited by law to \$300,000,000, very nearly the whole of which amount is constantly in circulation; but only coin and government notes are legal tender. Gold and silver coins have disappeared from circulation, and are sold in market at a premium; legal tender notes of the denominations of one dollar and upwards, and fractional notes of the denominations of fifty cents, twenty-five cents, ten cents, and five

cents, taking their place. But few of the five-cent notes, however, continue in circulation, the law now requiring their withdrawal.

The relative annual average values of gold and of legal tender paper currency, in open market in New York city, have been as follows:—

Calendar Years.	Value in Currency of \$100 in Gold.	Value in Gold of \$100 in Currency.
1832	\$114	\$88
1833	\$144	\$70
1834	\$204	\$49
1835	\$157	\$64
1836	\$141	\$71
1837	\$138	\$72

NATIONAL SECURITIES. — *Five-Twenties*. — The securities known as "Five-Twenties"—so called from the number of years for which they are issued—are government bonds, some with coupons attached, others registered, redeemable at the pleasure of the government on due notice to the holders, at any time after five years, and payable in twenty years from the date of issue. These bonds bear interest in coin, payable semi-annually, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Ten-Forties. — The "Ten-Forties," so called, are five per cent. securities (some with coupons, others registered), redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, principal and interest payable in coin. The interest on bonds of the denominations of fifty and one hundred dollars respectively is payable annually, on all other denominations semi-annually.

Seven-Thirties. — The "Seven-Thirties"—so called from the rate of interest which they bear—are treasury-notes with coupons attached, the interest being payable semi-annually in lawful money (currency), at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum (or, one cent a day on each fifty-dollars), and convertible at maturity at the option of the holder into six per cent. gold-bearing securities redeemable after five, and payable twenty years from date. Their dates of issue are June 15, and July 15, 1865. On the July issue the government reserves the right of paying the interest in coin at six per cent.

Sixes of 1881. — The six per cent., twenty-year loan, maturing in 1881, principal and interest payable in coin, can

* Entire Dollar.

† Fractional parts of Silver Dollar.

not be redeemed by the government prior to maturity, except by purchase.

The above comprise the principal forms of government securities.

Weights and Measures.

STANDARD UNITS.

Standard of Length. — The actual standard of length of the United States, is a brass scale of eighty-two inches in length, prepared for the survey of the coast of the United States, by Troughton of London, and now in the possession of the United States Treasury Department, and deposited at the office of Weights and Measures. The yard measure is between the twenty-seventh and the sixty-third inches of the scale. The temperature at which this scale was designed to be standard, and at which it is so used in conducting the operations of the United States Coast Survey, is 62° Fahrenheit. Late comparisons show that on the United States standard scale at 62° Fahrenheit, the yard is in excess of the British standard by 0.00087 inch. According to a report made as Chairman of the Committee of Weights and Measures, by Professor A. D. Bache, late Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, in 1860, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, "the standard temperature of the United States yard" "has never been authoritatively here fixed."

The unit of length — the yard — is derived from ancient arbitrary standards in England. Its thirty-sixth part — the inch — is said to be contained 39,139.29 times in the length of the pendulum that, in a vacuum and at the level of mid-tide, under the latitude of London, vibrates seconds of mean time.

Comparison of the Common with the Metric Standards of Length. — According to Hassler, the meter contains 39,370.91714 of the inch-divisions of the Troughton scale at 32° Fahrenheit; and, consequently, making due allowance for the expansion by heat of the metal scale, 39,365.50154 of these inch-divisions, when the bar is at 62° Fahrenheit. The number of imperial inches in the meter, according to Kater, and adopted in the late Act of Parliament, which rendered the use of the metric system permissible in Great Britain, is 39,370.79. The number of United States inches in the meter, according to the Act of Congress of 1866, authorizing the use of the metric system of weights and measures in the United States, is 39.37.

Standard of Weight. — The weights of the United States are designed to be identical with those of England. The standard of weight is the *troy pound*, copied in 1827, by Captain Kater, from the imperial troy pound of England, for the use of the mint of the United States, and there deposited. This pound is standard when in air in which the mercury stands at 30 inches in a barometer, and at 62 degrees in the Fahrenheit thermometer. The pound troy is assumed to contain 5,760 grains: the commercial or avoirdupois pound, contains 7,000 of these grains.

Standards of Volume. — The standard of liquid measure is the *gallon*; of dry measure, the *bushel*. The former is almost exactly equivalent to a cylinder 7 inches in internal diameter, and 6 inches in height; the latter to a cylinder of 18.5 inches internal diameter, and 8 inches in height, and when heaped the cone must not be less than 6 inches high, containing for a true cone, 2,747.715 cubic inches.

The *gallon*, if filled with distilled water at the temperature of its maximum density (say 39.83° Fahrenheit, as determined by Mr. Hassler), contains, according to the official report, at that temperature, if weighed in air in which the barometer is 30 inches at 62° Fahrenheit, 58,372.2 standard grains (8,3339 pounds avoirdupois). — The *bushel* is a measure containing 543,391.89 standard grains (77,6274 pounds avoirdupois) of distilled water at the temperature of maximum density, and barometer at 30 inches at 62° Fahrenheit.

According to Mr. Hassler's comparisons, the weight of a cubic foot of water at its maximum density, the barometer being 30 inches at 62° Fahrenheit, is 938,068 ounces avoirdupois; the weight of a cubic inch of such water being

252.6937 grains. The United States gallon is thus the old wine gallon of 231 inches, nearly; and the United States bushel, the Winchester bushel of 2150.42 cubic inches nearly.

The *British* standard measure of volume, by Act of 1824, is the imperial gallon containing, when weighed in air, both air and water being at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, and the barometer at 30 inches, 10 pounds avoirdupois. The cubic inch of distilled water (temperature 62°, barometer 30 inches), is declared to contain 252.458 grains; hence the imperial standard gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches. The imperial bushel, of 8 imperial gallons, contains 2218.192 cubic inches. Its dimensions are 19.5 inches outside diameter, 8.5 inside diameter, 18.25 depth, and 6 inches height of cone for heaped measure; the contents of the heaped bushel being 2815.488 cubic inches.

The United States standard gallon is to the imperial standard gallon, nearly, as 5 to 6; the United States standard bushel is to the imperial standard bushel, nearly, as 32 to 33.

METRIC SYSTEM.

Metric System of Weights and Measures Permissible. — By an Act of Congress approved in July, 1866, the use of the weights and measures of the metric system is made permissible; and contracts are declared not to be invalid because the weights and measures expressed or referred to therein are weights and measures of that system.

The following tables of equivalents are also therein recognized in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

0.001 meter	=	1 millimeter	=	0.0394 inches.
0.01 meter	=	1 centimeter	=	0.3937 inches.
0.1 meter	=	1 decimeter	=	3.937 inches.
1 meter	=	1 meter	=	39.37 inches.
10 meters	=	1 dekameter	=	393.7 inches.
100 meters	=	1 hectometer	=	0.328 1-12 ft.
1,000 meters	=	1 kilometer	=	{ 0.3280 10-12 ft.
				{ 0.62137 miles.
10,000 meters	=	1 myriameter	=	{ 0.32808 4-12 ft.
				{ 6 2137 miles.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 square meter	=	1 centare	=	1550 square inches.
100 square meters	=	1 are	=	119.6 square yards.
10,000 square meters	=	1 hectare	=	2.471 acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Cubic Measure.

1 cubic centimeter	=	1 milliliter	=	0.001 liter.
10 cubic centimeters	=	1 centiliter	=	0.01 liter.
0 1 cubic decimeter	=	1 deciliter	=	0.1 liter.
1 cubic decimeter	=	1 liter	=	1 liter.
10 cubic decimeters	=	1 dekaliter	=	10 liters.
0.1 cubic meter	=	1 hectoliter	=	100 liters.
1 cubic meter	=	1 kiloliter, or stere	=	1,000 liters.

Dry Measure.

1 milliliter	=	0.061 cubic inch.
1 centiliter	=	0.6102 cubic inch.
1 deciliter	=	6.1022 cubic inches.
1 liter	=	0.908 quart.
1 dekaliter	=	9.08 quarts.
1 hectoliter	=	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks.
1 kiloliter, or stere	=	1.308 cubic yards.

Liquid Measure.

1 milliliter	=	0.27 fluid drachm.
1 centiliter	=	0.593 fluid oz.
1 deciliter	=	0.845 gill.
1 liter	=	1.0567 quarts.
1 dekaliter	=	2.6417 gallons.

1 hectoliter	=	26.417 gallons.
1 kiloliter, or stère	=	264.17 gallons.

WEIGHTS.

1 cubic millimeter * =	1 milligramme	=	0.001 gramme.
10 cubic millimeters =	1 centigramme	=	0.01 gramme.
100 cubic millimeters =	1 decigramme	=	0.1 gramme.
1 cubic centimeter =	1 gramme	=	1 gramme.
10 cubic centimeters =	1 dekagramme	=	10 grammes.
1 deciliter . . . =	1 hectogramme	=	100 grammes.
1 liter . . . =	{ 1 kilogramme } or kilo	=	1,000 grammes.
10 liters . . . =	1 myriagramme	=	10,000 grammes.
1 hectoliter . . =	1 quintal	=	100,000 grammes.
1 cubic meter . =	{ 1 millier or } tonneau	=	1,000,000 grammes.
1 milligramme	=	0.0154 grain avdp.	
1 centigramme	=	0.1543 grain avdp.	
1 decigramme	=	1.5432 grains avdp.	
1 gramme	=	15.432 grains avdp.	
1 dekagramme	=	0.3527 ounce avdp.	
1 hectogramme	=	3.5274 ounces avdp.	
1 kilogramme or kilo	=	2.2046 lbs. avdp.	
1 myriagramme	=	22.046 lbs. avdp.	
1 quintal	=	220.46 lbs. avdp.	
1 millier or tonneau	=	2204.6 lbs. avdp.	

Metric Standards to be furnished each State.—By a joint Congressional resolution of the same date, the Secretary of the Treasury was "authorized and directed" to furnish to each State, "one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system."

Metric Postal Balances to be furnished certain Post-offices.—By another act of the same date, the Postmaster-General was "authorized and directed to furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to such other offices as he shall think expedient, postal balances denominated in grammes of the metric system; and until otherwise provided by law, one half ounce avoirdupois shall be deemed and taken for postal purposes as the equivalent of fifteen grammes of the metric weights, and so adopted in progression; and the rates of postage shall be applied accordingly."

It will be seen on reference to the tables above given, that one half-ounce avoirdupois is actually equal to about 14.176 grammes instead of fifteen grammes.

Length of the Meter.—The meter was designed to be the ten-millionth part ($\frac{1}{10,000,000}$) of the earth's meridian passing through Dunkirk and Formentera.† Later investigations, however, based on additional measures of meridional arcs in other parts of the world, have shown that the meter sensibly exceeds such ten-millionth part of the quadrant—the excess being equal (as is stated by Sir John Herschel) to about one part in 6400.

WEIGHTS IN COMMON USE.

Avoirdupois Weight.

16 drams	=	1 ounce, oz.
16 oz.	=	1 pound, lb.

* Of water at maximum density.

† Sir John Herschel has called attention to the remarkable fact, not generally known, that the earth's polar semi-axis contains almost precisely 1001 millions of English quarter-inches; and recommends the augmentation of the existing English measures of length by their one thousandth aliquot part: the augmented measures to be designated "geometrical measures."

This augmented, a cubic double foot (or a cube, the sides of which are each twenty-four "geometrical" inches), will contain almost exactly 1000 half pounds avoirdupois, (more exactly 1000.131) of distilled water at its temperature of maximum density; and a square the side of which measures 10,000 of the new (or geometrical) quarter-inches, will contain almost precisely one acre, (more exactly, 0.9984 acre). These close approximations to integral ratios, show that the familiar units of measure and weight may be very nearly preserved in a decimal system based upon a natural unit.

28 lbs.	=	1 quarter, <i>qr.</i>
4 qrs.	=	1 hundred-weight, <i>cwt</i>
20 cwt.	=	1 ton.
100 lbs.	=	1 cental.

175 troy lbs.	=	144 pounds avoirdupois.
1 lb. troy	=	5,760 grains.
1 lb. avdp.	=	7,000 grains.

This weight is applied to all coarse articles, such as hay, meat, fish, potash, groceries, hemp, flax, butter, cheese, &c., and all metals, except gold and silver. *Gross weight* is the weight of goods with the boxes, casks, or bags which contain them. *Net weight* is the weight of the goods only. Formerly, the usual custom was to allow 112 pounds for a hundred weight, and 28 pounds for a quarter; but this practice has very nearly passed away. In buying and selling all articles of commerce estimated by weight, the laws of most of the States, as well as general usage, call 100 pounds a hundred weight, and 25 pounds a quarter. The custom-house, however, continues the old usage.

Troy Weight.

24 grains, <i>gr.</i>	=	1 pennyweight, <i>dwt.</i>
20 dwt.	=	1 ounce, <i>oz.</i>
12 oz.	=	1 pound, <i>lb.</i>

Gold, silver, and jewels are weighed by this weight.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains	=	1 scruple, \mathcal{S}
3 \mathcal{S}	=	1 dram, \mathcal{D}
8 \mathcal{D}	=	1 ounce, \mathcal{O}
12 \mathcal{O}	=	1 pound, \mathcal{L}

This weight is used by apothecaries and physicians in *compounding medicines*; but drugs and medicines are bought and sold by *avoirdupois weight*. The *pound and ounce* in this weight are the same as the *troy pound and ounce*.

MEASURES IN COMMON USE.

Long Measure.

3 barleycorns	=	1 inch, <i>in.</i>
12 lines	=	1 inch.
12 inches	=	1 foot, <i>ft.</i>
3 feet	=	1 yard, <i>yd.</i>
5½ yards	=	1 rod, perch, or pole.
40 rods or perches	=	1 furlong, <i>fur.</i>
8 furlongs	=	1 mile, <i>m.</i>
6 feet	=	1 fathom.
3 miles	=	1 league, <i>lea.</i>
60 naut. or geog. miles	=	1 degree, <i>deg.</i> or $^{\circ}$
69½ statute miles	=	1 equatorial deg. nearly.
3 inches	=	1 palm.
4 inches	=	1 hand (horse measure).
9 inches	=	1 span.
18 inches	=	1 cubit (Scripture).

Long Measure is used in measuring distances, where length only is considered.

Square Measure.

144 sq. inches	=	1 square foot.
9 sq. feet	=	1 square yard.
30½ sq. yards or } 27½ sq. feet	=	1 square rod, perch, or pole.
40 sq. rods	=	1 rood.
4 rods or } 160 sq. rods	=	1 acre.
640 acres	=	1 square mile.

Square Measure is used in measuring surfaces, as land, flooring, plastering, &c.

Cubic Measure.

1728 cubic inches	=	1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	=	1 cubic yard.
40 feet of round, or } 50 feet of hewn timber }	=	1 ton, or load.

42 cubic feet	=	1 ton of shipping.
16 cubic feet	=	{ 1 foot of wood, or a cord foot.
8 cord feet, or {		
128 cubic feet }	=	1 cord.

Cubic Measure is used in measuring solid bodies, having length, breadth, and thickness; as timber, stone, boxes of goods, the capacity of rooms, ships, &c

Cloth Measure.

2½ inches	=	1 nail, <i>na.</i>
4 nails	=	1 quarter, <i>qr.</i>
4 quarters	=	1 yard, <i>yd.</i>
3 quarters	=	1 ell Flemish.
5 quarters	=	1 ell English.
6 quarters	=	1 ell French.
37.2 inches	=	1 ell Scotch.

This measure is used in buying and selling cloth, ribbons, &c.

Wine Measure.

4 gills	=	1 pint, <i>pt.</i>
2 pints	=	1 quart, <i>qt.</i>
4 quarts	=	1 gallon, <i>gal.</i>
42 gallons	=	1 tierce.
1½ tierce, or 63 gal.	=	1 hoghead, <i>hhd.</i>
1½ hoghead, or 84 gal.	=	1 puncheon.
1½ puncheon, or 126 gal.	=	1 pipe.
2 pipes	=	1 tun.
231 cubic inches	=	1 gallon.
10 gallons	=	1 anker.
18 gallons	=	1 runlet.
81½ gallons	=	1 barrel.

Wine, spirits, cider, vinegar, oil, honey, &c., are measured and sold by this measure. In London the gill is usually called a *quartern*; but in the North of England it is a *noggin*, and a half pint is termed a gill.

Ale and Beer Measure.

2 pints	=	1 quart.
4 quarts	=	1 gallon.
9 gallons	=	1 firkin.
2 firkins	=	18 gal. = 1 kilderkin.
2 kilderkins	=	36 gal. = 1 barrel.
1 barrel	=	54 gal. = 1 hoghead.
1½ hoghead	=	72 gal. = 1 puncheon.
1½ puncheon	=	108 gal. = 1 butt.

The Ale gallon contains 282 cubic inches. In some of the New England States, the barrel for cider and beer is legally fixed at 32 gallons. In other States it is of different capacity.

Apothecaries' Measure.

60 minims (or drops), \mathcal{M}	=	1 fluidrachm, <i>fʒ.</i>
8 fluidrachms	=	1 fluidounce, <i>fʒ.</i>
16 fluidounces	=	1 pint (<i>octarius</i>), <i>0.</i>
8 pints	=	1 gallon (<i>congius</i>).

Dry Measure.

2 pints	=	1 quart, <i>qt.</i>
4 quarts	=	1 gallon, <i>gal.</i>
2 gallons	=	1 peck, <i>pk.</i>
4 pecks	=	1 bushel, <i>bu.</i>
36 bushels	=	1 chaldron, <i>ch.</i>
4 bushels (in England)	=	1 coom.
2 cooms " "	=	1 quarter.
5 quarters " "	=	1 wey.
2 weys " "	=	1 last.

A gallon, dry measure, contains 268 4-5 cubic inches. This measure applies to all goods that are not liquid and are sold by measure, as corn, fruit, salt, coal, &c.

Shipping Admeasurement.

REGISTER TON.—For Register Tonnage, or for measurement of the entire internal capacity of a vessel:—
100 cubic feet = 1 register ton.

This number is arbitrarily assumed to facilitate computation.

SHIPPING TON.—For the measurement of cargo:—

40 cubic feet	{	=	1 U. S. shipping ton.
		=	31.16 imperial bushels.
		=	32.143 U. S. bushels.
42 cubic feet	{	=	1 British shipping ton.
		=	32.719 imperial bushels.
		=	33.75 U. S. bushels.
350 cubic feet	=	1 keel.	

1 U. S. (or Winchester) bushel	=	2150.42 cubic inches	
1 imperial bushel	{	=	2218.192 " "
		=	1.0315157 U. S. bu.
		=	8 imperial bushels.
1 English quarter	{	=	8½ U. S. bu. (nearly.)
		=	17745.54 cubic in.
		=	10.2694 cubic feet.

A shipping ton (U. S.) of 40 cubic feet equals three and nine-tenths (3.895) English quarters of 8 imperial (or 8½ U. S.) bushels each. A shipping ton (British) of 42 cubic feet, equals four and one-tenth (4.09) English quarters. A shipping ton of 41 (or more exactly 40.9776) cubic feet, would equal exactly four English quarters; *i. e.*, 32 imperial bushels, or 33 United States bushels.

WHEAT A STANDARD OF VOLUME AND WEIGHT.—Wheat is a standard alike for the volume and weight of cargoes. When in bulk on board ship, this commodity occupies about fifteen per cent. less space than when filled into measures of capacity in the customary way. So compressed, a ton of 2240 pounds occupies about 40 cubic feet.

MEASUREMENT CARGO.—The capacity of a vessel for cargo, on voyages of average length, is usually estimated at from 20 to 25 per cent. less than her Register Tonnage, or entire internal capacity. This net space, in cubic feet, divided by 40, gives, in shipping tons, of 40 cubic feet each, her "Measurement Cargo," so called, or her net carrying capacity, in shipping tons. Her measurement cargo is, therefore, from 1½ to 2 times the number of register tons, of 100 cubic feet each, in her Register Tonnage.

DEAD WEIGHT CARGO.—The "Dead Weight Cargo" of a vessel, or the net weight in tons, of the cargo which the vessel can safely carry on voyages of average length, is approximately ascertained by dividing the entire internal capacity of the vessel in cubic feet by 63, and deducting from the gross result one-fourteenth (or about 7 per cent.) for the weights of water, provisions, crew, and their luggage. The number of tons weight in this net result is, therefore, about 1½ times the Register Tonnage, or number of tons of volume in the entire internal capacity of the vessel.

LOAD DISPLACEMENT.—The "Load Displacement" of a vessel, or the entire weight of the vessel, cargo, &c., when fully equipped and ready for sea, may be ascertained by dividing the number of cubic feet of sea-water displaced by the vessel by 35, the number of cubic feet occupied by a ton (2240 pounds) of sea-water.

RELATIVE BUOYANCY OF IRON AND WOODEN HULLS.—In case of vessels of wooden hulls, whether sailing or steam, about 60 per cent of the "load displacement" is for cargo, and 33 per cent. for the hull, the remaining 7 per cent. being for the weights of water, provisions, crew, &c. In case of iron hulls, if of sailing vessels, the weight allowed for cargo is about 68 per cent. of the displacement, if of steam, 65 per cent. The weight of cargo which can be carried is therefore relatively greater with iron hulls than with wooden; 13 per cent. greater, if of sailing vessels, 9 per cent. if of steam.

NEW MODE OF ADMEASUREMENT OF VESSELS.—

The new "mode" for the admeasurement of vessels in use in the United States, since the Act of Congress of May, 1864, is very accurate; prior to that date, the system was rude, and, in its results, inaccurate. The new system differs somewhat from the British system (adopted by Act of Parliament in 1854), chiefly as applied to steamers. In the British measurement of steamers, deductions are made for the space occupied by engines, boilers, and coal; no such deductions being made for United States steamers under the United States law. Under the new United States method, the Register Tonnage of double-decked and three-decked vessels is somewhat augmented, of clipper and half clipper vessels diminished, of single-decked sailing vessels, canal boats, and freight barges on the western rivers diminished, and of river and lake steamers largely increased.

Measuring Distances.

7 92-100 inches	= 1 link.
25 links	= 1 pole.
100 links	= 1 chain.
10 chains	= 1 furlong.
8 furlongs	= 1 mile.

Used by engineers, surveyors, &c.

Time.

60 seconds	= 1 minute.
60 minutes	= 1 hour.
24 hours	= 1 day.
7 days	= 1 week.
2 weeks	= 1 fortnight.
4 weeks	= 1 month.
13 months, 1 day, 6 hours, or } 365 days, 6 hours } 12 calendar months	= 1 Julian year.

Used for computing time.

Circular Motion.

60 seconds, or 60''	= 1 prime minute.
60 minutes, or 60'	= 1 degree, °
30 degrees	= 1 sign, s.
12 signs, or 360 degrees = {	the whole great circle of the zodiac.

Used in measuring latitude and longitude, &c.

Numbers.

12 units	= 1 dozen.
12 dozen	= 1 gross.
12 gross	= 1 great gross.
20 units	= 1 score.

Paper.

24 sheets	= 1 quire.
10½ quires	= 1 token.
20 quires	= 1 ream.

GREAT BRITAIN.

(Principal Commercial City, LONDON.)

Money.

The national currency of Great Britain is called *Sterling Money*—thus we say, so many pounds sterling. The pound sterling is represented by a gold coin called a *sovereign*, and its custom-house value in the United States is fixed by law at \$4.84. The *intrinsic* value of the sovereign varies somewhat, depending on the date of the coinage. Victoria sovereigns are worth the most, as being of the latest coinage; those of William IV., George IV., or George III. less, as more worn. The *intrinsic* value of the legal standard sovereign is \$4.86.66. The commercial value of the pound sterling varies, like merchandise, according to demand; \$4.84 is that on which duties are charged. Thus, if you buy a bill of goods in London of £100 on which the duty in this country is 25 per cent., and import them, you

pay at the custom-house, together with certain other charges not necessary to be here specified, 25 per cent. on \$484, or \$121. What is called the *par* value of the pound sterling in the United States is \$4.44 4-9. The *par* value of the pound in London, in American coin, is \$4.80. The difference between the *par* value of the pound sterling in this country (\$4.44 4-9) and the actual value to us here, at the time, of a pound sterling in London, is called the *exchange*. Thus, if exchange on London, in New York, is 9 per cent., a pound sterling is worth \$4.44 4-9, and 9 per cent. added, or \$4.84 4-9. If 7 per cent., of course, less; if 10 per cent., more.

Freight bills for goods by ship are payable at \$4.80 the pound, which is eight per cent. on \$4.44 4-9. Exchange on London is usually 7 to 10 per cent. in New York, *i. e.*, a pound sterling in London is worth \$4.44 4-9 and 7 to 10 per cent. additional, in New York, nearly.

In the following Tables the pound sterling is given at \$4.8666—, which is its intrinsic value when of standard weight and fineness; it being understood, however, that its commercial value in exchange is sometimes higher and sometimes lower.

		Values in U. S. gold coin.
4 farthings, <i>gr.</i>	= 1 penny, <i>d.</i>	= \$0.02, 03
4 pence	= 1 groat	= 0.08, 11
12 pence	= 1 shilling, <i>s.</i>	= 0.24, 33
2 shillings	= 1 florin, <i>fl.</i>	= 0.48, 67
5 shillings	= 1 crown,	= 1.21, 66
		= 4.86, 66
20 shillings = { 1 sovereign, or pound sterling, £ }		= 25.22, 16 francs
21 shillings	= 1 guinea	= \$5.10, 99
£1		= £0.205 4888
1 franc		= £0.039 6486
1 German (or Union) crown		= £1.365 675

From a troy ounce of gold of standard fineness (11-12) are coined 77 shillings, and 10½ pence sterling; hence, the sovereign when of standard weight and fineness contains of pure gold 113.0016 grains. From a troy ounce of silver of standard fineness (37-40) are coined 60 pence.

The currency is of coins of gold, silver, and copper (or bronze), and of Bank of England notes, exchangeable on demand at their full nominal value for gold and silver.

Gold is the standard of value, being legal tender in all amounts. Silver and copper are subsidiary coinages, the former legal tender in payment only of sums not exceeding 40 shillings, and the latter only to the amount of 12 pence.

Of copper are coined farthings, half-pennies, and pennies; of silver, threepenny, fourpenny, and sixpenny pieces, shillings, florins, and crowns; of gold, sovereigns, half-sovereigns, guineas, and half-guineas.

In 1860, a *bronze* coinage was introduced, composed of 95 parts by weight of copper, 4 of tin, and 1 of zinc. A few two-penny and penny pieces are coined from *silver*, and are distributed as alms by the sovereign, but are not in general circulation. Double sovereigns, although authorized, are not in circulation.

The gold coins consist of 11-12 of pure metal, and 1-12 of alloy. The alloy is of silver and copper. The proportion of silver, however, is small, and it is without commercial value, as it cannot be separated by any economic method. In computing the value of gold coins, the alloy is considered as of no value.

The silver coins are 11.1-12 (or 37-40) of fine silver, and 0.9-12 (or 3-40) of copper alloy.

A pound troy of standard gold is coined into 44½ guineas, or 46 29-40 sovereigns, and a pound troy of standard silver into 66 shillings; the mint price of standard gold consequently being 77s. 10½*d.* per ounce, and that of standard silver 66*d.* per ounce. Prior to the year 1816, a pound troy of standard silver was coined into 62 shillings, and such silver coin, equally with gold, was the legal tender in all amounts. That is, prior to this change in the year 1816, England had endeavored to maintain a "double standard" (so called) of coinage (gold and silver); it has since had but

a single standard (gold), all other coins being subsidiary and legal tender only in payment of sums of small amount. The absurd attempt effectively to maintain simultaneously in circulation two metals, gold and silver, each legal tender in payment of all amounts, was practically abandoned by the United States in 1853, and by France in 1865, although a double standard is still nominally retained in each of these two countries. The market value of the silver in the legal tender silver coins of each of these countries being greater than that of the legal tender gold coins of the same denomination, they are forced to retire from circulation; but the intrinsic value of their subsidiary silver coins, legal tender in small amounts, being less than that of the corresponding gold coins, they circulate freely, and are largely employed in facilitating the lesser exchanges of commerce.

From the proportions given above, it will be seen that the weight of pure gold to the weight of pure silver in English coins of the same denominations, is as 1 to 14.2878; also, that the weight of standard gold is to that of standard silver of like denominations as 1 to 14.1590. According to the average of the relative intrinsic values of the two metals, for the fourteen years, 1853-66, as deduced from the periodical quotations of the price of silver in bars in the London market, the weights of equal values of gold and silver, respectively, have been very nearly as 1 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; and consequently the relative values of equal weights of gold and silver have been in the inverse ratio of these numbers, that is, as 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

The following Table shows the average relative values of pure gold and pure silver, for the greater part of the one hundred and seven years, from 1760 to 1866, inclusive; the values for the twenty-six years, from 1841 to 1866, inclusive, having been carefully deduced from trustworthy quotations of the sterling market price of silver bars in London.

Periods of Years.	Relative Value of Gold to Silver.	
1760 to 1789, 30 years . . .	14.5 to 1	} Prior to the Discovery of Gold in California and Australia.
1790 to 1809, 20 years . . .	14.9 to 1	
1810 to 1819, 10 years . . .	15.4 to 1	
1820 to 1829, 10 years . . .	15.8 to 1	
1841 to 1848, 8 years . . .	15.8 to 1	} Transition Period — Opening of the New Mines.
1849 to 1852, 4 years . . .	16.6 to 1	
1853 to 1860, 8 years . . .	15.3 to 1	} Subsequent to the Discovery and effective opening of the new Gold Fields.
1861 to 1866, 6 years . . .	15.4 to 1	

The British Tables of Weights, Measures, Time, &c., are the same essentially as the American.

AUSTRIA.

(Chief Commercial City, VIENNA.)

Money.

Silver is the standard, the price of gold coin varying with the relative market values of the two metals. In comparing the values of moneys of countries in which silver is the standard, with those of countries in which practically the standard is gold, regard must be had to these varying relative market values. In the following Tables, the value of gold is assumed to be 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ times that of silver, which ratio is very near the actual average obtaining in the London market during the last fourteen years. The ratio for the last two or three years has somewhat exceeded this value, approaching more nearly to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Since 1858, the silver currency of Austria has been based upon what is known as the 45-florin standard, so called because a new mint pfund of 500 grammes of pure silver (7716.1744 troy grains) is coined into 45 new florins. This standard supersedes the convention or 20-florin standard

introduced in 1753, in accordance with a convention between Austria and Bavaria. The latter standard is so named because the Cologne mark of pure silver (3608.943 troy grains, or 233.8555 grammes) was coined into 20 florins — 105 of the new florins are declared exchangeable for 100 of the old.

The weight of the new gold coinage of the States of the Customs' Union, including Austria, like that of their new silver coinage, is referred, according to the Convention of 1857, to the mint pfund of 500 grammes; the mint pfund of pure gold being coined into 50 German or Customs' Union crowns. The standard fineness of the Union crowns is .9 pure metal to .1 alloy.

The ducat, of the old gold coinage, was to continue in use until the close of the year 1865. Sixty-seven (67) ducats were coined from the Vienna-Cologne mark (3609.167 troy grains, or 233.8750 grammes) of pure gold. The Vienna-Cologne mark is precisely 5-6 of a Vienna mark.

The Austrian Commission of April, 1867 (ten years later than the Convention last mentioned), adopted, in addition to the Union crown, gold coins of the value and fineness of the French 10 and 25 gold francs.

NEW SYSTEM.

Silver.

100 kreutzers	= 1 florin	= £0.09867	= \$0.48080
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins	= 1 Union thaler	= 0.14804	= 0.72045
3 florins	= 1 double thaler	= 0.29608	= 1.44090

Gold.

1 half crown (German Union)	= £0.68284	= \$3.32314
1 Union crown	= 1.36567	= 6.64628
10-franc piece	= 0.39499	= 1.92953
25-franc piece	= 0.99122	= 4.82382

OLD SYSTEM.

Silver.

240 pfennige, or 60 kreutzers, or 40 polturaken, or 20 groschen, or 3 zwanziger	} = 1 florin or gulden	} = £0.10386 = \$0.50544
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins = 1 reichs thaler			= £0.15579 = $0.75816
2 florins = { 1 convention or species-thaler }	} = 0.20772 = 1.01088	

Gold.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ species-thaler, or 3 reichs-thaler	} = 1 ducat = £0.46996 = \$2.2871
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Gold is at present against silver. Paper money, consisting of demand notes of the National Bank, is practically the chief medium of exchange, and is now (1868) at about 13 per cent. discount against silver.

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 punkt	= 1 linie.	
12 linien	= 1 zoll	= 1.03713 U. S. inch.
12 zoll	= 1 fuss	{ = 1.03713 U. S. foot. = 0.31611 meter.
6 fuss	= 1 klafter	= 6.22272 U. S. feet.
2 klafter, or 12 fuss	} = 1 ruthe (werk-ruthe) =	{ 2.4454 U. S. feet. 4.9782 U. S. miles. 7586.633 meters.
4000 klaftern		
14.646 post meilen	= 1 average degree of meridian.	

1 elle, imperial = 2.465 fuss $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 2.5565 \text{ U. S. feet.} \\ = 30.678 \text{ U. S. inches.} \\ = 0.77921 \text{ meter.} \end{array} \right.$

1 elle of Upper Austria = 31.485 U. S. inches.

The elle is divided into halves, quarters, eighths, and so on; also, into thirds, sixths, etc.

Engineer's Measure.

10 decimal linien = 1 decimal zoll = 1.24454 U. S. inch.
10 decimal zoll = 1 fuss . . . = 1.03712 U. S. foot.
10 fuss . . . = 1 engineer's ruthe = 3.4571 U. S. yds.

Measure for Recruits.

8 linien . . . = 1 strich = 3.11136 U. S. lines.

Measure for Horses.

4 strich . . . = 1 zoll.

4 zoll . . . = 1 faust $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 4.14848 \text{ U. S. inches.} \\ = 1.03712 \text{ U. S. hand.} \end{array} \right.$

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

144 square linien = 1 square zoll.
141 square zoll = 1 square fuss.
36 square fuss = 1 square klafter = 4.3025 U. S. sq. yds.
 $2\frac{2}{3}$ square klaftern, or } = 1 square ruthe = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 11.951 \text{ U.} \\ \text{S. sq. yds.} \end{array} \right.$
100 square fuss }
192 square ruthen = 1 metze = 2288 U. S. square yards.
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ metzen, or} \\ 1600 \text{ square klaftern} \end{array} \right\} = 1 \text{ yock, or johart} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6884 \text{ U. S.} \\ \text{sq. yards.} \\ = 1.4223 \text{ acre.} \end{array} \right.$

A yock, or day's work, is understood to be as much ground as can be plowed with one team in one day.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Liquid Capacity.

2 pfiff . . . = 1 seitel = 0.09346 U. S. gallon.
4 seitel . . . = 1 maass = 0.37386 U. S. gallon.
10 maass . . = 1 viertel $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.41513 \text{ liter.} \\ = 3.73858 \text{ U. S. gallons.} \end{array} \right.$
40 maass (4 viertel) = 1 eimer $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 14.95432 \text{ U. S. gallons.} \\ = 12.458626 \text{ imperial gallons} \\ \text{(Eng.)} \\ = 56.60524 \text{ liters.} \end{array} \right.$
2 eimer = 1 fass (of wine) = 29.9086 U. S. gallons.
10 eimer = 1 fass of beer . . = 149.5432 U. S. gallons.
32 eimer = 1 fuder . . . = 478.5332 U. S. gallons.
24 eimer = 1 dreiling . . . = 358.9037 U. S. gallons.

3 pfiff ($1\frac{1}{2}$ seitel, or $\frac{3}{2}$ maass) = 1 gross-seitel = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.14019 \\ \text{U. S. gal.} \end{array} \right.$
Prior to 1855, a maass of 41 to the eimer (and equal to 0.36474 U. S. gallon) was in common use in Austria, but never as a measure of account; since that year, however, the eimer is divided only into 40 maass.

Dry Capacity.

8 probmetzen = 1 becher = 0.013036 U. S. bu.
2 becher = 1 small maassel = 0.027273 U. S. bu.
2 small maassel = 1 great maassel = 0.054545 U. S. bu.
2 great maassel = $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ half achtel, or} \\ \text{müller maassel} \end{array} \right\} = 0.109090 \text{ U. S. bushel.}$
2 müllermaassel = 1 achtel . . = 0.218180 U. S. bu.
2 achtel . . . = 1 viertel . . = 0.436361 U. S. bu.
4 vierteln . . = 1 metze . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.9471 \text{ Vienna cubic} \\ \text{foot.} \\ = 3760.035 \text{ U. S. cub. in.} \\ = 1.745444 \text{ U. S. bu.} \\ = 61.5045 \text{ liters.} \end{array} \right.$
30 metzen = 1 muth . . . = 52.36332 U. S. bu.
2 metzen = 1 stubich (for chare) = 3.490888 U. S. bu.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ metzen = 1 mützel (for lime) = 4.36361 U. S. bu.

In some sections of the country they call the half-achtel a "great maassel," and the 1-32 metze a "small maassel," and the 1-64 metze a "half small maassel," or "futter maassel."

WEIGHTS.

Commercial.

4 pfennig or sixteenths = 1 quent = 67.518 grains troy.
4 quentchen . . . = 1 loth = 270.072 grains troy.
2 loth . . . = 1 unze = 540.144 grains troy.
4 unzen . . . = 1 vierding = 2160.577 grains troy.
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} = 8642.309 \text{ grains troy.} \\ = 1.234616 \text{ lb. avdp} \\ = 150040 \text{ lb. troy.} \\ = 60.012 \text{ grammes.} \\ = 130.774 \text{ richt pfennig} \\ \text{(of the Vienna mark).} \end{array} \right\} 4 \text{ vierding, or } 32 \text{ loth} = 1 \text{ pfund}$
20 pfund . . . = 1 stein . . = 24.6923 lbs. avdp.
100 pfund (5 stein) = 1 centner $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 123.4616 \text{ lbs. avdp.} \\ \text{(or } 56.001 \text{ kilogrammes).} \end{array} \right.$
275 pfund . . . = 1 saum . . = 339.519 lbs. avdp.
250 pfund (2 loegal) = 1 saum of steel = 308.654 lbs. avdp.
40 pfund . . . = 1 karsch . . = 493.846 lbs. avdp.

For *Chocolate-weight*, the pfund consists of 28 loth, or $\frac{7}{2}$ of a commercial pfund, and = 1.080236 lb. avdp.

The *Customs-weight* (zoll-gewicht) is that of the Prussian-German Zollverein (Customs' Union), namely, the zoll-pfund of 500 grammes (7716.174 troy grains). It is divided into 30 zoll-loth, and its smallest subdivision in use is the weight of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, or .005 of the zollpfund. The zoll-centner contains 100 zollpfund (110.231 lbs. avoirdupois).

Medicinal and Apothecaries.

1 gran . . . = 1.1253 U. S. (or troy) gr.
20 gran = 1 scrupel . . = 22.506 U. S. (or troy) grs.
3 scrupel = 1 drachme = 67.518 U. S. (or troy) grs.
8 drachmen = 1 unze = 540.144 U. S. (or troy) grs.
12 unzen = 1 pfund $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 6481.7315 \text{ U. S. (or troy) grs.} \\ = 1.1253 \text{ troy lb.} \\ = 0.9259616 \text{ lb. avdp.} \\ = 420.009 \text{ grammes.} \end{array} \right.$

The pfund medicinal contains 24 loth, or $\frac{3}{2}$ of a commercial pfund; so that the unze = 2 commercial loth, and the drachme = 1 commercial quent.

Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones. New Standard.

According to the Vienna Convention, and the patents of 1857, a new mint pfund of 500 grammes (7716.174 grains troy), the same as the zollpfund, and divided into 10,000 ass, is now employed for the purposes of the mint.

The mint pfund of pure silver is divided into 45 new florins, or rix-gulden; and the same weight of pure gold into 50 new Union crowns.

Former Standard.

64 richtpfennig . . . = 1 viertelpfennig.
2 viertelpfennig . . . = 1 heller.
2 heller . . . = 1 pfennig.
4 pfennig . . . = 1 quent.
4 quentchen . . . = 1 loth.
16 loth, or
65,536 richtpfennig . . . = 1 Vienna mark.
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} = 4331.0002 \text{ U. S. grs. (troy)} \\ = 0.075191 \text{ troy lb.} \end{array} \right\} 1 \text{ Vienna mark}$
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} = 280.644 \text{ grammes.} \\ = 8662.000 \text{ U. S. grains.} \\ = 1.503-2 \text{ troy lb.} \end{array} \right\} 2 \text{ Vienna marks} = 1 \text{ pfund}$
The Vienna mark $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1.20000 \text{ Vienna-Cologne mark.} \\ = 1.20007 \text{ Prussian mark, or} \\ \text{Zollverein mint-mark.} \end{array} \right.$
The Vienna-Cologne mark $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 5-6 \text{ Vienna mark.} \\ \text{(with the same subdivisions)} \\ \text{as the Vienna mark} \end{array} \right\} = 3609.167 \text{ U. S. grs. (troy)} \\ = 233.870 \text{ grammes.}$

One Vienna mark of gold of 23½ carats (or 47-48) fine, was coined into 8½ ducats; or, which is the same, one Vienna-Cologne mark (= 5-6 of a Vienna mark) into 67 ducats.

For expressing *fineness*, the mark or other weight is divided, for gold, into 24 carats of 12 grains each; for silver, into 16 loth of 18 grains each.

The *carat* for diamonds and other precious stones = 43½ richtpfennig of gold and silver weight = 3.1812 troy grains.

Solid Measure.

For solid measure the cubes of the measures of length. The cubic fuss = 0.024861 cubic meters = 0.8779 U. S. cubic foot.

Grain Measure

4 dreissiger . . .	= 1 maassel.
4 maassel	= 1 viertel.
2 vierteln	= 1 metze.
	{ = 1 schäffel or schaff.
	{ = 208 maasskannen of fluid measure.
6 metzen	{ = 222.357 liters.
	{ = 6.310 U. S. bushels.
	{ = 58.74 U. S. wine gallons.

Fluid Measure.

The maasskanne, or maass = 43 Bavarian decimal cubic zoll = 1.06903 liters (= 0.2824 U. S. gallon).

The schenk-eimer, for wine and general commerce = 60 maas = 64.1416 liters = 16.944 U. S. gallons.

The visir-eimer = 64 maas, the same as the bier-eimer. The fass of beer = 24 eimer.

BELGIUM.

(Principal Commercial City, ANTWERP.)

Weights, Measures, and Coinage the same as in France.

The coinage is in accordance with the Monetary Convention of the 23d of December, 1865, between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, known as the "quadripartite convention." (See France.)

CHINA.

(Principal Commercial Cities—SHANGHAE, FUH-CHAU, CANTON, NINGPO, AMOY, and HONG-KONG.)

Money.

For Domestic Commerce.

10 sse, or sil . . .	= 1 hao, or chou.
10 hao, or chou . .	= 1 cash (li).
10 cash	= 1 candareen (fun).
10 candareens . . .	= 1 mace (tsien).
10 mace	{ = 1 tael (liang), or silver ounce.
	{ = 579.84 troy grains of <i>sycee</i> (or <i>sycee-silver</i>).

For Foreign Commerce.

	{ = 1 dollar (silver piaster), Spanish or Old Mexican.
100 cents	{ = worn and unworn together, about \$1.04622 U. S. gold; or 4s. 3d.6 sterling; or 5.422 francs.

The silver-ounce, or *liang*, is called by the English *tael* or *tal*, and by the Portuguese *taél*. The *li* is called by the English *cash*, by the Dutch *pijze*. The *li* or *cash* is also, for the purposes of retail trade, called by the Chinese *tong-tsen*.

Wün-yin is the Chinese term for fine silver, but *se-sze* (fine silver) or *sycee* is also employed.

The tael (*liang*), although denoting a definite weight of the silver known as *sycee* (i. e. 579.84 troy grains), is not of uniform value; the *sycee* being of uncertain fineness, and never entirely pure.

The accounts of foreign merchants, European and American, are kept in silver piasters or dollars, based on the pillar-piaster of Spain, or the old silver piaster of Mexico; and the value of the tael is estimated by its rate of exchange for such piasters or dollars.

Gold and silver are not coined by the Chinese government; the only national coin issued being the *cash* (or li) of *mixed metal*—a circular coin of about nine tenths of an inch in diameter, with a square hole in the middle by which the coins may be strung in bunches of definite number. The average intrinsic value of the *legal cash* is about ¼ of a cent U. S. gold; but of legal and forged coins, as commonly found together in payments, about .1 of a cent. In large commercial transactions, silver and gold in bars of differing weight and fineness are used.

The gold bars vary in weight from ½ of a tael (or *liang*) to 10 taels; the silver from ¼ to 100 taels.

The fineness of the gold bars varies from 92 to 98 *touch*, or hundredth-parts; that is, the bars contain by weight from 92 to 98 parts of fine gold to 8 to 2 parts of alloy. The fineness of the *silver bars* varies from 80 to 100, but mostly from 88 to 94 *touch* or hundredth-parts.

Practically, the fineness of the *sycee* (or *sycee-silver*) of commerce is found to average about 96 *touch*—that is, to contain 96 parts of pure metal to 4 parts of alloy. The alloy is called *pakfong*, and is a mixture of zinc, nickel, and copper. The intrinsic value of the tael of such *sycee* is \$1.56 U. S. gold = \$1.49 of Spanish silver = 6s. 4d.9 sterling; and 67½ such taels = \$1000 of Spanish silver.

The fineness of the ingots of *sycee-silver* sent in payment of taxes to the Imperial Treasury at Peking is found to have been from 97 to 99 *touch*; making the value of the tael of this silver to be from \$1.57½ to \$1.61 U. S. gold = from \$1.50½ to \$1.54 Spanish silver = from 6s. 5d.7 to 6s. 7d.3 sterling.

717 taels of *sycee-silver* are commonly held to be worth 1000 Spanish dollars; or 1 tael = \$1.46 U. S. gold = \$1.39 Spanish silver = 6s. sterling; virtually assuming the fineness of the metal to be only 89.84 *touch*, a fineness considerably below the average fineness of the *sycee* of commerce.

The intrinsic value of a tael (579.84 troy grains) of *fine silver* = \$1.552 Spanish silver = (assuming, as is done elsewhere in these tables, the value of gold to silver to be as 15½ to 1) \$1.624 U. S. gold = 6s. 8d. sterling.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

1 liang or tael	= 583½ U. S. gr. troy.
16 liang or tael = 1 kin or catty = 1½ U. S. lb. avdp.	
100 kin or catties = 1 tan or pecul = 133½ U. S. lbs. avdp.	
2 catties	= 1 yin = 2½ lbs. avoirdupois.
15 yin 30 catties)	= 1 kwan = 40 lbs. avoirdupois.
4 kwan (or ½ tam)	= 1 shik = 160 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 quarter of 28 lbs. avdp. (U. S.)	= 21 catties.
1 cwt. of 112 lbs. avdp. (U. S.)	= 84 catties.
1 ton of 2240 lbs. avdp. (U. S.)	= { 1680 catties or 16.80 peculs.

For commerce generally, the liang or tael = 10 lin, each of 10 shu = 583½ U. S. grains troy. For the weighing of gold, silver, and medicines, the tael = 10 tsein, each of 10 fun or candareens, each of 10 li or cash = 579.84 U. S. grains troy.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

For Commerce.

10 fan	= 1 tsun	= 1.41 U. S. inch.
10 tsun	{ = 1 chih (tschih), } = 14.1 U. S. inches.	
	{ = 1 chih (tschih), } = 1.175 U. S. foot.	

The chih (tschih) above given, of 14.1 U. S. inches, is that adopted for *Customs*. It is the legal measure in all ports of trade, and its use is becoming still more general.

The chih (or foot) for trade . . . = 13.322 U. S. inches.

The chih fixed by the Mathematical Board at Pekin	}	= 13.125 U. S. inches.
The chih used by Constructors of Public Works (<i>kong-pu</i>)		
The chih for land measure and engineers	}	= 12.588 U. S. inches.
The chih for distances in general		

In *Canton* the chih varies from 14.625 to 14.81 U. S. inches. The *Canton* trade-foot (chih) by a late arrangement is reckoned as equal to 15 U. S. inches; and the U. S. yard as equal to 2.4 chih or 24 tsun.

For Land Measure and Engineers.

5 engineers' chih = 1 pu	}	= 62.94 U. S. inches.
10 chih (2 pu)		
100 chih (10 chang)	}	= 104.90 U. S. feet.
1 chang (tschang)		
	}	= 31.973 meters.
1 yan		

Itinerary.

180 chang = 1 li	}	new = 182 ² / ₃ U. S. feet = 0.3458 U. S. m.
250 li = 1 tu	}	old = 1897 ¹ / ₂ U. S. ft. = 0.3594 U. S. m.
	}	new = 86.45 U. S. miles.
	}	old = 89.85 U. S. miles.

The change from the old to the new count for the *li* was brought about by the intervention of European mathematicians at Pekin.

DENMARK.

(Principal Commercial City, COPENHAGEN.)

Money.

16 skillings	}	= 1 mark.
6 marks, or }		
93 skillings	}	= 1 rigsdaler, or daler
	}	= \$0.5463
	}	= \$1.0926
2 rigsdalers = 1 dobbelt-daler, or specie-daler	}	= \$1.0926
The rigsdaler = about five-eighths of the old current daler.		
1 Frederick's d'or, or Christian d'or, or pistole	}	= \$3.96
Silver is the standard of currency.		

The *bronze* coins are the skilling and the half-skilling pieces. The *silver* coins are of two kinds as to intrinsic value: those of which 18¹/₂ dalers are coined from the Hamburg-Cologne mark (3608¹/₂ troy grains) of fine silver; and those of which 20 dalers are so coined. The former, consisting of rigsdalers and dobbelt-dalers (or specie-dalers), are worth \$0.5463 to the rigsdaler; the latter, consisting of 4-skilling, 16-skilling, and 48-skilling pieces, are worth \$0.5053 to the rigsdaler. The *gold* coins of Denmark are the Christian d'ors, and the Frederick d'ors, or pistoles, commonly reckoned at 3 rigsdalers 36 skillings. Intrinsic value \$3.96. They are common in North Germany, but rare in Denmark itself.

The National Bank of Copenhagen issues notes for 1, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rigsdalers, which are always convertible into specie at their full nominal value.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHT.

Commercial

10 ort	}	= 1 quint or quintin.
10 quint = 1 pund	}	= 7716.1744 U. S. (troy) grains.
100 pund = 1 centner	}	= 110.23106 lbs. avdp.
12 pund	}	= 13.2277 lbs. avdp.
3 bismar-pund	}	= 39.6832 lbs. avdp.
16 pund	}	= 17.637 lbs. avdp.
20 lispund (320 pund)	}	= 352.679 lbs. avdp.

Precious Metals.

4 quintin	}	= 1 lod (1/2 unse).
4 ort		
16 lodder (8 unser)	}	= 1 mark.
The mark is divided	}	for gold, into 24 karat = 288 grän.
For gold and silver the unit is	}	= 235.2941 grammes.
For the Danish-Cologne mark	}	= 3631.155 U. S. grains.
For <i>com</i> , the unit is the Ham-	}	= 238.7945 grammes.
burg-Cologne mark	}	= 3608 U. S. grains.

Apothecaries'.

20 grän	}	= 1 scrupel.
3 scrupel	}	= 1 drachme.
8 drachmer	}	= 1 unse.
12 unser	}	= 1 pund.
	}	= 3 of commercial pund.
	}	= 5787.1388 troy grains.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 linie	}	= 1.029711 U. S. line.
12 linier = 1 tomme	}	= 1.029711 U. S. inch.
12 tommer	}	= 1.029711 U. S. foot.
	}	= 12.35654 U. S. inches.
	}	= 0.3138535 meter.
2 fodder = 1 aln or alen (ell)	}	= 2.059422 U. S. feet.
3 alen = 1 favn (fathom)	}	= 6.178246 U. S. feet.
2 favne = 1 rode	}	= 12.35653 U. S. feet.
100 favne = 1 kabel-længde	}	= 617.8266 U. S. feet.
	}	= 102.9711 U. S. fath's.
200 rodder, or }	}	= 24.13.06 U. S. feet.
24000 fodder = 1 miil or mile	}	= 4.6805 U. S. miles.
14 ³ / ₈ miil = about the average degree of the earth's meridian.		

The *lod* represents $1\frac{2}{3}$ of the pendulum beating seconds, in a vacuum, at the level of the sea, under the mean parallel of 45° North latitude.

For *surveying*, there are used decimal multiples and sub-multiples of the *fod*.

10 linier	}	= 1 tomme	= 0.1029711 U. S. foot.
10 tommer	}	= 1 fod	= 1.029711 U. S. foot.
10 fodder	}	= 1 rode	= 10.29711 U. S. feet.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Agrarian.

1 square fod	}	= 1.060304 U. S. sq. foot.
4 sq. fodder = 1 sq. aln (or alen)	}	= 4.241216 U. S. sq. feet.
100 sq. fodder (25 sq. aln)	}	= 1 sq. rode.
70 sq. rødder	}	= 1 ferdingkar.
4 ferdingkar (7,000 sq. aln)	}	= 1 skieppe.
	}	= 1 tønde, or tønde-land, or tønde-saatland.
	}	= 65.123 French ares.
	}	= 1.33809 U. S. acres.
8 skiepper = 1 tønde-hartkorn	}	= 6.45235 U. S. acres.

By a *tønde-hartkorn* is meant as much land as can be sown with 1 tønde (capacity measure) of rye or 1 of barley. A *tønde-saatland* or *arable* (or sowing) land is reckoned at one-fourth of the *tønde-hartkorn*.

LIQUID MEASURE.

3 pægle	}	= 1 pægel = 0.063805 U. S. gallon.
	}	= 0.191415 U. S. gallon.
4 pægle = 1 pot	}	= 0.966120 liter.
	}	= 0.25522 U. S. gallon.
	}	= 0.12123 British Imperial gallon.
2 potter = 1 kande	}	= 0.51044 U. S. gallon.
19 ³ / ₈ kander, or	}	= 1 anker = 9.8899 U. S. gallons.
88 ³ / ₈ (commonly reckoned 39) potter	}	= 1 anker = 9.8899 U. S. gallons.
4 ankere = 1 ahm, terts, or tierre	}	= 39.5595 U. S. gallons.
6 ankere = 1 oxehoved (ox-head)	}	= 59.3393 U. S. gallons.

4 oxehoveder . = 1 fad . . = 237.357 U. S. gallons.
 5 oxehoveder } = 1 stykfad = 296.693 U. S. gallons.
 (1½ fad) }

Wholesale.

8 potter . { = 1 fjerding or } = 2.04176 U. S. gallons.
 fjerding }
 20 fjerding } = 1 ahm . . . = 40.835 U. S. gallons.
 (160 potter) }
 8 ahm . . . = 1 pibe . . . = 122.5 U. S. gallons.

The pot, the unit of all fluid measure = $\frac{1}{32}$ of a Danish or Prussian cubic foot (fod or fuss) = 54 Danish or Prussian inches (tommer or zoll).

DRY MEASURE.

1 ottingkar (½-kar)
 2 ottingkar = 1 fjerdingkar (¼-kar).
 4 fjerdingkar = 1 skieppe.
 8 skiepper = 1 tønde.

Kar (kan) denotes a vessel, but not, by itself, any definite measure.

The tønde is of various kinds, with the above subdivisions for each.

The korn-tønde, for the measurement of grain and many other hard and dry commodities. The measure is usually struck or leveled (not heaped) except for apples, roots, and other larger kinds of agricultural produce.
 = 144 potter, fluid measure.
 = 4½ Danish or Prussian cubic feet.
 = 139.1213 liters.
 = 3.948 U. S. bushels.
 = 36.7516 U. S. gallons.

Salt is measured by the korn-tønde; but the salt from Norway is sold by weight. A tønde (of 10 Danish skiepper) of Norway-salt must weigh 250 pund.

The measure for coal (both stone-coal and charcoal) is the so-called salt-tønde
 = $\frac{1}{9}$ of a korn-tønde.
 = 4.825 U. S. bushels.

The öl-tønde (ale-ton) for the measurement of ale, meal, butter, tallow, soap, fish, etc.
 = 135 potter, fluid measure.
 = $\frac{1}{8}$ of korn-tønde.
 = 34.7098 U. S. gallons.

The tiære-tønde (tar-ton)
 (= 120 potter.
 = $\frac{5}{6}$ of the korn-tønde.
 = 30.626 U. S. gallons.

1 læst (load) . . . = 12 korn-tønder = 47.38 U. S. bu.
 1 læst of stone-coal = 18 salt-tønder = 86.86 U. S. bu.

EAST INDIES.

(Hindustan, or British India.)

(Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.)

Money.

Accounts in all of the three Presidencies are kept in Company or legal rupees.

12 pies = 1 anna.
 15 annas = 1 rupee.

100,000 rupees = 1 laka (of rupees).

100 lakas, or 10 millions of rupees = 1 crore (of rupees), nearly 1 million pounds sterling.

The Company or legal rupee (silver) contains 165 troy grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and is standard in all commercial transactions. The standard rupee (assuming, as is done elsewhere in these tables, the value of fine gold to be 15½ times that of fine silver of equal weight) = \$0.43217 = 22.8 pence sterling.* The laka of 100,000

rupees is valued in local transactions at about £10,000 (more exactly £9,496 15s. 4.8d. sterling).

Gold coins throughout the Presidencies are receivable only at their market value as merchandise.

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

(Chief Commercial City, CALCUTTA.)

Money.

COINS. — Local coins or moneys have the following relations: —

33½ cowries (small white glossy shells used among the lower classes) = 1 pie.

Copper coins are of the denominations of 1 pie, 3 pies (called in Bengal a paisa), 6 pies (½ anna), and 12 pies (1 anna). Copper coins are receivable in payment of any sum not exceeding one rupee.

Silver coins of the Company, or legal standard, are of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and 1 rupee. The piece of 2 rupees, although allowed by law, has never been in circulation. Since the 17th of August, 1835, the following relations are fixed by law: —

100 Ascott rupees . . . = 108 Company or current rupees.
 100 Bombay rupees . . = 110 Company or current rupees.
 100 Sonat rupees . . . = 111 Company or current rupees.
 100 Sica or Calcutta } = 116 Company or current rupees.
 rupees }

The gold pieces in circulation are those of 5, 10, 15, and 30 gold rupees; or ¼ mohur, ½ mohur, mohur, and double mohur.

The present mohur, or 15-rupee piece of gold, contains 165 grains of fine gold and 15 grains of alloy; thus having a weight and fineness identical with that of the silver rupee of the Company. It follows, taking the value of gold to be 15½ times that of silver, that the mohur, or piece of 15 gold rupees = 15½ company rupees (silver).

Other gold coins in circulation are the earlier mohurs of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, of 16 rupees, valued at about \$7.116, and the star-pagoda of Madras, ranging in value from \$1.621 to \$1.911.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

Of commercial weights there are two kinds — (a) the standard "Imperial" or "Indian" weight, also called the *New Bazaar* weight of Bengal, and (b) the *Factory* weight. The former is the standard weight of British India in use by the authorities, and also for the market; the latter is used for the factories of Bengal.

Imperial, or Indian, or New Bazaar Weight — (British East-Indian Standard).

The unit of weight is the tola { = 180 U. S. grains troy.
 = 11.634 grammes.
 5 tolas (or siccas) = 1 chittāk = 900 U. S. grains troy.
 = 14400 U. S. grains.
 16 chittāks = 1 seer { = 2½ lbs. troy.
 = 2,057,143 U. S. lbs. avdp.
 5 seers = 1 pussaree { = 10,2858 U. S. lbs. avdp.
 40 seers = 1 maund, moun, or { = 82½ U. S. lbs. avdp.
 mahnd { = 100 U. S. lbs. troy.
 = 37.324 kilogrammes.

This weight is about $\frac{1}{10}$ heavier than the factory weight. The old bazaar maund, subdivided into 40 seers = 72½ U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

In the interior the seer varies considerably. At Allahad and Lucknow it is 96 tolas; at Mirzapore and Benares it is 84 tolas; and at Hoogly it is 82 tolas.

Factory Weight (adopted by the Government in 1787).

4 siccas = 1 chittāk = 0.1167 lb. avoirdupois.
 16 chittāks = 1 seer { = 1½ lb. avoirdupois.
 = 846 grammes.

* Here, as in other places in these tables, £1 sterling is considered equal to \$4.836½; and \$1 = £0.20548 sterling; these numbers being in strict accordance with the relative intrinsic values of the standards.

40 seers = 1 maund $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ U. S. cwt. (of 112 lbs.)} \\ = 74\frac{3}{4} \text{ lbs. avoirdupois.} \\ = 95.74 \text{ lbs. troy.} \end{array} \right.$

Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

4 punks = 1 daan or dhan.
4 dhans = 1 ruttee.
8 rutees = 1 masha.
12 mashes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ tola or sicca (Indian or new bazaar weight).} \\ = 180 \text{ U. S. grains troy.} \end{array} \right.$

The earlier unit was a somewhat smaller sicca = 179½ U. S. grains troy.

The fineness as well as the weight of gold and silver are stated in terms of the masha and its subdivisions. Pure gold and silver are 12 mashes fine.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Liquid Measure.

Liquids are sold by the Imperial or Indian weight (new bazaar maund); but in wholesale trade, in part by the English Imperial gallon and in part by the old English wine gallon (U. S. gallon); and English beer by the English hogshead.

Grain Measure.

Grain and most articles of nourishment are sold by weight. The government has never yet, in Bengal, defined any measures of capacity.

5 chytacks = 1 konkee.
4 konkees = 1 raik.
4 raiks = 1 palli.
20 pallis = 1 soallee.
16 soallees = 1 kahoon.

The *kahoon*, as a weight = 40 factory-maunds = 2986½ U. S. lbs. avoirdupois = 1354.72 kilogrammes. As a measure of capacity it is said to be about 41.1428 British Imperial bushels = 42.44 U. S. bushels.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Ordinary and Itinerary Measure.

1 jaub, or jow, or corbe (barley grain) = $\frac{1}{3}$ U. S. inch.
3 jaub = 1 unglee = $\frac{1}{3}$ U. S. inch.
4 unglees = 1 moot (hand) = 3 U. S. inches.
3 moots = 1 span (or big hât'h) = 9 U. S. inches.
6 moots $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ hât'l, haats, haut, hâta, or cubit.} \\ = 18 \text{ U. S. inches.} \end{array} \right.$
2 hât'hs = 1 guz or goss = 3 U. S. feet.
2 guz = 1 daanda = 1 U. S. fathom.
2000 guz = 1 coss or hardary $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 2000 \text{ U. S. yards.} \\ \text{(Bengal mile)} = \text{about } 1\frac{1}{2} \text{ U. S. mile.} \\ = 1328.77 \text{ meters.} \end{array} \right.$

Hât'h is generally translated cubit. Its length in some places is 18 inches, in others 20; its average length being about 19½ inches.

Cloth Measure.

3 unglees = 1 gherry = 2½ U. S. inches.
8 gherries = 1 hât'h, haut, or haats = 18 U. S. inches.
2 hât'hs = 1 guz or goss = 1 U. S. yard.
1 guz of Bengal = 1½ guz of Bombay = 2 covids of Madras.

At wholesale, manufactures are sold by the corgé or koorje of 4 gondas; which denotes 20 pieces of any fabric. French silk fabrics are sold by the old Parisian ell.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

4 square hât'hs, hauts, haâts, or cubits = 1 cowrie.
4 cowries = 1 gunda.
20 gundas = 1 cotta (320 sq. hât'hs).
20 gandehs, or square hât'hs = 1 chytták.
4 chytták = 1 pauah.
4 pauahs (16 chyttáks) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ cotta (320 gandehs or} \\ \text{sq. hât'hs).} \end{array} \right.$

20 cottas (640 square hat'hs) = 1 veegah $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 14400 \text{ U. S. square feet.} \\ = 1600 \text{ U. S. square yards.} \\ = 0.83168 \text{ U. S. acre.} \\ = 13 \text{ 87755 French ares.} \\ = 1 \text{ 84232 U. S. acre.} \end{array} \right.$
4 veegahs = 1 hahni of Madras =

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

(Principal Commercial City, MADRAS.)

Money.

The *money of account* in Madras, as in the other Presidencies, is in rupees, and, since 1835 and 1836, in *Company-rupees*, each of 16 annas, each of 12 pies; the rupee (Company) being worth \$0.46217, or 22.8 pence sterling.

COINS. — For a statement of the existing coinage of the Presidencies, see above, under the head of BENGAL.

The former coins of the Presidency of Madras since 1818 are in gold; new gold rupee (so called) or *mohur*, and the ½, ¼, and ⅓ mohurs; — in silver: the entire, the half, and the quarter rupee (Company-rupee, value \$0.46), and the single and double annas.

During an earlier period until 1800, there were, in gold: the star-pagoda (or current pagoda) of from 35 to 46 fanams, each of 80 cash, being the older *arrot-pagoda*; — in silver, the entire, the half, and the quarter *arrot-rupee* (this rupee being worth about \$0.47); — in copper, the pie (py) of 20 cash, the dodee of 10 cash, the half-dodee of 5 cash, and the 1-cash piece.

Accounts are kept in pagodas, fanams, and cash: —

Copper.

10 cash = 1 dodee.
2 dodees = 1 pie (py).
3 pies (pic) = 1 anna.
1½ anna = 1 fanam = \$0.0392.

Silver.

12 fanam (16 annas) = 1 rupee = about \$0.47.

Gold.

3½ rupees $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ star-pagoda (current-pagoda).} \\ = \text{from } \$1.621 \text{ to } \$1.911. \end{array} \right.$

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHT.

Commercial.

1 tola = 180 U. S. grs. (troy).
3 tolas (or 10 pagodas) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ pollum } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 540 \text{ U. S. grs. (troy).} \\ = 1.2342 \text{ U. S. oz. avdp.} \end{array} \right. \\ = 1 \text{ cutcha seer } = 4320 \text{ U. S. grs. (troy).} \\ = 1 \text{ viss } = 3.086 \text{ U. S. lbs. avdp.} \\ = 1 \text{ Madras-} \\ \text{maund } \left. \right\} = 24.686 \text{ U. S. lbs. avdp.} \end{array} \right.$
20 Madras-maunds = 1 candy = 498.7142 U. S. lbs. avdp.

By commercial usage, the *viss* is always considered 3¼ lbs.; the Madras-maund 25 lbs.; and the candy 500 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

The weight of gold and silver is the English (or U. S.) troy weight; the *munjadi* being equal to 5 troy grains, and the *pagoda* to 54 troy grains, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a pollum. The natives reckon by the star-pagoda-weight of 52.56 troy grains = 3.4068 grammes. — The *assay-weight* is likewise the English divided, as in China, into 10 touches of 10 parts each. — *Diamond* weight is the English jewel-carat.

For pearls the weight is the *manglin* of 16 parts = 6 U. S. troy grains = 0.3888 gramme. The price of pearls is based on an ideal *chow* of 64 parts. If the weight in *manglins* be multiplied by itself, three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) of the product divided by the number of pearls will give the number of *chows*.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Grain.

3 ollucks = 1 puddee	{	= 0.40585 U. S. gallon.
		= 0.043535 U. S. bushel.
8 puddees = 1 mercial	{	= 0.34838 U. S. bushel.
		= 3750.0 U. S. cubic inches.
5 mercials = 1 para	{	= 16.2341 U. S. gallons.
		= 1.7494 U. S. bushel.
80 paras = 1 garce	=	139.474 U. S. bushels.

Grain is also sold by weight, reckoning 1 garce = 9256½ U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

Oil is sold by the *candy* of 64 U. S. gallons; rice by the *bag* of 164 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

Liquid.

Liquids are sold according to the U. S. (or old English) wine measure.
Oil, milk, butter, &c., are sold by the *puddee* of grain measure.

1 puddee	=	0.40585 U. S. gallon.
8 puddee	=	1 mercial = 3.24832 U. S. gallons.
20 mercials	=	1 candy = 64.9364 U. S. gallons.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

In Madras the English (or U. S.) *foot* and *yard* are in quite general use by native workmen.

The *moolum* (covid or cubit) ranges from 18 to 21 U. S. inches, and its average length is about 19½ or 19¾ U. S. inches.

The native *kole*, or artificer's rod (as also the *guz*) = about 33 U. S. inches.

The *baume* (fathom) is about 6½ U. S. feet.

Nalli valli (signifying the distance walked in 24 minutes) = about 1½ U. S. mile.

7 *nalli valli* = 1 *kadam* = about 10 U. S. miles.

At wholesale very many fabrics are sold by the *corge* or *koorje* of 20 pieces (as in Bengal).

LAND OR SQUARE MEASURE.

24 grounds, or maunies	{	= 1 cawney.
		= 57,600 U. S. square feet.
		= 1.3223 U. S. acre.
		= 53.51 French ares.

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

(Principal Commercial City, BOMBAY.)

Money.

Since 1835, the money of account established by the British Government is the same as in Bengal and Madras, and accounts are almost always kept in *rupees, annas, and pies* :—

12 pieces . . .	=	1 anna	=	0.03851
16 annas . . .	=	1 (Company) rupee . . .	=	0.40217
Accounts in Bombay are sometimes kept in <i>rupees, quarters, and reas</i> :—				
100 reas . . .	=	1 quarter	=	\$0.11554
4 quarters . . .	=	1 rupee	=	0.46217

Coins.

The *copper* coins are the *urdee* of 2 reas, the *dori* of 6 reas, the *dogganey* or *pie* (Calcutta) of 4 reas, and the *fud-dah* or *double-pie*. These coins are alloyed with tin and lead, and have only a local circulation.

The *silver* coins are the *rupee*, its *half* and its *quarter*, as in Bengal.

1 rupee = 4 quarters = 16 annas = 400 reas.

The *gold* coins are the ¼ *mohur* (*paunhas* or *fanum*), the ½ *mohur*, the *mohur* (of 15 nominal *rupees*) and the *double-mohur*, as in Bengal. The intrinsic value of the *Bombay-mohur* (gold) of standard weight and fineness, is \$7.106.

In Bombay the following nominal relations exist :—

1 *mohur* = 3 *paunhas* or *fanums* = 15 *rupees* = 60 *quarters* = 240 *annas* = 750 *fuddes* (or *double-pies*) = 1000 *doreas* (or *pies*) = 1500 *dogganeys* = 3000 *urdees* = 6000 *reas*.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial.

The Imperial (Indian) or New Bazaar Weight, explained under Bengal, is in process of introduction, and is the legal standard.

5 tolas . . .	=	1 chittāk . . .	=	180 U. S. (troy) grains.
16 chittāks	=	1 seer	=	900 U. S. (troy) grains.
40 seers . . .	=	{ 1 Imperial, In- dian, or new }	=	82½ U. S. lbs. avdp.
		{ bazaar maund }		

The following weights are still in common use :—

4 <i>dhan</i> or yar . . .	{	= 1 ruktica = 3½ U. S. grains nearly.
8 ruktica	=	1 masha = 17.01 U. S. grains nearly.
4 mashes	=	1 tank . . . = 68 ⅓ U. S. grains nearly.
72 tanks (or 30 pies)	{	= 1 seer { = 4900 U. S. grains nearly. = 11½ U. S. ounces avdp.
40 seers . . .	=	1 Bombay maund = 28 U. S. lbs. avdp.
20 Bombay maunds }	=	1 Bombay candy = 560 U. S. lbs. avdp.

The *candy* varies in different districts from 560 to 3055 lbs. avoirdupois.

The *Sattara* candy = 3055 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

The *candy* for cotton = 23 maunds { = 784 U. S. lbs. avdp.
= 7 U. S. cwt.

Other maunds and candies are occasionally used, namely :—

A second Bombay maund of 42 seers	{	= 29.4 U. S. lbs. avdp.
The Pucca maund (or Bengal factory maund)	{	= 74½ U. S. lbs. avdp.
The new Bengal bazaar maund (standard)	{	= 62½ U. S. lbs. avdp.
The Madras maund of 24.636 lbs. avdp.—by commercial usage	{	= 25 U. S. lbs. avdp.

Five different Surat maunds of 40, 41, 42, 43½, and 44 Surat seers, respectively; a Surat seer = 0.936 U. S. lbs. avdp.

A second Bombay candy of 21
common Bombay maunds

A third Bombay candy of 22
such maunds

Three different Surat candies of 20, 21, and 22 common Surat maunds, — a common Surat maund (40 Surat seers)

The Travancore maund

The Travancore candy of 20
such maunds

The Chinese or Canton pecul

The U. S. (or English) commercial weight (avoirdupois) is also used.

Gold and Silver.

6 chows . . .	=	1 goonze . . .	=	1.79 U. S. grain.
2½ goonze . .	=	1 wall	=	4.475 U. S. grains.
100 goonze or 40 walls }	=	1 tola	=	179 U. S. grains.
24 tolas . . .	=	1 seer	=	4296 U. S. grains.

Pearls.

4 annas . . .	=	1 quarter = ¾ U. S. (troy) grain.
4 quarters .	=	1 suttie = 3 U. S. (troy) grains.
24 sutties or 330 tuccas }	=	1 tank { = 72 U. S. (troy) grains. = 4.6635 grammes.

Pearls are sold by ideal *chous*, computed by the follow-

ing process: The weight in *tanks* is multiplied by itself and the result by 330, and the product divided by the number of pearls; the quotient is the number of Bombay *chows*. The number of *chows*, therefore, in a string or collection of pearls — by this rule as well as by that given under Madras — varies directly with the square of the weight, and inversely with the number of pearls.

1 Madras pearl chow = $3\frac{1}{8}$ Bombay pearl chows.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Grain.

2 tipprees . . = 1 seer . . = 0.7 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
 4 seers . . . = 1 pylee . . = 2.8 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 16 pylees . . = 1 parah . . = 44.8 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 8 parahs . . = 1 candy { = 358 $\frac{2}{5}$ U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 = 162.567 kilogrammes.

At wholesale often 1 para = 17 pylees, a larger weight by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Rice.

2 tipprees . . . = 1 seer.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers . . . = 1 adowly.
 20 adowlies . . = 1 parah.

25 parahs or 4 candies = 1 murah { = 863 $\frac{3}{4}$ U. S. lbs. avdp. or
 = about 100 U. S. bush.

The *candy* weighs 215 $\frac{1}{16}$ U. S. lbs. avdp. = 97.947 kilogrammes, and has a capacity of about 25 old English Winchester (or U. S.) bushels = 881 liter.

A *sack* (or bag) of rice denotes 6 local maunds weight = 138 U. S. lbs. avdp. = 76.2 kilogrammes.

Salt.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ adowlies = 1 parah (korbe) { = 1607.61 U. S. cubic in.
 = 0.74758 U. S. bushel.
 = 56 U. S. lbs. avdp.
 100 parahs = 1 anna . . { = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. long tons (weight).
 = 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 758 U. S. bushels.
 16 annas = 1 rash . . { = 40 U. S. long tons (weight).
 = 1196.13 U. S. bushels.

Liquids.

Liquids are commonly measured by the old English wine (or U. S.) gallon. For distilled spirits the maund of 50 seers is used, a weight equal to 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ U. S. lbs. avoirdupois = 34.797 kilogrammes.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 nugalee = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. inch.
 2 nugalees . . . = 1 tussoo . . = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. inches.
 8 tussoos . . . = 1 vent'h . . = 9 U. S. inches.
 16 tussoos (2 vent'hs) . = 1 hât'h . . = 18 U. S. inches.
 24 tussoos (3 vent'hs) . = 1 guz . . { = 27 U. S. inches.
 = 0.6858 meter.

The hât'h is the same as the hât'h, covid, or cubit of Bengal. The English (or U. S.) yard is also used. At wholesale fabrics are sold by the corgé of 20 pieces.

In Surat the guz (for cloth) of 24 tussoos = 24 U. S. inches.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary.

20 hutties . . = 1 pund . . = 0.04057 U. S. acre.
 20 pund . . . = 1 beegah . . = 0.81135 U. S. acre.
 120 beegah . . = 1 chahur . . = 97.363 U. S. acres.

Revenue Field Survey.

16 annas . . = 1 goontah . . = 4 U. S. square rods.
 40 goontahs = 1 acre . . = 1 U. S. acre.

In Northwest Provinces.

20 nanwansi . . = 1 saswansi
 20 saswansi . . = 1 hachwansi.
 20 hachwansi . . = 1 biswansi.
 20 biswansi . . = 1 biswa.

20 biswa . . . = 1 beegah { = 3025 U. S. sq. yards.
 = 0.6250 U. S. acre.
 = 25.29 French ares.

In Guzerat.

20 khund . . . = 1 padtal.
 20 padtal . . . = 1 padat.
 20 padat . . . = 1 vishwasi.
 20 vishwasi . . = 1 vaso.

20 vaso . . . = 1 beegah { = 3025 U. S. sq. yards.
 = 0.6250 U. S. acre.
 = 25.29 French ares.

EGYPT.

(Principal Commercial Cities, ALEXANDRIA and CAIRO.)

Money.

Moneys of Account.

Accounts are kept in piasters, of 40 para, fadda, or medini each. Large payments are made in purses (kis) of 500 current piasters, chiefly in Spanish dollars or piasters.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ good asper, or 3 current } = 1 para, fadda, or medini.
 asper } = \$0.00124.
 { = \$0.0495
 40 para = 1 piaster, or gersh } = 2.44 pence sterling.
 { = 0.0257 francs.

In Cairo the piaster is divided into 33 medini, or 80 current asper. In Upper Egypt the same piaster is divided into 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and 80 medini.

The piaster is called in Arabic "gersh," in the plural "gurush."

In round numbers, 10 Egyptian piasters are reckoned as equal to 11 Turkish piasters.

Of paper money, the so-called *mestrawat*, or *mushitaravat*, is at about 12 per cent. discount against silver; *nagadie*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and *hawalat*, 14 per cent.

The price of cotton, coffee, and indigo is always understood to be in Spanish piasters; other goods, in current Egyptian money.

COINS. — The present gold coins of Egypt are of 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 piasters; the silver coins are of 20, 10, 6, 5, 3, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ piasters, and 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ piaster. The 5-fadda piece ($\frac{1}{2}$ piaster) is the smallest coin known in the Egyptian trade. For smaller amounts the people substitute articles of small value and of daily demand, as grain, etc.

Silver Coins.

		Intrinsic values from trials.
10 fadda or para =	$\frac{1}{2}$ -piaster piece (ashereh) =	\$0.0124
20 fadda or para =	$\frac{1}{2}$ -piaster piece (yarem-lik, or ashrenea) =	0.0248
40 fadda or para =	1 piaster or gersh	= 0.0495
5-piaster piece =	$\frac{1}{2}$ real (ruba)	= 0.2559
10-piaster piece =	$\frac{1}{2}$ real (nurf)	= 0.50105
20-piaster piece =	1 real	= 1.0067

Gold Coins.

20-piaster piece (kairie-haschrin) =	\$0.9976
50-piaster piece (nustflik)	= 2.485
100-piaster piece (beddilik)	= 4.969

Besides the above *silver* coins, there are in general circulation — the French 5-franc piece (called *real franca*) at about 19 piaster 10 fadda, the Austrian Convention (or *specie*) thaler, called *pataska* — at about 20 piaster, and the Spanish pillared piaster (colonati talari, called *colonati*) = at about 20 piaster 28 fadda.

France will again circulate to the exclusion of gold; unless by new legislation a *limit* shall be fixed to the amount in payment of which the silver coins shall be received in payment of debt, now legal tender in all amounts.

The legal-tender gold and silver coinages have the same degree of fineness; that is, nine-tenths (or $\frac{900}{1000}$) of pure metal to one tenth of alloy.

In addition to the legal-tender coins of gold and of silver, there was established in 1865, by the monetary convention of that year, concluded between France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, a *subsidiary* silver coinage, of less intrinsic value than the legal-tender silver coinage of like denomination. In this new or subsidiary coinage the *weight* of the pieces was left the same as that of the corresponding legal-tender silver coinage, but the fineness of the metal was much reduced; the new coins containing only .835 of fine metal to .165 of alloy. The new coins are simply tokens, and are not required by law to be received as payment of dues for an amount greater than 50 francs (nearly \$10) in any one payment. The legal weight of pure metal in the subsidiary silver coins is thus fixed at about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ times the weight of pure metal in the gold coins of like denomination.

The object of issuing these subsidiary coins, thereby abandoning in part the futile attempt to maintain in successful operation a *double* standard, was to provide a silver coinage which could circulate side by side with the established gold coinage — and thus remedy to some extent the error originally fallen into in fixing too low the legal weight of gold coins as compared with silver.

The silver 5-franc piece of France is the only silver coin which is legal-tender in all amounts; the smaller silver coinage being subsidiary, and legal-tender only in payment of sums of small amount as has already been stated.

The weight of the *silver* coinage of France (unlike that of its gold) has a very simple relation to the gramme, the metric unit of weight; the silver franc (both legal-tender and subsidiary) weighing just *five* grammes, and other silver coins in proportion.

The *gold* franc contains $\frac{10}{9}$ of a gramme of standard gold, nine tenths fine; or $\frac{10}{9}$ of a gramme of pure gold.

100 centimes	=	1 franc.
20 francs	=	1 Napoleon.
100 gold francs	{	\$19.29526
	{	£3.96486
	{	2.903226 Union crowns, German.

The value of other gold coins — of 5, 10, 20, and 50 francs — is in proportion.

1 American dollar (gold)	=	fr. 5.1826
1 pound sterling	=	fr. 25.2216
1 Union crown, German	=	fr. 34 $\frac{1}{3}$

The legal-tender silver franc (assuming 15.375 to 1 as the relative value in the market of gold as compared with that of silver) = \$0.19452
and the silver franc, subsidiary coinage = \$0.18047

The value of other silver subsidiary coins, namely — coins of 20 centimes, 50 centimes, and 2 francs, is in proportion.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

Metric System.

10 milligrammes	=	1 milligramme	=	0 ^k .000001	=	0.0154323 U. S. grain.
10 centigrammes	=	1 centigramme	=	0 ^k .0001	=	0.1543235 U. S. grain.
10 décigrammes	=	1 décigramme	=	0 ^k .001	=	1.5432349 U. S. grain.
10 grammes	=	1 gramme	=	0 ^k .001	=	15.4323488 U. S. grains.
10 grammes	=	1 décagramme	=	0 ^k .01	=	154.323488 U. S. grains.
10 décagrammes	=	1 hectogramme	=	0 ^k .1	=	1543.23488 U. S. grains.
10 hectogrammes	=	1 kilogramme	=	1 ^k	=	15432.3488 U. S. grains.
10 kilogrammes	=	1 myriagramme	=	10 ^k	=	22.04621 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
10 myriagrammes	=	1 quintal	=	100 ^k	=	220.4621 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
10 quintals	=	1 millier or tonne	=	1000 ^k	=	1.9634 U. S. cwt. of 112 lbs.
						2204.621 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
						0.9842 U. S. long ton of 2240 lbs.
						1.102320 U. S. short ton of 2000 lbs.
64.798950 milligrammes	=	1 U. S. grain troy.				
453.592651 grammes	=	1 U. S. pound avoirdupois.				
1016.04754 kilogrammes	{	= 1 U. S. long ton, or 2240 lbs. avoirdupois.				
907.18530 kilogrammes	{	= 1 U. S. short ton, or 2000 lbs. avoirdupois.				

The *kilogramme* is designed to be the exact weight in

vacuo of a cubic décimètre of distilled water at the temperature of 4° of the centigrade thermometer (39°2 Fahrenheit).

A Report to the British Parliament in 1854, by the Committee on the new Exchequer standards, gives by direct comparison of standards 15432.3482 grains in a kilogramme; by indirect comparison, 15432.3488 grains in a kilogramme. The latter value is that now more commonly adopted.

Apothecaries' Weight.

2 demi-grains	=	1 grain	=	0.05 gramme	=	0.7716 U. S. grain.
20 grains	=	1 gramme	=	1 gramme	=	15.432 U. S. grains.
4 grammes	=	1 gros, or drachme	=	4 grammes	=	61.729 U. S. grains.
8 gros	=	1 once	=	32 grammes	=	493.835 U. S. grains.
125 grammes (4 ounces, nearly)	=	1 quarteron	=	125 grammes	=	1929.04 U. S. grains.
2 quarterons	=	1 demi-livre	=	250 grammes	=	3858.09 U. S. grains.
2 demi-livres	=	1 livre	=	500 grammes	=	7716.17 U. S. grains.
						1.10231 U. S. lb. avdp.
						15432.3 U. S. grains.
2 livres	=	1 double-livre	=	1000 grammes	=	2.20462 U. S. lbs. avdp.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 millimètres	=	1 millimètre	=	0 ^m .001	=	0.0393704 U. S. inch.
10 millimètres	=	1 centimètre	=	0 ^m .01	=	0.393704 U. S. inch.
10 centimètres	=	1 décimètre	=	0 ^m .1	=	3.937040 U. S. inches.

25.39979	millimètres	.....	=	1	mètre	.....	=	1 ^m}	.....	} = 39.37040* U. S. inches. 9.84260 U. S. hands. 3.280867 U. S. feet.
10	décimètres	.....	=	1	mètre	.....	=	1 ^m	.....
10	mètres	.....	=	1	décamètre	.....	=	10 ^m}	.....	} = 32.90867 U. S. feet. 3280.867 U. S. feet.
10	décamètres	.....	=	1	hectomètre	.....	=	100 ^m	.....
10	hectomètres	.....	=	1	kilomètre	.....	=	1000 ^m}	.....	} = 1093.622 U. S. yards. 49.7101 U. S. chains. 0.621376 U. S. mile.
10	kilomètres	.....	=	1	myriamètre	.....	=	10000 ^m	.....
25.39979	millimètres	.....	=	1	U. S. inch.					
1.0159917	décimètres	.....	=	1	U. S. hand (4 inches).					
3.0479751	“	.....	=	1	U. S. foot (3 hands).					
9.1439254	“	.....	=	1	U. S. yard (9 hands).					
109.58318	“	.....	=	1	U. S. half-chain (99 hands)					
20.116656	mètres	.....	=	1	U. S. chain.					
1.609331	kilometre	.....	=	1	U. S. mile (80 chains)					

The *mètre* is designed to be the ten millionth part of the quadrant of the Earth's meridian.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary Measures. — The squares of the measures of length.

Agrarian Measures.

10	centiares	=	1	are	} = 100 square meters. = 119.60 U. S. yards.
100	ares	=	1	hectare	.....		= 2.471 U. S. acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Ordinary Measures. — The cube of the measures of length.

1	cubic meter	} = 61025.2 U. S. cubic inches. = 35.3155 U. S. cubic feet. = 1.30798 U. S. cubic yard.
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Measures for Wood.

1	centistère	=	0.01	stère		
1	décistère	=	0.1	stère		
1	stère	=	1	cubic mètre	= 35.3155 U. S. cubic feet.
1	décastère	.....	=	10	stères	.....	= 13.0798 U. S. cubic yards.

Dry and Liquid Measures.

Each of the measures of liquids has its half and its double measure.

10	millilitres	.....	=	1	millilitre	.....	=	0 ^l .001	.....	=	0.00106 U. S. quart, liquid measure.
10	centilitres	.....	=	1	centilitre	.....	=	0 ^l .01	.....	=	0.01057 U. S. quart, liquid measure.
10	décilitres	.....	=	1	déclitre	.....	=	0 ^l .1	.....	=	0.10567 U. S. quart, liquid measure.
10	décilitres	.....	=	1	litre	.....	=	1 ^l}	.....	} = 1 cubic décimètre. = 1.0567 U. S. quart, liquid measure. = 0.908 U. S. quart, dry measure. = 2.6417 U. S. gallons.	
10	litres	.....	=	1	décalitre	.....	=	10 ^l	.....	
10	décalitres	.....	=	1	hectolitre	.....	=	100 ^l	.....	
10	hectolitres	.....	=	1	kilolitre	.....	=	1000 ^l	.....	=	2 U. S. bushels, 3.35 pecks. = 1 cubic mètre.

GERMANY.

(Zollverein and Münzverein.)

The *Zollverein* (Customs' Union) is a league embracing almost all the States of Germany. It was formed in 1833, and went into operation on the first of January, 1834. Its object was to assimilate, unite, and simplify the fiscal arrangements of these States. It has abolished all restrictions on internal communication, and has established a common system of duties on exports and imports, and a common system of money, weights, and measures.

The unit of weight which has been adopted by the Union for the purposes of revenue, of commerce between the States, and of external commerce, and for postal and railway purposes, is the *zollpfund* of 30 *zolloth*, and equal to the half-kilogramme. The *zollcentner* of 100 *zollpfund* is equal to 50 kilogrammes

Until within a few years, the standard of weight for coinage in all the States of the German *Zollverein*, was the Prussian (or Vereins) mark of 288 *grän* = 3608.943 U. S. troy

grains = 233.8555 grammes; but since 1858, in accordance with the Monetary Convention of 1857, between most of the States of the *Zollverein* and of Austria, a *minzpfund* of 500 grammes (the same as the *zollpfund*) was adopted in place of the Prussian mark. The *minzpfund* is divided into 10,000 *as*.

The *Minzverein* of 1857 adopted for the northern states of Germany the 30-thaler standard; for Austria and Liechtenstein, a 45-florin (or gulden) standard; and for the southern states of Germany, a 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ gulden (or florin) standard. That is, for the Northern States, the *minzpfund* of 500 grammes of fine silver was to be coined into 30 Vereins

* 39.37040 is the number of inches contained in the meter, according to the *new* imperial standard yard (Sheepshank's), reported in 1854. The number of inches declared to be contained in the meter, according to the *old* imperial standard destroyed by the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834, and known as Bird's) is 39.37079. The number of inches provisionally recognized by the late Act of Congress (passed in 1866) as contained in the meter, is 39.370.

thalers, into 45 Austrian florins (or gulden); and into 52½ South German gulden (or florins). The 30-thaler standard, and the 52½ gulden standard, each based on the zollpfund, superseded respectively the previously existing 14-thaler standard, and 24½ gulden standard, which last-mentioned standards were each based on the Prussian (or Vereins) mark.

The gold coinage, adopted for the German States and Austria by the Monetary Convention of 1857, is the *Union crown* and *Union half-crown*, the former containing .02 of a münzpfund, or 10 grammes of fine gold, and the latter .01 of a münzpfund, or five grammes of fine gold. These pieces weigh respectively 1½ and 5½ grammes; the gold from which they are coined consisting of .9 of pure gold to .1 of alloy.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that this gold coinage of the German Münzverein, is the *only gold coinage* yet issued by any country which bears a simple and decimal relation to the *metrical* unit of weight, the *gramme*.*

Carefully prepared and extensive tables, giving in terms of the Union crown, and of its decimal submultiples, the values of all the principal gold coins of the world, have lately been prepared and published in Germany.

The North German States, with the rectification of territorial changes made in consequence of the war of 1866, consist of Prussia, Saxony, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Meiningen, Anhalt, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Waldeck, Lippe-Detmold, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Schleiz, Schaumburg-Lippe, Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen.

The South German States consist of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Reuss-Greiz, and Liechtenstein.

The Hanseatic towns, Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, although members of the North German Confederation, are not as yet parties to the German Zollverein (or Customs' Union).

The following countries, in consequence of the wars of 1864 and 1866, have been newly united to, and now constitute a part of the kingdom of PRUSSIA; to wit:—

The former kingdom of Hanover; the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel; the former duchy of Nassau; the former landgraviate (or principality) of Hesse-Homburg; the former republic (or free city) of Frankfort on the Main; the former duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg; and detached portions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt.

NORTH GERMANY.

Money.

Silver Coins.

12 pfennige = 1 silver (or new) groschen.
 30 silver groschen } = 1 Union thaler.
 } = £0.14804
 } = \$0.7204

Silver is the legal standard.

Gold Coins.

1 Frederic d'or = \$4.0090
 The double and half Frederic-d'or in proportion.
 1 Union crown, of 10 grammes pure gold = 6.6461
 1 Union half-crown, of 5 grammes pure gold = 3.3231
 1 pistole of Hanover, Brunswick, and Denmark = 3.9595
 1 double pistole = 7.9191

* The gold coinage of the United States, as has already been stated, is very nearly metrical; one dollar containing almost exactly 1.5 grammes of pure gold, or 12-3 grammes of standard gold 9-10 fine.

The gold franc of France contains 9-31 of a gramme of pure gold, or 10-31 of a gramme of standard gold, 9-10 fine. These numerical relations are obviously not of a very simple character.

PRUSSIA.

(THE LEADING STATE OF NORTH GERMANY)

(Principal Commercial City—BERLIN.)

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

Ordinary or Decimal System (New).

10 corn = 1 cent.
 10 cents = 1 quent.
 10 quentchen = 1 loth (½ oz.)
 30 loth = 1 zollpfund } = 500 grammes.
 } = 7716.174 U. S. troy grains.
 } = 1.10231 U. S. lb. avdp.
 100 zollpfund = 1 centner = 110.231 U. S. lbs.
 20 zollpfund = 1 stein.
 3 centner = 1 schiffspfund.
 40 ceutner = 1 schiffslast.

Commercial System (Old).

4 pfennig . . . = 1 quent.
 4 quentchen = 1 loth.
 32 loth . . . = 1 pfund = 1.031127 U. S. lb. avdp.
 110 pfund . . . = 1 centner = 113.424 U. S. lbs. avdp.

Precious Metals.

The mark of 288 grän { = very nearly one half the old
 Prussian pfund.
 = 233.8555 grammes.
 = 3608.943 U. S. grains.
 = 1.62656 troy pound.

For gold the mark is divided into 24 carat of 12 grän each; for silver, into 16 loth of 18 grän each.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 linien = 1 zoll.
 12 zoll = 1 fuss { = 0.3138535 meter.
 } = 1.02972 U. S. foot.
 2½ fuss = 1 elle { = 0.63694 meter (or very near-
 } = 1½ meter).
 6 fuss = 1 lachter.
 12 fuss = 1 ruthe { = 3.76624 meters.
 } = 12.3566 U. S. feet.
 2000 ruthen = 1 meile { = 24713.2 U. S. feet.
 } = 4.9327 U. S. miles.

An average degree of meridian = 14 754 (or 14½) Prussian meilen.

The lachter is divided into 8 achtel, of 10 lachterzoll each, of 10 lachterlinien each.

Surveyors' and Engineers' Measure (Decimal).

10 decimal linien = 1 decimal zoll.
 10 decimal zoll = 1 decimal fuss.
 10 decimal fuss = 1 ruthe = 12.3566 U. S. feet

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary.

Square of the measures of length.

Agarian.

180 sq. ruthen = 1 morgen { = 0.63094 U. S. acre.
 } = 2553.225 square meters.
 30 morgen = 1 hufe . . . = 18.9281 acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Solid.

Cubes of the measures of length.
The klafter for wood . . . { = 123.14 U. S. cubic feet.
= 3.3389 cubic meters.

Grain Measure.

3 viertel = 1 metze.
16 metzen = 1 scheffel . { = 3072 Prussian cubic zoll.
= 1.55968 U. S. bushels.
= 54.9615 liters.
4 scheffeln = 1 tonne.
12 scheffeln = 1 malter.
24 scheffeln = 1 wispel.
60 scheffeln = 1 last.

LIQUID MEASURE.

For Wine and Distilled Spirits.

2 ossel = 1 quart . . . { = 1/3 of a grain metze.
= 64 Prussian cubic zoll.
= 1.14503 liter.
= 0.30248 U. S. gallon.
30 quarts . . . = 1 anker.
60 quarts (2 anker) = 1 eimer { = 18.1490 U. S. gallons.
= 68.7019 liters.
120 quarts (2 eimer) = 1 ohm.
180 quarts (3 eimer) = 1 oxhoft.
720 quarts (6 ohm) = 1 fuder.

The flasche of wine is reckoned at three fourths of a quart.

For Beer.

100 quarts . . . = 1 bier-tonne = 30.248 U. S. gal.
200 quarts (2 tonnen) = 1 fass.
400 quarts (2 fass) = 1 kufen.
1800 quarts (9 fass) = 1 gebräude.

BREMEN.

(Formerly one of the Free Cities of Germany.)

Money.

5 schwarzen = 1 grof.
= 1 thaler.
= 1.1 Prussian or North German thaler.
72 groten { = 1.925 South German gulden.
= 1.65 new Austrian florin (or gulden).
= \$0.7925
= £0.1628

Gold is the legal standard. Accounts are kept in groten and thalers. The gold coins are Danish, Hanoverian, and other *pistoles* of 5 gold thalers, and ducats, at 2 2/3 thalers, at a variable agio or premium.

Since 1857, —

8.4 gold thalers { = 1 new German crown.
= 10 grammes of fine gold.
= 84 pistoles (of 5 thalers each).
or, 420 gold thalers { = 60 German crowns.
= 1 münzpfund of fine gold.
The gold thaler = \$0.7912
and the pistole = 3.9561

Weights.

The system of weights is metrical.

10 halgrammen = 1 quint.
10 quint . . . = 1 neuloth.
10 neuloth . . . = 1 pfund = 500 grammes.

HAMBURG.

Money.

Accounts are kept in marks *banco*; but the coinage is in marks *current*. Both are subdivided as follows: —

12 pfennige = 1 schilling.
16 schillinge = 1 mark.

Bank value refers to credits standing in the books of the Hamburg Bank, and which are represented by silver deposited in the bank.

Prior to 1856 the Cologne mark, Hamburg standard (namely, 3608 grains troy), of pure silver was coined into 34 marks; since that date into 35 marks. The bank value of the same weight of pure silver is supposed to be coined into 27 3/4 marks.

Assuming the current value of gold in market to be 15 3/4 times that of silver, we have the following values: —

The mark *current*, prior to 1856 = \$0.2972
“ “ “ since “ = 0.2888
2 1/4 marks *current* . . . = 1 thaler . . . = 0.722
The mark *banco* { = \$0.3642
= 17.96 pence sterling.
= 1.89 franc.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

A new Hamburg weight was adopted in 1853, based on the half kilogramme.

10 half-grammes = 1 quint.
10 quinten . . . = 1 unze.
10 unzen = 1 metric pfund { = 1/2 kilogramme.
= 1.10231 U. S. lb. avdp.
100 pfund = 1 centner . = 110.231 U. S. pounds.
60 centner = 1 last . . = 6613.86 U. S. pounds.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

8 theilen = 1 zoll.
4 zoll . . = 1 palm (for circumference of masts, etc.)
12 zoll . . = 1 fuss . . { = 0.94021 U. S. foot.
= 0.28657 meter.
6 fuss . . = 1 klafter, or faden = 5.64126 U. S. feet.
2 fuss . . = { the Hamburg } = 1.88042 U. S. feet.
{ (or short) elle } = 0.62681 U. S. yard.
1 Hamburg-Brabant (or long) = 0.75915 U. S. yard.
elle = 0.69141 meter.
In practice, 1 1/2 Hamburg elle { = the Hamburg-Brabant elle.
= 0.75 U. S. yard.
The Hamburg meile is the same as the Prussian.
7 elle . . . = 1 marschruthe . = 14 fuss.
8 elle . . . = 1 geestruthe . . = 6 fuss.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 square geestruthe = 56 square fuss.
1 square marschruthe = 196 square fuss.
600 square marschruthe { = 117,600 square fuss.
= 1 morgen = 2.39 U. S. acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Dry Measure.

2 kleine (small) maass . . = 1 grosse (large) maass.
4 grosse maass = 1 spint.
4 spint = 1 himten or himpten.
2 himten = 1 fass . . = 1.49409 U. S. bushel.
20 fass of wheat, rye, and) = 10 scheffeln.
peas, or 30 fass of barley) = 1 wispel.
and oats)
60 fass = 1 last . . = 89.6454 U. S. bushels.
90 fass (1 1/2 last) = 1 stock of barley = 134.4681 U. S. bush.

Liquid Measure.

2 oessel . . . = 1 quartier = 0.23935 U. S. gal.
2 quartier . . . = 1 kanne = 0.4787 U. S. gal.
2 kannen . . . = 1 stübben = 0.9574 U. S. gal.
2 stübben . . . = 1 viertel = 1.9148 U. S. gal.
4 viertel . . . = 1 eimer = 7.6593 U. S. gals.
5 viertel . . . = 1 anker = 9.5741 U. S. gals.

20 viertel (4 anker, or 5 eimer)	= 1 ohm	= 38.2965 U. S. gals.
30 viertel	= 1 oxhoft	= 57.445 U. S. gals.
120 viertel (5 oxhoft, or 6 ohm)	= 1 fuder	= 229.779 U. S. gals.

For Whale Oil.

1½ quartier	. . . . .	= 1 margel.
16 margel	. . . . .	= 1 stechkanne.
6 stechkannen	. . . . .	= 1 tonne.
1½ tonne, or	}	. = 1 fass = 38.2556 U. S. gallons.
120 margel, or		
160 quartier		

SOUTH GERMANY.

Money.

The coinage is in accordance with the Monetary Convention of 24th January, 1857, between the States of Southern Germany.

4 pfennige = 1 kreutzer.

60 kreutzers = 1 gulden or florin { = \$0.4117
= £0.08459

Silver is the legal standard.

The principal *silver* coins current in South Germany, are the Union thaler (\$0.7205), equal to 1 florin 45 kreutzers; the double thaler, equal to 3.5 florins; the 2-florin piece, the florin, the half-florin, quarter florin, 6-kreutzer piece, 3-kreutzer piece, and the kreutzer.

The gold coins in use are the Union crown of 10 grammes of fine gold	. . . . .	= \$6.6461
Union half-crown of 5 grammes fine gold	. . . . .	= 3.3231
English sovereign	. . . . .	= 4.8665
Prussian Frederic-d'or	. . . . .	= 4.0090
Pistole of Hanover, Brunswick, and Denmark	. . . . .	= 3.9595
Double pistoles	. . . . .	= 7.9191
Dutch 10-guilder piece *	. . . . .	= 4.0165
Dutch 5-guilder piece	. . . . .	= 2.0082
French Napoleon	. . . . .	= 3.8591
Ducat	. . . . .	= 2.2871

BADEN.

Money.

The coinage of Baden is in accordance with the Monetary Convention of the 24th of January, 1857, between the States of Southern Germany.

30 kreutzers = 1 half-gulden

2 half-gulden = 1 gulden (florin) = \$0.4117.

1½ gulden = 1 Vereins (or Union) thaler = \$0.7204.

Silver is the legal standard. The Union crown and half-crown (gold) circulate at their market value.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

4 richttheilen	= 1 gränchen (small gran).
4 gränchen	= 1 gran.
4 gran	= 1 karat.
4 karat	= 1 pfennig.
4 pfennig	= 1 quentchen
4 quentchen	= 1 loth.
2 loth	= 1 unze.
4 unzen	= 1 vierling.
2 vierling	= 1 mark.
2 mark	{ = 1 pfund (zollpfund = 500 grammes). = 1.10231 U. S. pound avoirdupois. = 131.072 richttheilen.
10 pfund	. = 1 stein.
100 pfund	. = 1 centner.
10 as	. . . = 1 dekas.

* Gold coins no longer issued from the Dutch mint, but have not altogether disappeared from circulation.

10 dekas	. . = 1 centas.
10 centas	. = 1 zehntling.
10 zehntling	= 1 pfund { = 500 grammes. = 10,000 as.

Medicinal Weight.

20 gran	. . . . .	= 1 scrupel.
3 scrupel	. . . . .	= 1 drachme.
8 drachmen	. . . . .	= 1 unze.
2 unzen	. . . . .	{ = 1 medicinal pfund. = 37 zollpfund. = 3206.93 U. S. troy grains.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 punkt	= 1 linie.	
10 linien	= 1 zoll.	
10 zoll	= 1 fuss . . { = 0.30 meter.	
2 fuss	= 1 elle { = 11.811 U. S. inches.	
6 fuss	= 1 klafter.	
10 fuss	= 1 ruthe.	
14,148.148 fuss	{	= 1 wegstunde.
		= 0.6 German (geographical) meile.
		= 4½ kilometer.
		= (about) 2.75 U. S. miles.
29,629.6296 fuss	{	= 1 meile.
		= 1.2 German meile.
		= 8½ kilometer.
		= (about) 5.5 U. S. miles.

A degree on the equator is divided into 25 wegstunden, or 12½ meilen.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Common Measures.

The square of the measures of length.

1.09 square meter = 1 square fuss.

Agrarian Measure.

400 square ruthen (divided into fourths)	{ = 1 morgen.
	= 36 ares.
	= 0.88961 U. S. acre.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Solid.

Cubes of the measures of length.

0.027 cubic meter = 1 cubic fuss = 0.9535 U. S. cubic foot

For Wood.

1 klafter = 3.888 steres = 133.7 U. S. cubic feet.

Dry Measure.

10 becher	= 1 messlein { = 1.50 liter.
	{ = 0.39626 U. S. gallon.
10 messlein	= 1 sester = 3.9626 U. S. gallons.
10 sester	= 1 malter = 39.626 U. S. gallons.
10 malter	= 1 zubel { = 396.26 U. S. gallons. = 42.57 U. S. bushels.

Liquid Measure.

10 glas	= 1 maas { = 1.50 liter.
	{ = 0.39626 U. S. gallon.
10 maas	= 1 stütze = 3.9626 U. S. gallons.
10 stütze	= 1 ohm = 39.626 U. S. gallons.
10 ohm	= 1 fuder = 396.26 U. S. gallons.

BAVARIA.

(Principal Commercial City—AUGSBURG.)

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

4 quentchen	. . . . .	= 1 loth (¼ ounce.)
8 loth	. . . . .	= 1 vierling.

4 vierling	= 1 pfund.
100 pfund	= 1 centner.
The zollpfund, and the münzpfund	{ = 500 grammes. = 1.10231 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
The commercial pfund	{ = 560 grammes. = 1.23458 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
20 commercial pfund	= 1 stein.

Pharmacy (or Medicinal and Apothecaries' Weight).

20 gran	= 1 scrupel.
3 scrupel	= 1 drachme.
4 drachmen	= 1 loth.
8 drachmen	= 1 unze.
12 unzen = 1 medicinal pfund	{ = 360 grammes. = 5555.645 U. S. grains. = 9.14 of the commercial pfund. = 0.9645 lbs. troy.

Gold and Silver Weight.

The unit of this weight is the Bavarian Cologne mark = 1.00040 Prussian (or Vereins) mark.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The fuss = 12 zoll, of 12 linien each; or, for engineers and architects = 10 zoll of 10 linien each = 0.291859 meter = 0.95756 U. S. foot.

The klafter = 6 fuss.
The geometrical ruthe = 10 fuss.

The elle = 2 fuss 10½ zoll . . . { = 0.91101 U. S. yd.
= 0.833015 meter.

The meile is the German of which 15 = 1 equatorial degree. According to the common acceptance, it equals 25421.6 Bavarian feet = 74195 meters.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Ordinary measures of surface = the squares respectively of the measures of length.

Agrarian Measures.

The tagewerk, or morgen, or juchart = 40,000 square fuss, subdivided decimally = 34.0727 French ares = 0.84198 U. S. acre.

HESSE.

Money.

Coinage according to the Monetary Convention of 24th of January, 1857, concluded between the States of South Germany.

Weights.

4 quentochen	= 1 loth (¼ ounce).
32 loth	{ = 1 pfund (of the Zollverein). = 500 grammes. = 7716.174 U. S. troy grains. = 1.10231 U. S. pound avoirdupois.
100 pfund	= 1 centner.

Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 linien = 1 zoll.	
10 zoll = 1 fuss	{ = 0.25 meter. = 9.84260 U. S. inches.
2.4 fuss (24 zoll)	= 1 elle.
10 fuss	= 1 klafter.
2000 klafter	= 1 wegstunde.
3000 klafter	= 1 meile.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Squares of the measures of length.

The square fuss { = 0.0625 square meter.
= 96.875 U. S. square inches.

Agrarian Measure.

400 square klafter = 1 morgen { = 25 ares.
= 0.6178 acre.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Solid.

Cubes of the measures of length.
1 cubic fuss { = 0.015625 cubic meter.
= 0.5518 U. S. cubic foot.
For wood, the stecken { = 100 cubic fuss.
= 1.5625 cubic meter.
= 65.18 U. S. cubic feet.

Dry Measure.

1 maeschen (small measure) = ½ liter.
4 maeschen = 1 gescheid.
4 gescheid = 1 kümpf.
4 kümpf = 1 simmer = 0.9081 U. S. bushel.
4 simmer = 1 malter.

Liquid Measure.

1 schoppen { = ¼ liter.
= 0.132085 U. S. gallon.
4 schoppen = 1 maas = 0.52834 U. S. gallon.
4 maas = 1 viertel = 2.11336 U. S. gallons.
20 viertel = 1 ohm = 42.2672 U. S. gallons.

GREECE.

(Principal Commercial Cities, ATHENS and PATROS; but ZANTE and CERIGO are growing in commercial importance.)

Money.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.—From 1829 to February ½, 1833, accounts were kept in terms of phœniken of 100 lepta each; the standard phœniks being = \$0.1741.

Since February ½, 1833, accounts in the kingdom of Greece have been kept in drachma and lepta: 100 lepta = 1 drachma.

Greece has a double monetary standard — gold and silver. The legal relation fixed to the weights of gold and silver coins of the same denomination is (as in France) 1 to 15½.

1 gold drachme (standard) { = \$0.1728.
= 0.8954 franc.
= 8.52 pence sterling.

1 silver drachme (standard) = \$0.1742; taking, as hitherto, the market value of gold to be 15½ times that of silver (\$0.1728 is the value of the standard silver drachme answering to the legal assumption that gold is worth 15½ times silver).

It is understood that Greece has of late adopted the French standard of coinage.

COINS.—By a tariff of February 1 ½, 1833, the old coin called phœniks was declared = 93 new or royal lepta; by the same tariff the Mexican piaster and the Spanish (pillared) piaster, called colonato, were made legally receivable as = 6 drachma.

Copper.—The copper coins are of pure copper, and are pieces of 1 lepton, and 2, 5, and 10 lepta. They are legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding 1-50th (or 2 per cent.) of the amount of any debt.

Silver.—The silver coins are the 5-drachma, the drachme, the ½-drachma, and the ¼-drachme pieces. These coins contain .9 of fine silver to .1 of alloy.

Gold.—The gold coins are the pieces of 20 and 40 drachma. They contain .9 of fine gold to .1 of alloy.

In local transactions copper is the chief medium of exchange. Comparatively little silver is coined, and coins of gold are yet more scarce.

Weights and Measures.

WEIGHTS.

By a royal decree of 28th July, 1836, the French metrical weights and measures were adopted for Greece; but only with the existing national nomenclature. To the names of the new weights and measures the term *Royal* is prefixed.

The new unit of weight is one and a half kilogramme.

General.

	1 royal kokkos (centigramme).	
10 royal kokkoi	= 1 royal obolos (decigramme).	
10 royal oboloi	= 1 royal drachmē (gramme).	
	{ = 1.171875 old oki.	
	{ = 468 $\frac{3}{4}$ old drachma.	
1500 royal drachma = 1 mnā	{ = 1.5 kilogramme.	
	{ = 3.30693 U. S. lbs. av.	
	{ = 23148.5232 U. S. grains.	
100 royal mnai	{ = 1 royal talent (talent, or $\frac{1}{2}$ quintal) avdp.	= 330.693 U. S. lbs.
10 royal talenta	{ = 1 royal tonos (ton, or $\frac{1}{2}$ tonneau).	
	{ = 3306.93 U. S. lbs. avdp.	

Former and Customary Weight.

Peso-grosso. — The *peso grosso* (heavy Venetian weight) is used for the sale of Corinthian raisins.

	{ = 400 old drachma.	
	{ = 1280 new (or royal) drachma.	
<i>Oka-weight.</i> — The <i>oka</i> or <i>stadera</i> is originally that of Constantinople, and	{ = 0.8533 (or $\frac{5}{7}$) royal mnai.	
	{ = 2.683 libre-grosse (or heavy Venetian pound), very nearly 2 $\frac{3}{4}$.	
	{ = 2.8219 U. S. lbs. avdp.	
9 oki . . .	= 1 pinaki.	
44 oki . . .	= 1 cantaro	{ = 118.07 libre-grosse.
		{ = 124.16 U. S. lbs. avdp.
		{ = 8.47 (about 8 $\frac{1}{2}$) cantari.
1 millar of 1000 libre-grosse	{ = 372.655 (about 375) oki.	

A *millar* of figs denotes bunches, weighing about 13 or 14 cantaro.

Coin-weight is by grammes, the same as the French. *Apothecary weight* as in Bavaria.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Royal or New.

	1 kybos (millimeter).	
10 kyboi	= 1 mystron (centiliter).	
10 mystra	= 1 kotylē (deciliter).	
10 kotyla	= 1 litra (liter).	
100 litra	{ = 1 koilon, or kilo (hectoliter).	= 26.417 U. S. gallons.

For *grain measure*, they have the royal kilo (100 liters or 1 hectoliter) = 468 $\frac{3}{4}$ old drachma = 1.17187 old oki.

For *oil measure*, they reckon the liter = $\frac{2}{3}$ of the old *oka-weight*.

Commodities for which there are capacity measures, as wood for fuel, butter, oil, wine, etc., are also often sold by weight.

Former Measures of Volume.

1 old kilo	{ = 0.3316 (nearly $\frac{1}{3}$) new kilo (koilon).
	{ = 33.16 royal litra (liter).
	{ = 8.660 U. S. gallons.

The volume-weight of an old kilo of wheat = 22 oki. 1 barile = 24 bozze (boccoli), for wine, honey, and oil.

In *Patras* the oil-barile = 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ oil-oki = 48 weight-oki; and the oil-oka = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ common oki.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

New Measures adopted in 1836.

	1 royal gramma (millimeter).	
10 royal grammata	= 1 royal dactylos (centimeter).	
10 royal daktyloi	= 1 royal palamis (decimeter).	
10 royal palamai	= 1 royal pechūs, or piki (meter).	

1000 royal pecheōn	{ = 1 royal stadion (kilometer).
	{ = 3280.867 U. S. feet.
	{ = 1093.62 U. S. yards.
	{ = 0.621376 U. S. mile.
10 royal stadioi or stadia	= 1 royal skoinis { = 1 myriameter.
	{ = 6.21376 U. S. miles

Old Measures compared with New.

1 new or royal pechūs (or piki)	{ = 1.5432 old small piki, or endash.
	{ = 1.4948 old small piki.
1 old small piki, or endash (for silk)	{ = 0.648 royal or new piki.
	{ = 25.5120 U. S. inches.
1 old large piki (for linens and woollens)	{ = 0.663 royal or new piki.
	{ = 26.3094 U. S. inches.
1 builders', surveyors', brick-layers' and masons' piki	{ = $\frac{3}{4}$ royal or new piki.
	{ = 29.5278 U. S. inches.
1 old stadion	= 184.184 royal or new pecheōn (piki), or meters.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1000 royal (or new) square pecheōn or square-piki (decare)	{ = 10 ares.
	{ = 1 royal stremma.
	{ = 0.7873 of the old stremma of Morea.
	{ = 0.2471 U. S. acre.
	{ = 3025 old small square-piki.
The old stremma of Morea	{ = 1.270 new stremma or decare.
	{ = 1270 new square piki or sq. meters.
	{ = 0.3138 U. S. acre.

ITALY AND THE PAPAL STATES.

The KINGDOM OF ITALY comprises the Sardinian States, Lombardy, Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, Romagna, Umbria and the Marches, Naples and Sicily.

The PAPAL STATES, comprising prior to 1859 twenty "legations" and "delegations," now (1868) embrace only five, namely, Rome and the Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri, and Frosinone.

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

(Principal Commercial Cities, GENOA, FLORENCE, LEG. HORN, NAPLES, TURIN, MESSINA, PALERMO, and VENICE. The seat of government was transferred, in 1865, from Turin to Florence.)

Money.

Since the monetary convention of 23d December, 1865, concluded between France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland (called the quadripartite monetary convention), the weight, fineness, and value of the standard coins of gold and silver of these several countries have been assimilated. (See France.)

ACCOUNTS.

In certain provinces of the present kingdom of Italy, the French standard for accounts and coins was adopted prior to the date of this convention.

In Italy the *franc* is called *lira*, or *lira italiana nuova*. 100 centesimi = 1 *lira*, or *lira italiana nuova*. The standard is double, both gold and silver. A forced *paper* currency superseded to a large extent the use of coin. This paper currency on the 5th of June, 1868, was at a discount of about 8 per cent against gold.

The standard gold *lira* contains $\frac{1}{31}$ of a gramme of standard gold, .9 fine. { = \$0.1990 U. S. gold.

The standard silver 5-lire piece or *scudo* contains 25 grammes of standard silver, .9 fine = \$0.973 — assuming, as hitherto, the market value of gold to be 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ times that of silver.

Silver coins of smaller denomination than five lire are subsidiary and legal tender only in payment of sums not exceeding 50 lire in any one payment. These subsidiary coins contain to the *lira* 5 grammes of silver of the fineness of 825. Intrinsic value of such *lira* = 0.1805.

COINS.

Coins of copper are of 1 centesimo weighing each 2 grammes, of 2 centesimi weighing each 6 grammes, and of 3 centesimi weighing each 10 grammes.

Coins of silver are pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ lira (25 centesimi), $\frac{1}{4}$ lira (50 centesimi), 1 lira, 2 lire, and 5 lire (or scudo).

Coins of gold are pieces of 10, 20, 50, 80, and 100 lire; although those of 80 lire are no longer coined.

Coins of *billon* of $\frac{1}{2}$ monta (20 centesimi) and 1 monta (40 centesimi) are still extensively circulated in Lombardy and Piedmont.

Weights and Measures.

NEW OR METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system of weights and measures, the only legal one, was adopted in the Kingdom of Italy by the law of 29th June, 1851, so that the *meter, are, liter, and gramme*, with their decimal multiples and submultiples, are now the standard measures respectively of *length, surface, volume, and weight*. (See France.)

This system had been in force prior to this date in several of the countries which are now incorporated in that kingdom. Its use, however, is not yet universal, the old systems being employed to a considerable extent both for customs and trade.

It was legally established in the Sardinian States, the 1st of April, 1850; in Lombardy, in 1803, while under French rule, and again from the 1st of January, 1861, by virtue of the law of the 15th of September, 1859. In Modena it was decreed in 1859, but its use never became general; in Romagna, the 8th of October, 1859; in Tuscany, the 11th of January, 1860, by decree of the provisional government; in Emilia, the 15th of September, 1860; in the Marches and Umbria, the 10th and 24th of November, 1860.

LENGTH.

1 meter	{	39.37040 U. S. inches, or
		3.28087 U. S. feet, or
		1.09332 U. S. yard.
1 kilometer	=	0.62137 U. S. mile.

SURFACE.

1 centiare = 1 square meter =	1.550 U. S. sq. inch.
1 are . = 100 square meters =	{ 1076.4 U. S. sq. feet.
	{ 119.6 U. S. sq. yards.
1 hectare = 100 ares	= 2.471 U. S. acres.

VOLUME. — DRY AND LIQUID.

1 liter	{ = 1.0567 U. S. wine quart.
	{ = 0.2342 U. S. wine gallon.
1 hectoliter	= 2.833 U. S. bushels.
1 stère, or cubic meter	= 1.3079 U. S. cubic yard.

WEIGHT.

1 gramme	= 15.432348 U. S. grains troy.
1 kilogramme	= 2.2045 U. S. lbs. avdp.
1 quintal	= 220.46 U. S. lbs. avdp.
1 millier or tonneau {	= 2204.6 U. S. lbs. avdp.
	= 0.9342 long ton of 2240 lbs. avdp.

SARDINIA AND PIEDMONT.

(Principal Cities, GENOA, TURIN, and ALESSANDRIA.)

Former Money.

The French silver standard for money was adopted in Genoa 2d October, 1826; and the French gold standard 8th June, 1832.

Prior to 1826 accounts in Genoa were kept in lire, soldi, and denari.

12 denari = 1 soldo.	
20 soldi = 1 lira or lira sarde	{ = \$0.1605.
	{ = 0.8295 francs.

Such lire were called *lire fuori di banco, moneta buona*, that is, *lire outside of the bank in good coin*, of which coin 33 lire were reckoned to the Cologne or Vereins mark of

fine silver. The Cologne mark ($\$608.94$ U. S. grains troy) of fine silver is worth — reckoning the value of gold at 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ times that of silver — $\$10.10886$ U. S. gold.

There continue in use various other former moneys, — as the *valuta di banco*, of which 4 *lire di banco* = 5 *lire fuori banco*; also *moneta abusiva*, or coin depreciated from 4 to 10 per cent. below *fiori banco, moneta buona*; also *moneta di permesso*, of which about 54.8 lire are coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver, the value of the lira being consequently about $\$0.185$.

There were also several other moneys of account, divided into 20 soldi of 12 denari each; as, the *scudo d'oro*, or gold dollar, the old Genoese half *doppia* (pistole); the *scudo di marra*, a gold piece worth about 11 lire 12 soldi 6.72 denari of *moneta buona*; the *scudo d'argento*, or silver dollar; the old silver *genovina* of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ lire fuori banco, *moneta buona*; the *pezza* or the local piaster of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lire fuori banco, *moneta buona*; and the *scuto di cambio* or dollar of exchange of 4.6 lire fuori banco, *moneta buona*.

On the continental portion of the late kingdom of Sardinia accounts were kept in denari, quattrini, soldi, lire, and scudi, according to the lira of Piedmont, of which 44.3077 were coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver.

3 denari	= 1 quatrino.
4 quattrini	= 1 soldo.
20 soldi	= 1 lira.
6 lire	= 1 scudo.

The lira of Piedmont = { 1.1849 lira nuova } = $\$0.23$.
{ (or French franc) }

On the continent 100 lire nuove or lire italiane (frances) were reckoned = 85 lire piedmontesi = 120 lire fuori banco of Genoa; and 87 lire nuove (frances) were reckoned = 100 Austrian lire.

Former Measures of Length.

1 *piede liprando* = 12 once, each of 12 punti, each of 12 atomi = 1.5 *piede manuale* (or common foot) = 0.513766 meter = 1.686 U. S. foot = 20.227 U. S. inches.

1 raso of 14 once =	0.59939 meter = 23.598 U. S. inches.
5 piedi liprandi =	1 tesa (fathom).
6 piedi liprandi =	1 trabucco.
12 piedi liprandi =	1 pertica (perch).

800 trabucchi	= 1 miglio. { = 2.466 kilometers.
	{ = 1.53 U. S. miles.

In Genoa.

1 palmo of 12 once (for silk fabrics) {	= 0.249095 meter.
	= 9.870 U. S. inches.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ palmi = 1 braccio {	= 0.58122 meter.
	= 22.88 U. S. inches.
9 palmi = 1 small (piccola) canna, for wholesale of woolsens.	
10 palmi = 1 common canna, for linen and cotton goods.	
12 palmi { = 1 large (grosso) canna, for foreign goods except silk.	

On the Island of Sardinia.

1 palmo	= 0.2625 meter = 10.334 U. S. inches.
1 canna of 8 palmi =	2.1090 meters = 82.67 U. S. inches.
12 palmi	= 1 trabucco.

In Sassari.

10 palmi = 1 canna = $1\frac{1}{4}$ common canna.

Former Measures of Surface.

Continental Sardinia.

1 giornata (day's work) = 100 tavole or quadrat-pertiche (square perches) = 0.30 hectare = 0.74 U. S. acre.

On the Island of Sardinia.

1 restiera or rasiera = 202 $\frac{1}{2}$ quadrat-palmi = 1.39535 hec tares = 3.45 U. S. acres.

Former Measures of Volume.**DRY MEASURE.***In Sardinia, on the Continent.*

24 cucchiari	= 1 coppo.
8 coppi	= 1 emina.
5 emine	= 1 sacca
1 sacco = 115.0278 liters = 3.271 U. S. bushels = 29.263 U. S. wine gallons.	

In Genoa.

4 quarte	= 1 quartino.
4 quartini	= 1 mina.
8 mine	= 1 mondino.
1 mina = 116.5596 liters = 3.294 U. S. bushels = 30.777 U. S. wine gallons.	
1 mondino = 26.351 U. S. bushels	

LIQUID MEASURE.*Continental Sardinia.*

WINE. — 1 brenta = 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pente or pinte, each of 2 boccali, each of 2 quartini = 49.258 liters = 13.013 U. S. wine gallons. — 1 carro = 10 brenta = 130.13 U. S. gallons.

In Genoa.

1 barile = 90 amole = 79.0161 liters = 20.876 U. S. gallons. — 1 mezzaruola of 100 pinti = 2 barili = 41.752 U. S. gallons.

Distilled spirits, in Genoa, are sold by weight — by the cantaro.

OIL. — The barile of 4 quart, each of 32 quarteroni, is the oil barile (or oil orna) of Trieste, and is reckoned to weigh $\frac{7}{8}$ rubbia, or 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ local pounds. Weight is the standard.

Weight.**IN SARDINIA, ON THE CONTINENT.***Commercial Weight.*

3 denari	= 1 ostavo.
8 ottavi	= 1 oncia.
12 once	= 1 libbra (or pound).
25 libbre	= 1 rabbo.

Customs' Weight,

since the early French occupation, is that of the French.

Apothecaries' Weight.

The apothecaries pound (of 12 once, each of 8 dramme, each of 3 scupoli, each of 20 grani) = 5.6 of a commercial pound (libbra) = 307.3704 grammes = 0.6776 U. S. lb. avoirdupois = 4743 U. S. grains Troy.

For Gold and Silver.

1 marco (of 8 once, each of 8 ottavi, each of 3 denari, each of 24 grani, each of 12 granotti) = $\frac{2}{3}$ of the commercial pound (libbra) = 245.8963 grammes = 0.5421 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

For Coins.

The unit of weight, since the introduction of the French standard, has been the gramme.

IN GENOA.*Commercial Weight.*

1 cantaro (centner) = 6 rubbia, or 100 rotoli, or 150 libbre, or 1800 once = 475.108 grammes = 104.76 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

1 libbra = 316.7789 grammes = 0.6981 lb. avoirdupois.

For Gold and Silver.

1 marco = $\frac{2}{3}$ of the commercial pound (libbra) = 0.4656 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

LOMBARDY AND VENETIA.*(Principal Commercial Cities, MILAN AND VENICE).*

Western Lombardy became a part of the kingdom of Sardinia by the treaty of Villafranca, 11th July, 1859, and the peace of Zurich, 10th November, 1859.

The kingdom of Sardinia was merged into that of Italy, 17th March, 1861.

The remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to the kingdom of Italy by the peace of Prague, 23d August, 1866.

Money.*Moneys of Account.*

The legal money of account in Lombardy proper since 1861, and in Venetia since 1866, is the Italian lira or lira nuova of 100 centesimi, worth \$0.1930, or 1 franc.

From 1858 to 1861, accounts in the former Lombardo-Venetian kingdom were required to be kept in gulden or florins (florini) of the 45-gulden standard (45-gulden fuss); 45 new gulden being coined from the münzpfund (500 grammes) of fine silver.

100 Austrian soldi (or new { = 1 florin (or new gulden).
kreutzers) = \$0.4803 = 2.489 francs.

From 1824 to 1858, they reckoned in Austrian lire — 3 Austrian lire being equal to the conventions-gulden, or gulden of 20-gulden fuss; so that 60 Austrian lire were coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver.

5 centesimi = 1 Austrian soldo.
= 1 Austrian lira.

100 centesimi, or 20 soldi { = \$0.1685.
= 0.8732 franc.

100 new gulden (or florins) = very nearly 105 conventions-gulden or florins.

In Milan they also reckon in current lire — lire corrente (lire milanesi, lire abusive) — each of 20 soldi, each of 12 denari.

5 current lire, or lire of Milan = 4 Austrian lire convention standard.

1 current soldo, or soldo of Milan = 4 Austrian centesimi. Therefore 75 current lire, or lire of Milan, were coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver.

Hence 1 current lira (lira corrente) or lira of Milan = \$0.1348 = 0.6986 franc or Italian lira = 0.8 Austrian lira, convention standard or of 20-gulden fuss.

National Coins of the former Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

IN GOLD. — Under the law of 1st November, 1823, the new sovereign (sovvrano) of 13 florins 20 kreutzers (convention money) = 40 lire, nominal value = \$6.778; and the half sovereign of 6 florins 40 kreutzers = 20 lire, nominal value = \$3.389.

IN SILVER. — Under the law of 1st November, 1823, the new scudo of 6 Austrian lire, or of 2 gulden, convention money = \$1.0109.

The half scudo of 3 Austrian lire, or 1 gulden, convention currency = \$0.5055.

The Austrian lira = 20 kreutzers, convention currency = \$0.1685.

The half and quarter lire are in proportion.

IN COPPER. — The soldo (Austrian) of 1 kreutzer or 5 centesimi; the 3-centesimo piece of 0.6 of a kreutzer; and the piece of 1 centesimo of 0.2 of a kreutzer; also a piece of 10 centesimi or 2 kreutzer.

VENETIA.

Of the earlier moneys of account in Venetia, used in the purchase and sale of certain kinds of merchandise, were the moneta corrente piccola (small currency) or moneta di piazza (market money). Of this currency were the ducato

of 24 grossi, each of 12 denari-di-ducatu, or grossetti; and the lira of 20 soldi or marchetti, each of 12 denari-di-lira. Therefore, 1 ducato piccolo = 6.2 lire piccole = 124 soldi piccole; and 1 denaro-di-ducatu, or grossetto = $5\frac{1}{3}$ denari-di-lira.

A silver ducat of still earlier coinage { = 8 lire correnti piccole.
 { = 1.9 ducato corrente piccolo.

By law, in force up to the time that Venetia became a part of the kingdom of Italy —

1 ducato corrente piccolo = 3.64875 Austrian lire; so that,

1 lira corrente piccola { = 0.588506 Austrian lira.
 { = 53.8506 Austrian centesimi.

Under the former French dominion, and until the 1st of November, 1823, they commonly reckoned in Italian lire (francs) of 100 centesimi; a system of reckoning to which, in 1866, they return, after a disuse or abandonment of 43 years.

Earlier Venetian Coins.

The earlier Venetian coins during the period of the Republic were —

IN GOLD. — *Zecchini* (sequins), *ducats d'oro*, and *doppie*, doubloons or pistoles; worth formerly, 22, 14, and 33 lire piccole respectively; and worth very lately, 13.60, 8.56, and 23.80 Austrian lire respectively; equal respectively to 23 lire piccole 2 soldi $2\frac{1}{2}$ denari, 14 lire piccole 10 soldi $10\frac{1}{2}$ denari, and 40 lire piccole 8 soldi $9\frac{1}{2}$ denari.

IN SILVER. — *Scudi della croce* (dollar of the cross) formerly of 12 lire 8 soldi piccole, now of 7.65 Austrian lire; the half, quarter, and eighth of the same; *ducats d'argenti* (silver ducats, formerly of 8 lire piccole, now of 4.88 Austrian lire = 8 lire piccole 5 soldi $10\frac{1}{2}$ denari); the half and fourth of the same; *talleri* (dollars, formerly of 10 lire piccole, lately of 6.10 Austrian lire); and the half and quarter of the same. These talleri (dollars) were coined for commerce with the Levant.

IN COPPER. — *Soldi* or *biggattini*; half *soldi* or *bessini*; quarter *soldi* or *bessini*.

Coins for the Levant.

Austria has coined gold *zecchini* (sequins) in Venice up to the year 1823, especially for the Levant trade. For the same purpose Austria has coined, and to a late period has continued to coin in Venice, the Maria-Theresè dollar, that is the convention-species-thaler (of 2 gulden of the 20-gulden standard) with the old stamp and the year number 1780.

Measures of Length.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced, under the French dominion, as early as 1803, but in trade and daily work the old local measures continued to be used.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.—PROVINCIAL NOMENCLATURE.

10 atomi (millimeters) = 1 dito (centimeter).
 10 diti = 1 palmo (decimeter).
 10 palmi = 1 metro { = 2.979 old Milan foot.
 { = 1.68085 Milan braccio.
 { = 39.37040 U. S. inches.
 2½ metri { = 1 trabucco.
 { = 1 miglio (mile).
 1000 metri { = 0.56028 old Lombard miglio.
 { = 1 kilometer.
 { = 0.6214 U. S. mile.
 10 miglio { = 1 lega metrica (metric league).
 { = 1 myriameter.
 { = 6.214 U. S. miles.

LOCAL MEASURES OF LENGTH, STILL IN FREQUENT USE.

In Milan.

1 *piede* or *fuss* of 12 diti (inches) = 1264 atomi des braccio = 0.435185 meter = 1.4273 U. S. foot.

1 *braccio* = 12 once, each of 12 punti, each of 12 atomi = 0.594936 meter = 0.6504 U. S. yard.
 1 *miglio lombardo*, or old Lombard mile, of 3000 braccia = 1784.8 metri = 1.7848 new miglia (kilometers) = 1.109 U. S. mile.
 About 62½ such miglia = 1 average degree of meridian.

In Venice.

1 *piede* (foot) = 12 once (inches), each of 12 linee, each of 10 decimi = 0.347735 meter = 1.1409 U. S. foot.

5 *piedi* = 1 passo.
 6 *pedi* = 1 pertica grande (large perch), or cavezzo.
 4½ *piedi* = 1 pertica piccola (small perch), or chebbo.

The *braccio* (ell) is of two kinds, each divided into 12 once (inches): (1) the *braccio da lana* (woolen ell), also called *braccio da panno* (cloth ell) = 0.683396 meter = 0.747334 U. S. yard; also (2) the *braccio da seta* (silk ell) = 0.638721 meter = 0.6985 U. S. yard.

100 *passi* = 1 *miglio veneto*, or Venetian mile = 1733.67 meters = 1.0803 U. S. mile.

63.906 *miglia* = 1 average degree of meridian.
 The *miglio marino* is the common sea-mile of the United States and other countries.

Measures of Surface.

1 *tornatura* (hectare) = 100 *tavole* (ares), each of 100 *quadrat-metri* (square meters) = 15.2784 old *quadrat-perche* (square perches) = 2.471 U. S. acres.

The *quadrat-pertica* (square perch) of Milan = 24 *tavole*, each of 4 square *trabucchi* of Milan = 6.54518 French ares or new *tavole* = 7.828 U. S. square yards.

The *migliajo* of Venice = 1000 *quadrat-passi* = 80.2299 French ares = 0.747 U. S. acre.

Measures of Volume.

DRY MEASURE.

1 *soma* (hectoliter), for both *Dry* and *Liquid* measure = 10 mine (decaliters), each of 10 pinte (liters), each of 10 *coppi* (decliters) = 0.68383 *moggia* of Milan, for grain = 1.20023 *staja* of Venice and Trieste = 1.32355 wine brente of Milan = 1.5531 wine barile of Venice = 2.833 U. S. bushels = 23.417 U. S. wine gallons.

In Milan.

1 *mina*, for dry measure = 28 *moggia*, each of 8 *staja*, each of 4 *quatari* = 116.2 U. S. bushels = 1081.7 U. S. wine gallons.

1 *moggio* = 1200 cubic once = 146.2343 liters or new pinte = 4.150 U. S. bushels = 33.631 U. S. wine gallons.

Grain, in general, must be struck, but oats are heaped. The *carja* of oats = 9 *staja*. The *soma* of rice = 12 *staja*, and weighs 230 *libbre* grosse.

In Venice.

1 *stajo* or *staro* (star) = 2 *mezzini*, each of 2 *quarte*, each of 4 *quartaroli* = 83.3172 liters = 2.364 U. S. bushels = 22.010 U. S. wine gallons. The *stajo* of wheat averages, in weight, 132 *libbre* or *pfund*.

1½ *staja* = 1 *sacco* = 3.546 U. S. bushels.
 4 *staja* = 1 *moggio* = 9.457 U. S. bushels.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Liquid measure same as dry measure.

In Milan, local.

WINE. — 1 *brenta* = 6 mine, each of 3 pinte, each of 2 *boccali* = 620 cubic once = 75.5544 liters or new pinte = 19.959 U. S. gallons.

OIL is sold according to peculiar oil-weights

In Venice, local.

WINE. — 1 *barilla* = 64 *boccali*, or 6 *secchi*, each of 4 *bozze*, each of 4 *quartucci* = 64.3359 liters = 17.009 U. S. gallons.

1 mastello = 7 sechl = 10.844 U. S. gallons.
 1 mufora = 4 biconcie (bigonzie, biconzi, bicongi) each of
 2 mastelli or concie = 56 sechl = 158.75 U. S. gallons.
 1 botte = 10 mastelli = 70 sechl = 198.44 U. S. gallons.
 1 burelio = 60 botte = 75 anfore = 700 barille = 11906.2
 U. S. gallons.

OIL. — 1 miglajo = 40 mirl, each of 25 so-called oil
 pounds *libbre da olio*. — 1 botte = 2 miglaja.
 1 miro, capacity = 15.79 liters = 4.1718 U. S. gallons;
 and 1 miglajo = 631.6 liters = 166.85 U. S. gallons.
 1 miro, weight = 30½ libbre grosse (heavy pounds) =
 31.811 U. S. lbs. avdp.; and 1 miglajo = 1210 libbre grosse
 = 1272.44 U. S. lbs. avdp.

Weights.

Commercial Weight, for Gold, Silver, and Coins.

10 grani (decigrammes) = 1 denaro (gramme).
 10 denari = 1 grosso (decigramme).
 10 grossi = 1 oncia (hectogramme).
 10 once = 1 libbra metrica, or metric pound (also libbra
 nuora or new pound).
 { = 1 kilogramme.
 { = 3.03004 libbre piccole of Milan.
 { = 1.31145 libbre grosse of Milan.
 { = 4.25537 marchi (marks) of Milan.
 1 libbra metrica { = 2.0644 libbre grosse of Venice.
 { = 3.1973 libbre sottili of Venice.
 { = 4.19288 marchi (marks) of Venice.
 { = 2.2046 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 10 libbre metriche (metric pounds) = 1 rubo.
 10 rubi = 1 quintale (centner).
 10 quintali = 1 tonnellato, or miglajo.

Customs' Weight

is the same as that of Austria; the zollpfund or half-kilo-
 gramme being the unit.

Apothecaries' Weight.

The same as in Vienna.

IN MILAN, LOCAL.

Commercial Weight.

Three kinds of weight: —

- (1.) *Peso piccolo* or sottile (light weight) for goods in
 general.
- (2.) *Peso grosso* (heavy weight) for silk and cocoons,
 also for provisions (butter, etc.).
- (3.) *Libbra da olio* (oil pound), and the *rubbio* of 25
 libbre.

24 granl = 1 denaro.
 24 denari = 1 oncia.
 12 once { = 1 libbra piccola (light pound).
 { = 326.793 grammes or new denari.
 { = 0.72046 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
 { = 1 libbra grossa (heavy pound).
 28 once { = 21 libbre piccole or sottili.
 { = 762.517 grammes.
 { = 1.6811 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 { = 1 libbra da olio (oil pound).
 32 once { = 24 libbre sottili.
 { = 871.448 grammes.
 { = 1.9212 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and Silver Weight.

The same as the former coin weight.

24 granl = 1 denaro.
 24 denari = 1 oncia.
 8 once { = 1 marco (mark).
 { = 234.9073 grammes, or new denari.
 { = 0.6229 troy pound.
 { = 3625.9 U. S. grains troy.
 89 marchi (marks) = 64 libbre piccole (light pounds).

Silk Weight.

Silk, commonly, in Italy is sold according to fineness,
 the finer commanding the higher price. The fineness is
 ascertained in the following manner: On a spindle or
 reel, of which the circumference is equal to the old Paris-
 ian aune, the silk is wound 400 times. This skein consti-
 tutes a sample, the fineness of which is inversely as the
 weight.

IN VENICE, LOCAL.

Commercial Weight.

12 once = 1 libbra (pound).
 100 libbre = 1 centinajo (centner).
 1000 libbre = 1 miglajo.

Three kinds of commercial weight: —

- (1.) *Peso grosso* (heavy weight), for the wholesale of
 most metals, oil, resin, wool, etc.
- (2.) *Peso sottile* (light weight), for most drugs, groceries,
 dye-stuffs, soap, cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, rice, butter, etc.
- (3.) *Silk weight.*

4 granl = 1 carato.
 192 carati = 1 oncia.

12 once = 1 libbra grossa (heavy pound) = 476.9987
 grammes = 1.0516 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

25 libbre grosse = 1 miro.
 1 centinajo grosso (100 libbre grosse) = 105.16 U. S. lbs.
 avoirdupois = 85.1765 Vienna pfund.

In practice, 20 libbre grosse are taken = 17 Vienna
 pfund.

12 once = 1 libbra sottile (light pound) = 1455 carati of
 peso grosso = 301.2297 grammes = 0.6641 U. S. lb. avdp.

400 libbre or 4 centinaja = 1 carica.
 1 centinajo sottile = 66.41 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois =
 53.7899 Vienna pfund.

13 libbre sottili, in practice = 7 Vienna pfund.
 In Corinth, the stajo denotes 260 libbre sottili.

12 libbre grosse = 19 libbre sottili.
 The commercial weights of Vienna have of late years
 been much used in Venice.

Silk Weight.

6 sazzi = 1 oncia.
 12 once = 1 libbra = 1485 carati of heavy weight (peso
 grosso) = 307.4406 grammes = 0.6778 U. S. lb. avoirdupois
 = 0.54899 Vienna pfund.

Gold, Silver, and Jewelry.

4 granl = 1 carato.
 6 carati = 1 denaro.
 6 denari = 1 quarto.
 4 quart = 1 oncia.
 { = 1 marca (mark).
 8 once { = ½ libbra grossa.
 { = 1.019858 Prussian mark.
 { = 238.49933 grammes.
 { = 3380.55 U. S. troy grains.

The new metric weight also used for gold and silver, as
 well as for coins.

Apothecaries' Weight.

The *libbra sottile* divided in 12 once, each of 8 dramme,
 each of 3 scrupoli, each of 20 grani.

Special Usages.

Sardines and herrings are sold by the 1000.
 Lemons and oranges by the box.
 Whale oil by the original cask or barrel.
 Official squibs by the 100.
 Goat, buck, and sheep skins by pairs.
 Lamb skins by the 100.
 Hare skins by the 100.
 Cloth brushes by the 100.
 German sheet tin by the 100 sheets.
 English sheet tin by boxes.
 Window glass by boxes.

TUSCANY.

(Principal Commercial Cities, LEGHORN and FLORENCE.)

Former Money.

Since its incorporation into the Italian kingdom, Tuscany has adopted the Italian lira (or lira nuova) = 1 franc = \$0.1930. Former systems have, however, not entirely disappeared.

From the commencement of the year 1837, and prior to the adoption of the new currency, accounts were required by law to be kept in Tuscan or Florentine lire (*lire toscane* or *lire fiorentine*). It was permitted to subdivide the lira either into 100 centesimi or into 20 soldi of 12 denari each.

Accounts were also sometimes kept in *pezze da otto reali* (piasters of eight reals), each *pezza* being divided into 20 soldi, each of 12 denari di *pezza*; and also in ducats (ducats) each of 20 soldi, each of 12 denari di ducato.

- 1 pezza da otto reali (piaster of 8 reals) = 5½ lire.
- 1 ducato or scudo corrente = 7 lire.

It should be remarked that gold is considered invariably at a premium of 7 per cent.; so that the *pezza da otto reali d'oro* (piaster of 8 reals in gold) = 6.1525 lire toscane, or 123.05 soldi toscane.

Prior to the year 1837 accounts in Leghorn were frequently kept in such gold *pezzo* (or piasters), but in 1836 a law was enacted requiring, from and after the close of that year, accounts should be kept in Tuscan lire. In consequence of this enactment contracts made in *pezzo* of gold were reduced to Tu can lire upon the basis of 123.05 Tuscan soldi for 1 *pezza*; a value which accords with the premium of 7 per cent. above mentioned. Payments continued to be made in rusponi and franceschini (gold) although stipulated in Tuscan lire (silver).

According to the legislation of the year 1826, the Cologne mark of fine silver was divided into 62 Tuscan lire, thereby making the Tuscan lira = \$0.1630 = fr. 0.845.

The following table shows the mutual relations of the former moneys of account of Tuscany:—

- 4 denari or piccioli = 1 quattrino.
- 3 quattrini (12 denari) = 1 soldo.
- 1½ soldo (20 denari) = 1 crazia.
- 8 crazie = 1 paolo.
- 1½ paoli (20 soldi) = 1 lira toscana.
- 1½ lira (20 crazie) = 1 fiorino (florin).
- 32⁹/₁₀ fiorini (5½ lire) = 1 pezza, or *pezzo di otto reali*.
- 1-2⁵/₃ *pezze* (or 7 lire) = { 1 scudo, or *sezzo di corrente*,
or ducato.

Formerly, in Leghorn, money was of two kinds, *moneta buona* (good money) and *moneta lunga* (debased money); the value of the former to that of the latter being as 24 to 23, a difference of about 4 per cent. The latter was an imaginary money adopted probably to simplify computations. For example, a *pezza* of 5½ lire *moneta buona* = 6 lire *moneta lunga*.

Gold Coins in Circulation.

Zecchino (sequin), or ruspo, or zecchino gigliato (lily sequin), standard, an old coin = \$2.32.

Ruspone, or piece of three zecchini (triple sequin) of 40 lire, or 24 fiorini, or 60 paoli, standard, old and new = \$6.96.

Piece of 80 fiorini (133½ lire), standard, new or since 1826 = \$21.68.

Silver Coins in Circulation.

- Dena, or piece of 10 lire = \$1.630.
- Mezza dena (or half-dena) = \$0.815.
- Francescone = 6½ lire = 10 paoli = 4 fiorini = \$1.085.
- Franceschino = 3½ lire = 5 paoli = \$0.543.

Since 1826:—

- Fiorino = 1½ lire = 2½ paoli = 100 quattrini = \$0.271.
- Half and quarter fiorini in proportion.

Other silver coins in circulation are the paolo (= ½ 1086), the half and the double paolo; the lira, half-lira and quarter-lira.

COPPER. — Formerly there were coined pieces of 1 soldo and of 2 and 3 soldi, also of one piccolo or denario; later, pieces of 1 quattrino, and of 2, 3, and 5 quattrini.

Former Measures of Length.

1 braccio or ell (for cloth) = 20 soldi, each of 3 quattrini or 12 denari = 0.58365 meter = 1.9149 U. S. foot = 0.6382 U. S. yard.

The braccio is also divided into 12 crazie.

- 2 braccia = 1 passeto, or double ell.
- 4 braccia = 1 canna, for certain fabrics.
- 5 braccia = 1 canna, for field measure.

2833½ braccia { = 1 miglio, or Tuscan mile.
= 1653.67 meters.
= 1.0275 U. S. mile.

Measures of Surface.

100 tavole, each of 100 quadrat-braccia (square braccia) = 1 quadrato = 0.840346 hectare = 0.8418 U. S. acre.

Measures of Volume.

DRY MEASURE.

- 2 quartucci = 1 quarto.
- 2 quarti = 1 mina.
- 2 mine = 1 stajo.
- 3 staja = 1 saccho.
- 8 sacchi = 1 moggio.

1 stajo = 24.86236 liters = 0.6911 U. S. bushel = 6.4359 U. S. wine gallons.

1 moggio = 16.59 U. S. bushels = 154.46 U. S. wine gallons.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Wine Measure.

- 2 quartucci = 1 mezzetta.
- 2 mezzette = 1 boccale.
- 2 boccali = 1 fiasco.
- 10 fiaschi = 1 mezzo barile (half barrel).

2 mezzi barili . . . = 1 barile da vino (wine-barrel).
9½ barili da vino . . . = 1 pipa.
1 barile da vino = 45.5840 liters = 12.042 U. S. wine gallons = 1 pipa = 116.41 U. S. wine gallons.

A barile of wine is reckoned as having a net-weight of 133½ Tuscan pounds; one of brandy, rum, and other distilled spirits, 120 Tuscan pounds. Necessarily, the weight of each kind of liquor diminishes with an increase of the proportion of alcohol contained.

Oil Measure.

- 8 fiaschi = 1 mezzo barile.
- 2 mezzi barili = 1 barile da olio.
- 2 barili da olio = 1 somo.

1 barile da olio (oil-barrel) = 33.4289 liters = 8.8909 U. S. gallons = 1 somo = 17.662 U. S. gallons.

The fiasco, for oil, has the same nominal subdivisions as for wine.

The oil barile is reckoned as having a net weight of 88 Tuscan pounds.

Weight.

Commercial Weight.

- 24 grani = 1 denaro.
- 24 denari = 1 oncia.
- 12 once = 1 libbra (pound).
- 100 libbre = 1 cantaro or centinajo.
- 1,000 libbre = 1 miglajo.
- 5,600 libbre = 1 tonnellata.
- 1 libbra (commercial) = 339.542 grammes = 0.7486 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

The libbra (pound) for gold, silver, and coins, and likewise for pharmacy, is the same as for commerce generally.

For gold, it is divided into 24 carati, each of 8 ottavi; for silver, into 12 once, each of 12 denari; and for pharmacy, into 12 once, each of 8 dramme, each of 3 scrupoli, each of 24 grani. The scrupolo = 1 commercial denaro.

NAPLES AND SICILY; OR, THE TWO SICILIES.

(Principal Commercial Cities, NAPLES, PALERMO, AND MESSINA.)

Money.

The standard coins and moneys of account of the two Sicilies, since 1831, are the same as those of Italy, namely, the Italian lira (lira nuova, or franc), of 100 centesimi, and = \$0.1930.

Before the incorporation with the kingdom of Italy, accounts were kept in ducati, or ducati di regno, subdivided—in Naples, into 100 grani, or 10 carlini each of 10 cavalli (instead of 12 cavalli as prior to the year 1818)—and in Sicily into 100 valocchi (instead of grani), each of 10 piccioli (instead of cavalli).

In Sicily, accounts were also frequently kept in oncia, each of 30 tari, each of 20 Sicilian grani; the oncia containing 600 Sicilian grani.

Payments were usually made in Neapolitan scudi (dollars or piasters), each worth 12 carlini, each of 10 grani.

The Sicilian tari, carlini, grani, and piccioli, are in value only one half the Neapolitan moneys of the same name; or 2 Sicilian tari, carlini, grani, and piccioli = 1 Neapolitan taro, carlino, grano, and picciola, respectively.

In Naples, 1 ducato, or ducato del regno = 2 pataccas (pataccas) = 5 tari (or 10 Sicilian tari) = 10 carlini (or 20 Sicilian carlini) = 4 cinquini = 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ publicas = 100 grani (Sicilian baiocchi) = 200 tornesi (Sicilian grani) = 300 quattrini = 600 piccioli (or 1200 Sicilian piccioli) = 1200 cavalli (or 2400 Sicilian cavalli or calli).

In Sicily, 1 oncia = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ scudi = 3 ducati = 5 fiorini (florins) = 6 pataccas = 30 tari = 60 carlini = 300 baiocchi = 450 ponti = 600 grani = 3600 piccioli = 7200 cavalli or calli.

The pataccas and cavalli or calli of Sicily have been but little used. In quotations of foreign exchange, the Sicilian grano was divided into centesimi (hundredths) di grano; but the quotations are now in Italian lire and centesimi.

It will be seen that 1 grano of Sicily = 1 tornese of Naples, and that 1 grano of Naples (or 2 grani of Sicily) = 1 Sicilian baiocco.

The silver ducato (ducato, or ducato del regno) of standard weight and fineness (assuming as hitherto the value of gold to silver as 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1) = \$0.82647 = fr. 4.3351; but the average value of such ducats is \$0.81763, or fr. 4.2375. The silver ducati is now commonly valued at 4.25 Italian lire (lire nuove, or francs). The standard value of the silver oncia (Sicilian) = \$2.4794 = fr. 13.005; but the coins in circulation are commonly reckoned = 12.75 Italian lire or francs. The standard silver scudo (dollar or piaster) = \$0.992

Gold Coins.

There were no gold coins in circulation when the kingdom became a part of that of Italy, gold having been demonetized in 1854, and since circulating only as merchandise; but gold coins of 1 oncia (or 3 ducati, or ducati di regno), 2 oncia (6 ducati), 5 oncia (15 ducati), and 10 oncia (30 ducati), had been issued under the law of 20 April, 1818, and are still in circulation.

The value of the oncia of standard weight (3.7867 grammes), and fineness (0.996) is \$2.5067.

Silver Coins.

Under the law of 1818 were coined the standard ducato—weight 515 acini, and fineness $\frac{5}{6}$; pieces of 12 and 6 carlini, or of 120 and 60 grani; scudo (dollar or piaster) and half scudo; pieces of 2 carlini (20 grani) and 1 car-

lino (10 grani); all of proportionate weight and of the same degree of fineness.—Since the year 1845, carlini or Sicilian tari; due carlini (piece of 2 carlini), or piece of 2 tari of the Island of Sicily; sei (6) carlini, or Sicilian piece of six tari; dodici (12) carlini, or Sicilian piece of 12 tari. Also of *bilion* of silver, a piece of 5 grani of debased silver (cinque grani, piccola moneta d'argento).

Copper Coins.

From 1818 to 1845.—Mezzo grano ($\frac{1}{2}$ grano) commonly called "tornese," and known on the Island of Sicily as "grano Siciliano," or "mezzo baiocco"; grano or 2 tornesi, on the Island of Sicily "balocco," or "due (2) grani Sicilliani"; due grani e mezzo (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grani piece), or 5-tornesi, or cinquina, called on the Island of Sicily cinque (5) grani Sicilliani, or due baiocchi e mezzo (piece of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ baiocchi); cinque (5) grani (or 10 tornesi), known on the Island of Sicily as dieci (10) grani Sicilliani, or dieci (10) tornesi, or cinque (5) baiocchi.

Measures of Length.

In Naples.

1 palmo = 10 decime, each of 10 centesimi; or, 1 palmo = 12 once, each of 5 minuti = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sicilian palmo = 0.26455 meter = 0.86796 U. S. foot = 10.415 U. S. inches.

The canna (ell) of 10 palmi = 2.6455 meters = 2.89321 U. S. yards = 1.28125 Sicilian canne.

In commerce the old canna of 3 braccia or 8 palmi is yet sometimes used = 0.8 of the new canna = 2.1164 meter = 2.3145 U. S. yards.

7 palmi . . . = 1 passo.

5 passi . . . = 1 catena (chain).

1000 passi, or 200 catene = 1 miglio (mile) = $\frac{1}{80}$ of a degree of meridian = 1851.852 meters = 1.151 U. S. mile.

On the Island of Sicily.

1 palmo = 12 once, each of 12 linee, each of 12 punti = $\frac{40}{41}$ Neapolitan palmo = 0.25810 meter = 10.161 U. S. inches.

2 palmi = 1 passeto.

32 palmi = 1 catena (chain).

128 palmi, or 4 catene = 1 corda.

8 palmi = 1 canna (ell) = $\frac{3}{4}$ Neapolitan canna = 2.258 U. S. yards = 2.0648 meters.

45 corde, or 5730 palmi = 1 miglio = 0.2 German mile = 0.8028 Neapolitan mile = 1.4866 kilometer = 0.9237 U. S. mile.

74.74 Sicilian miglia = 1 average degree of meridian.

Measures of Surface.

In Naples.

1 moggio = 100 square canne, or 10 decime, each of 10 centesime = 6.9987 ares = 0.1729 U. S. acre.

On the Island of Sicily.

1 salma = 4506 square canne, or 4 bisacce, each of 4 tomoli, each of 4 mondelli, each of 4 carozzi, each of 4 quarti, each of 4 quartigli or square canne (quadrat-canne) = 262144 square palmi (quadrat-palmi) = 174.626 ares = 24.951 Neapolitan moggia = 4.315 U. S. acres. There are various old local measures other than these.

Former Measures of Volume.

DRY MEASURE.

In Naples.

1 tomolo = 2 mezzette or half (mezzi) tomoli, each of 2 quarte, each of 6 misure (measures), each of 4 quartarolo

≈ 3 cubic palmi = 55.5451 liters = 3.23067 Sicilian tomoli
 = 1.576 U. S. bushel = 14.673 U. S. wine gallons.
 1 carro of 36 tomoli = 56.75 U. S. bushels.

On the Island of Sicily.

1 salma = 4 bisacce, each of 4 tomoli, each of 4 mondelli each of 4 carozzi, each of 4 quartii, each of 4 quartigli.

The strictly legal tomolo = 1 cubic palmo = 17.193 liters = 0.4879 U. S. wine gallons = 4.4517 U. S. wine gallons.

The salma of 16 legal tomoli = 2.7509 hectoliters = 7.806 U. S. bushels.

In actual practice, however, the standard tomolo is a measure which contains by weight 20 Sicilian rotoli of olive oil at the temperature of 54 degrees of the Fahrenheit or 12²/₃ degrees of the centigrade thermometers. Upon this basis, 1 Sicilian salma of 16 Sicilian tomoli is reckoned as equal to about 5 Neapolitan tomoli. In commercial usage, 1 Sicilian tomolo = 17.353 liters = 0.4923 U. S. bushel = 4.5913 U. S. wine gallons; and 1 Sicilian salma = 2.7773 hectoliters = 7.881 U. S. bushels.

Other Salme used: In Palermo, for wheat = 252 rotoli. In Messina, for hazel nuts = 200 rotoli; for flax seed = 320 rotoli; for chestnuts, Indian corn (maize), barley, almonds, and other nuts = 314 tomoli. — In Trapani, the salmi for salt = 700 kilogrammes, and in Agosto, 712²/₃ kilogrammes.

LIQUID MEASURE.

In Naples.

WINE. — 60 caraffe = 1 barile.
 12 barili = 1 botte.
 2 botti = 1 carro.

1 barile = 1.28369 Sicilian barilli = 43.625 liters = 11.524 gallons.

1 carro = 276.59 U. S. gallons.

OIL. — 16 staja = 1 salma.

The stajo, as weight = 10¹/₂ rotoli = 20.25 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois; as capacity = 10.0984 liters = 2.9016 U. S. gallons.

The salma = 165¹/₂ rotoli = 147.31 kilogrammes = 324.76 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

At wholesale, with foreigners, oil is sold by the salma now established as a weight.

At retail, oil is sold by measure, the contents of the standards corresponding to certain weights of oil at the temperature of 20 centigrade or 68 Fahrenheit.

On the Island of Sicily, local.

WINE. — 1 botte = 4 salme, each of 8 barili, each of 2 quartari, each of 20 quartucci, each of 2 caraffe, each of 2 bicchieri.

The strictly legal quartaro (like the tomolo of dry measure) = 1 cubic palmo = 17.193 liters = 4.542 U. S. gallons; so that —

the barile . . . = 84.386 liters . . . = 9.084 U. S. gals.
 the salma . . . = 275.09 liters . . . = 72.671 U. S. gals.
 and the botte = 11.0036 hectoliters = 290.69 U. S. gals.

Practically, however, the Sicilian barile = 0.8 of the Neapolitan barile = 34.900 liters = 9.219 U. S. gallons; the quataro = 24 Neapolitan caraffe = 17.450 liters = 4.610 U. S. gallons; the salma = 279.20 liters = 73.75 U. S. gallons; and the botte = 11.168 hectoliters = 295.0 U. S. gallons.

The salma of lemon juice, is reckoned at 101 rotoli.

OIL, in Sicily as in Naples proper, is sold by weight.

Weight.

NAPLES, PROPER.

Commercial Weight.

12 once = 1 libra { = 320.759 grammes.
 { = 0.7071 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
 { = 1.010685 Sicilian libbre.

33¹/₂ once = 1 rotolo { = 10 decime = 100 trappesi.
 { = 2¹/₂ libbre.
 { = 890.997 grammes.
 { = 1 9643 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

100 libbre { = 1 cantajo piccolo (light centner).
 { = 70.71 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

100 rotoli = 1 cantajo, cantaro (centner), or cantajo grosso (heavy centner) = 196.43 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 36 rotoli = 100 libbre.

1 tonnellata { = 1140 rotoli of goods weighed.
 (for shipping) { = 5¹/₂ salme of oil.
 { = 25 tomoli of grain.
 { = 2239.3 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold, Silver, Coins, and Pharmacy.

10 grani or acini . . . = 1 obolo.
 2 oboli = 1 trappeso or scrupolo.
 3 trappesi or scrupoli = 1 dramma.
 10 dramme = 1 oncia.
 12 once { = 1 libbra, commercial.
 { = 0.7071 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
 { = 1.37161 Prussian mark.
 The medicinal aureo = 9 oboli or 1¹/₂ dramme.

ISLAND OF SICILY (PALERMO), LOCAL.

Commercial Weight.

30 once = 1 rotolo { = 793.420 grammes.
 { = 1.7492 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
 100 rotoli { = 1 cantajo (cantajo) or cantaro (centner).
 { = 174.92 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 118 rotoli { = 1 carico (of sulphur).
 { = 206.4 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

The cantajo, for almonds = 102 rotoli.

The libbra, for volatile oils, raw silk, cochineal, and vanilla (and in Messina also for manna) is the same as that for gold, silver, and pharmacy. — 2¹/₂ libbre = 1 rotolo. — 1 libbra = 12 of the above once, each of 4 quarte, each of 4 dramme, each of 3 scrupoli or denari, each of 20 granii cocci, each of 8 ottavi = 317.368 grammes = 0.69967 U. S. lb. avoirdupois = 4897.7 U. S. grains troy.

Local Customs of Trade.

Rum by the U. S. or old English gallon.
 Lemons by boxes, containing from 36 to 42.
 Oranges by boxes, containing from 30 to 36.
 Lemon-juice (raw), by the salma.
 Soft-shell almonds, by the tomolo.
 Shelled almonds, by the cantaro = 102 rotoli.
 Cocons, in Palermo, by the rotolo; in Messina, by the tomolo.

PAPAL STATES.

(Principal Commercial Cities ROME and CIVITA VECCHIA.)

Money.

The *Pontifical lire* (of 100 centesimi) on the 1st of January 1863, superseded the *scudo* (of 100 baiocchi) as the legal unit of money.

The legal and invariable proportion between the new and old units, was declared to be 1 scudo = 5¹/₂ lire.

The monetary standard is double — gold and silver.

The gold lira is the exact equivalent of the French gold franc; being ⁹/₁₀ fine, and weighing ¹⁰/₃₁ of a gramme. The silver lira is the exact equivalent of the original or legal tender silver franc of France; being ⁹/₁₀ fine and weighing 5 grammes.

There are issued no coins corresponding in fineness and value to the subsidiary or debased silver coins of France.

The following are the moneys of account hitherto in general use in Rome and the entire Papal States.

5 quattrini = 1 baiocco (or bajocco).
100 baiocchi, or } = 1 scudo Romano (Roman
10 paoli, each of 10 baiocchi } scudo, dollar, or piaster).

In general the following relations obtain in local accounts:—

5 quattrini = 1 baiocco.
5 baiocchi = 1 grosso.
2 grossi = 1 paolo.
2 paoli = 1 papeto.
1½ papeti, or }
3 paoli } = 1 testono.
3½ testoni, or }
10 paoli } = 1 scudo romano (Z).

The scudo romano is indicated in books and accounts by the symbol Z.

From the Cologne mark of fine silver may be coined 9.66 scudi of the legal weight and fineness, or about 9½ average scudi as ascertained by trials. The value of the standard (or legal) scudo consequently is \$1.046, and of the average scudo \$1.037.

The value of the Roman scudo is about the same of that of the Spanish piaster of 1848.

COINS.

Gold.—Under the coinage law of 11th January, 1835:—

2½ scudi, or half sequin = \$2.59
5 scudi or sequin = 5.19
10 scudi, or pistole, or gold doppice = 10.37

The gold coins are $\frac{9}{10}$ fine. The standard piece of 10 scudi weighs 17.336 grammes, and other gold coins in proportion.

Silver.—Under the coinage law of 1835:—

1 scudo romano, legal = \$1.046
½ scudo romano of 50 baiocchi = 0.523
1 testone of 30 baiocchi = 0.314;
and pieces of $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{20}$ scudo, or of 20, 10, and 5 baiocchi in proportion.

Billon.—Coins of base silver, of 2, 4, 7½, and 15 baiocchi, are occasionally met with.

Copper.—Under the law of 183 ; $\frac{1}{2}$ baiocco (or quattrino), $\frac{1}{3}$ and 1 baiocco.

BANK-NOTES (CÉDOLE)

For 5, 10, 20, 25, and 100 scudi are used in payments above 5 scudi.

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 piede (foot) = 0.297587 meter = 0.9763 U. S. foot.
5 piedi . . . = 1 passo . . . = 4.8317 U. S. feet.

The *canna* is of three different sorts:—

(1.) 1 *canna* mercantile of 8 palmi mercantile, each of 3 parti (parts) = 1.99263 meters = 2.179 U. S. yards = 73.45 U. S. inches.

(2.) 1 *canna* architettonica (builders-canna) of 10 palmi architettonica, each of 12 once (inches), each of 5 minuti, each of 2 decimi = 7½ piedi = 2.23190 meters = 2.441 U. S. yards = 87.866 U. S. inches.

(3.) 1 *canna d'ara* (altar-canna) of 9 palmi d'ara or palmi sacri (holy-palmi) = 1½ meters = 1.2303 U. S. yards = 44.292 U. S. inches.

1 braccio da mercante (commercial ell) = 0.670 meter = 26.4 U. S. inches.

1 braccio per le tele (ell for linen) = 0.635 meter = 25.00 U. S. inches.

1 braccio d'ara (altar ell) = 6 palmi sacri = $\frac{3}{8}$ *canna d'ara* = $\frac{3}{8}$ meter = 29.528 U. S. inches.

1 catena (measuring chain) of 10 stajole = 5½ builders' canna = 14.036 U. S. yards = 605.2 U. S. inches.

1 miglio of 1000 passi = 1487.934 meters = about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a German geographical mile = 0.9245 U. S. miles. 2 miglia = 1 post.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 rubbio = 4 quarte, each of 4 scorzi, each of 2 quartucci, each of 7 quadrat-catene (or square catene) = 184.46 French ares = 4.558 U. S. acres. It is also divided into 7 pezzi.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Grain.

4 decine = 1 stajo.
3 staja, or }
4 starelli } = 1 quarta.

1 rubbio = 2 rubbiatelle, each of 2 quarte, each of 2 quartucelle; the rubbio, also = 22 scorzi, each of 4 quartucci = 294.46 liters = 8.356 U. S. bushels = 77.787 U. S. wine gallons.

Salt.

The same rubbio divided into 2 quarte, each of 6 scorzi, each of 4 quartucci.

Lime.

Is sold by the decina of grain measure.

Wine and Distilled Spirits.

1 barile of 32 boccali, each of 4 fogliette, each of 4 quartucci = 58.3416 liters = 15.412 U. S. gallons.

Oil.

1 barile of 28 boccali, each of 4 fogliette, each of 4 quartucci = 57.4806 liters = 15.185 U. S. gallons.

At wholesale, the soma (for oil) of 80 oil-boccali, or of 2 pelli or mastelli, each of 10 cugnattelle, each of 4 boccali = $2\frac{1}{2}$ oil barili = 164.23 liters = 43.38 U. S. gallons.

WEIGHT.

Commercial, Gold, and Silver Weight.

24 grani . . . = 1 denaro.
24 denari . . . = 1 oncia.
12 once . . . = 1 libbra (pound).
10 libbre . . . = 1 decina.
100 libbre = { 1 centinajo (centner) or cantaro piccolo
(small cantaro).
1000 libbre = { 1 miglajo, or cantaro grosso (large
cantaro).

There are also two special cantari, of 160 and of 250 libbre.

1 libbra = 339.073 grammes = 0.74753 U. S. pound avoirdupois = 0.90845 U. S. pound troy.

1 centinajo of 100 libbre = 33.9073 kilogrammes = 74.753 U. S. pounds avoirdupois.

Coin Weight.

Formerly, the same as for gold and silver; since 1835, the gramme.

For working, gold is divided into 24 carati (carats); and silver into 12 once, each of 24 denari.

Apothecaries' Weight.

For pharmacy, the unit of weight is the commercial libbra divided into 12 once, each of 8 dramme, each of 3 scrupoli, each of 24 grani, each of 24 parti (parts). The grano (grain) is the same as the commercial or gold grano.

Shipping Weight.

For ship's freight the *rubbio* is the unit; which for *grain* is reckoned as a weight of 640 libbre (pounds), for *salt* at 600, and for peas, beans, &c., at 720 libbre.

JAPAN.

(Principal Commercial Cities, NAGASAKI, YEDDO (or TOKAI), OSAKA, and HAKODADI.)

Money.

10 mon	= 1 rin	= \$0.001
10 rin	= 1 pun	= 0.007
10 pun	= 1 monmé	= 0.0675

By the Portuguese the monme is called mas (Dutch maas, English mace), and the pun candarin (Dutch condrijen). They also reckon

10 mas, mace, or monme	{ = 1 rice or tael
	{ = \$0.6752

Monme is likewise the name of the Japanese unit of weight, and as such = 1½ grammes.

As a coin, the quantity of silver contained of the fineness of 892½ thousandths, is such that 149.744 (about 149½) monme may be coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver; — consequently the tael of 10 monme = \$0.6752.

At Osaka, 1 kobang or rio = 4 boos = 64 tempos = 128 monme.

According to the statements of the Portuguese and Dutch, until about the year 1780, the local taels had the legal value of 3½ Dutch guildens, hence, taking the value of the gulden of that period, 7½ or 7.05714 taels were coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver. The value of such tael was therefore \$1.432.

Gold Coins.

Cobang, old, assay U. S. mint	= \$4.44
Cobang, new, assay U. S. mint	= 3.553
Cobang, new, average, by Dutch assay in 1834	= 4.446
Cobang, new, average, by Dutch assay in 1833	= 4.863
Cobang, new, average, by French and English assay	= 5.793
Cobang, new, average, by earlier Dutch assay	= 5.632
Cobang, old (uncurrent), French and English assay	= 10.044

The obo-ban is a large gold coin or medallion, designed for show, and worth from 20 (or, with premium, 24) to 26 kobang.

There are also of gold moneys, the itagone, or money slip, and the kodama (or little pearls) of various weights stamped in proof of purity.

Silver Coins.

The silver pieces in most general circulation are the itzebu (itsi-boo, or ichibu), its half (ni-shiu), and its quarter (is-shiu)—coins of rectangular shape. Some of the coins are below the standard fineness.

The itzebu (of 1600 sen, zen, or cash), according to trials at the U. S. mint = the old, \$0.3763; the new, \$0.3380.

The value of the itakane, itaganne, rjoo, or rjoo-gin (called by the Dutch, schui), according to Siebold = \$2.928.

Japan has also mixed gold and silver coinage in circulation.

Copper and Iron Coins.

The coins of copper and of iron are the sen or zheni (Chinese tsien, Dutch pijtes, English cash). Sometimes 96 and sometimes 100 cash or sen are reckoned to the silver monme, more generally 100; so that from 960 to 1000 cash are contained in the Japanese tael. The copper cash are in more extensive use than those of iron.

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 rin	= 1 bun.
10 bun	= 1 sun.
10 sun	= 1 sasi (Chinese, sjak').

Sasi are of different kinds, but the one most used is the

foot measure or kane sasi (Chinese kjok' sjak') = 0.303 meter = 0.994 U. S. foot.

The ken (Chinese, kian) as a unit: ikken (that is, 1 ken, Dutch ikje) = 6³/₁₀ sasi.

60 ken	= 1 tsjoo (Chinese ting) or masti.
36 tsjoo	= 1 ri (Chinese li), the Japanese mile = 4123 ² / ₃ meters = 2.5620 U. S. miles = 13527.6 U. S. feet.

The ell measure is the tsune sasi (Chinese zjoo sjak') or kupira sasi = 0.379 meter = 14.9 U. S. inches.

A great ell measure is the zjoo (Chinese jang) which = 2 ken = 3.818 meters = 125.26 U. S. feet.

SQUARE MEASURE.

The pu, or square ken = 3.6439 square meters = 4.358 U. S. square yards. The tsjoo = 10 tan, each of 10 sen, each of 30 pu = 3000 pu = 109.3 French ares = 2.701 U. S. acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Dry and Fluid Measure.

10 sasi (Chinese sjak') = 1 goo.
10 goo = 1 sjoo (Chinese, shing) or masu (Dutch, gantang) = 16 cubic kane sasi = 1.7886 liter = 0.4593 U. S. wine gallon = 1.837 wine quart.
10 sjoo = 1 to (tibo = 1 to; as a vessel, tomasu). — 10 to, or 100 sjoo = 1 kok' or koku = 4.933 U. S. bushels.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial. Gold and Silver.

10 moo (Dutch, fokje) = 1 rin (Dutch, mokje).	
10 rin	{ = 1 pun (Dutch, condrijen).
	{ = 1 monme (Dutch, maas).
10 pun	{ = 1½ grammes.
	{ = 27.01 U. S. grains.
160 monme = 1 kin or pound = 0.617 U. S. lb. avdp.	
Payments in silver and copper are made in decimal multiples of the monme; as, sju monme = 10 monme, kjak'-me = 100 monme.	

Apothearies' Weight.

The unit is the weight of the silver coin rjoo (rjoo gin, Dutch schuit) = 4¹/₉ monme = 7.525 grammes = 116½ U. S. grains Troy.

10 rjoo or 43 monme = 1 ma' = 75½ grammes = 1161½ U. S. grains.

THE NETHERLANDS AND COLONIES.

(Chief Commercial City of the Netherlands, AMSTERDAM.)

Money.

Moneys of Account.

Since 1816. 5 cents = 1 stuiver. 100 cents = 1 Netherland or Holland guilder, gulden, or florin.

Prior to 1816, the Holland gulden was divided into 20 stuiver, each of 16 pennige.

Since March 22, 1839. 24½ gulden are coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver; therefore (assuming, as hitherto, the value of gold to be 15½ times that of silver),

1 Netherlands or Holland gulden { = \$0.4084 U. S.
{ = £0.0839 sterling
{ = frs. 2 117
Since June 23, 1850, silver is the only legal tender.

Gold Coins.

Double Willem d'or	= \$3.050
Willem d'or (gouden or golden Willem).	= 4.025
Half Willem d'or	= 2.0125
Disappearing { double ducat	= 4.565
from use, { ducat	= 2.282

Silver Coins.

Rijksdaaler of 2½ gulden	= \$1.0210
Gulden (or florin)	= 0.4084
½ gulden	= 0.2042

Billon.

Pieces of 25, 10, and 5 cents each.

Pure Copper Coins.

Pieces of 1 cent and ½ cent, being of the legal weight, respectively, of 3.845 and 1.922 grammes or wigtjes.

Weights and Measures.

Since 1816, the weights and measures in use are those of the metric system, with old Dutch names.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

In force since 1821 : —

1 streep (millimeter).	= 1 duim (centimeter).
10 streepen	= 1 palm (decimeter).
10 duimen	= 1 el (meter).
10 palmen	= 1.45389 old Amsterdam ell.
	= 3.53191 old Amsterdam foot.
	= 39.37040 U. S. inches.
10 ellen	= 1 roede (decameter).
10 roeden	= 1 mijl (kilometer).
	= 0.62137 U. S. mile.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Since 1821 : —

100 square ellen	= 1 vierkaute (square are) roede.
	= 1 bunder (hectare).
100 square roeden	= 1.2302 old Amsterdam morgen.
	= 2.471 U. S. acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Cubic Measure.

1 kubieke el	= 1 cubic meter.
	= 1.308 U. S. cubic yard.
	= 35.31 U. S. cubic feet.

Wood for Fuel.

1 wisse (stère)	= 1 cubic meter.
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Grain Measure.

Since 1823, used for all dry products, lime, coal, etc.

10 maatjes	= 1 kop (liter).
10 kop	= 1 schepel (decaliter).
	= 1 mud or zak (hectoliter).
	= 2.838 U. S. bushels.
10 schepels	= 0.898828 old Amsterdam mud.
	= 1.198437 old Amsterdam zak.
	= 3.595311 old Amsterdam schepels.

2 mud or zak (sack)	= 1 ton.
	= 5.676 U. S. bushels.
	= 7.062 U. S. cubic feet.
30 mud	= 1 last
	= 85.14 U. S. bushels.

Sometimes they divide the last, like the old, into 27 mud or 36 zak.

A last of wheat is reckoned as a weight of 2310 new pond (kilogrammes), and of barley, 2075 new pond.

Salt is sold by weight.

Liquid Measure.

Since 1830 : —

10 vingerhoeden	= 1 maat (decliter).
10 maatjes	= 1 kan (liter).
	= 0.824615 old Amsterdam mengelen.
	= 1 vat (hectoliter).
100 kannen	= 2.6417 U. S. gallons.
	= 0.64423 old Amsterdam aamen.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial : Since 1821 : —

1 hundredtel-korrel (milligramme.)	= 1 zehntel-korrel (centigramme.)
10 hundredtel-korrels	= 1 wigtje (gramme).
10 wigtjes	= 1 lood (decagramme).
10 lood	= 1 ons (hectogramme).
	= 1 pond (kilogramme).
	= 2.2046 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
10 ons	= 2.6792 U. S. lbs. troy.
	= 2.03183 Holland troy-ponds.
	= 2.02392 old Amsterdam commercial ponds.
3 pond	= 1 steen (stone).
1 wigtje	= 20.8059 Holland-as troy weight.

Gold, silver, precious stones, and pearls, are sold by the wigtje (gramme), or by the old jewel-karat of 4 greinen = 20.5894 centigrammes or new zehntel-korrels = 3.177 U. S. grains troy.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Since 1821. The medicinal pond of 12 ons, each of 8 drachmas, each of 3 scruples, each of 20 greinen = 5760 greinen = $\frac{1}{10}$ of the new commercial pond = 375 wigtjes (grammes) 1.01591 old Amsterdam medicinal pond = 5787.13 U. S. grains troy.

COLONIES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

IN THE EAST INDIES, WEST INDIES, AND WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

JAVA.

(Chief City of the Netherland East Indies, BATAVIA.)

Money.

Moneys of Account.

The same as in the Netherlands.
100 cents, or 100 duiten, formerly 20 stuiver = 1 gulden
or silver rupee = \$0.408.

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The old Amsterdam-Rhenish voet (foot)	= 0.313946 meter.
The old Amsterdam ell	= 0.68781 meter = 2.2566 U. S. feet.
The old Rhenish voet (foot.)	= 12 Rhenish voet (feet.)
The old Rhenish roede	= 3.76735 meters.
	= 12.360 U. S. feet.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 djong of 4 vahn	= 2000 Rhenish square roeden.
	= 2.84 hectares.
	= 7.01 U. S. acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Dry Measure.

Rice, Grain, and Salt. — The koyang as a weight = 27 pikols = 3662.04 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois = 1661.07 kilogrammes.

In Samarang the koyang	= 28 Batavia pikols.
In Surabaya the koyang	= 30 Batavia pikols.
In Bantam, the koyang	= 64 Batavia pikola.
In Cheribon, the tiayang, used	= 24 pikols.
as a measure for rice	
1 timbang of 10 sack weighs 5 piculs.	
1 amat weighs 2 piculs.	
1 kulack weighs 7¼ catjes.	

Liquid Measure.

1 kan = 91 U. S. cubic inches = 1.49 liter or New Netherland kan = 0.394 U. S. gallon.
 33 kans = 13 U. S. gallons.
 388 kans = 1 legger (for arrack, etc.)
 Liquids are often sold by weight.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial Weight.

16 taels = 1 catje or catty.
 4½ piculs = 1 picul (originally Chinese).
 100 catjes = 135.63 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 = 61.52 kilogramme.
 8 piculs = 1 small bahar.
 4½ piculs = 1 large bahar . = 1½ small bahar.
 10 catjes = 1 gantang (for coffee, etc.)
 In practice a picul (round) is reckoned equal to 136 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 The old Holland troy pound is also used = 1.3186 U. S. troy pound = 1.075 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

Gold and Silver.

9 reals = 1 mark, old Holland troy weight = 246.0839 grammes = 3797.6 U. S. grains troy.

THE MOLUCCAS OR SPICE ISLANDS.

(POSSESSIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS IN FARTHER INDIA.)

In three groups:—

1. The Tormata or Molucca proper, embracing the largest of these islands; Gilolo, the more distant; Ternate Tidor, etc.
2. The Amboina, and among them the chief island of the whole Archipelago, Amboina (on which is the principal city of the same name).
3. The Banda Islands.

Money.

Moneys of Account (since 1839).

20 stuivers, or now more properly 100 cents = 1 Netherland gulden or florin (of which by law 24½ are coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver); and therefore = \$0.408.

Foreign Coins

By the tariff of 1826 are worth:—

Onzas or doubloons = 30 florins or gulden, each.
 Spanish silver piasters (or dollars) = 2½ florins, each.
 Indian sicca-rupees = 1½ florins, each.
 Holland ducats = 3½ florins, each.
 Holland shillings or resthalfs = 5 Netherland stuivers, each.
 Holland dübbeltjes = 2 Netherland stuivers, each.

Formerly, and until a very late period, they reckoned in most of the Netherland East Indian Dependencies in ryksdaalers of 48 Indian stuivers; 12.85 Indian ryksdaalers being coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver. Therefore 1 Indian ryksdaaler = \$0.787.

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 covid = 18½ U. S. inches . = 0.46056 meter.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The kan of Batavia.
 33 kans = 13 U. S. gallons.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial.

The systems of weights in use are the old Amsterdam or Dutch weights (generally preferred), the Chinese, and the English.

In Amboina (for spices), the baar or bahar of 60 barotti = 270.692 kilogrammes = 596½ U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

In Banda, the baar or picul of 100 catjes or catties = 276.8 kilogrammes = 610½ U. S. lbs. avoirdupois; and the sockel (for mace) of 28 catjes = 170.86 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

In Ternate is used the picul of Batavia of 100 catjes, and the barotti of Amboina.

Rice and salt by weight, as follows:—

In Amboina, the rice-koyang of 25 piculs each of 100 catjes of silver weight = 3000 Holland troy pounds = 1476½ kilogrammes = 3255 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

In Banda, the same koyang (for rice and salt) is divided into 40 maaten.

In Ternate, the bamboe (for rice and salt) = 1½ Holland troy pound = 788½ grammes = 1627.5 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

Gold and Silver.

In Amboina, the catje of 20 taels, each of 16 maas (or mace), each of 4 coubang = 590.60 grammes = 9114.3 U. S. grains troy.

In Ternate there are used all the measures and weights of Batavia.

SUMATRA.

(ONE OF THE FOUR LARGE ISLANDS OF SUNDA.)

The Netherland possessions here embrace the Palembang, with the commercial city of that name; Benkulen, with the city of the same name; and Pedang, with Pedang the chief city of the Netherland possessions and chief commercial mart on the island; Natal, etc. Acheen, with a fortified city of that name, in the northwest, is under a native Principality.

Money.

In Padang and Palembang they reckon in rijksdaalers of 48 Indian stuivers; 1½ rijksdaalers exchanging for 1 Spanish silver piaster or dollar. The prices of merchandise are now commonly fixed in dollars or Spanish piasters.

In Benkulen (called by the English Fort Marlborough) until 1824, they reckoned in dollars, sometimes called rials, each of 4 sookoes, each of 2 satallies, the dollar or real being reckoned at 5 shillings sterling (= \$1.21½); since 1824, and especially since 1827, the same as Batavia.

Weights and Measures.

IN BENCOOLEN.

Measures of Length.

1 esto, cubit, or covid = ½ U. S. yard.
 2 estos or cubits = 1 hehloh . . = 1 U. S. yard.
 4 estos or cubits = 1 dipoh . . = 1 U. S. fathom

Grain Measure.

4 chupahs = 1 koolah.
 = 1 coyan.
 800 koolahs = 201600 U. S. cubic inches.
 = 93.73 U. S. bushels.

Liquids.

Sold partly by weight, partly by measure. Chinese measures also used.

Commercial Weight

Is the Chinese, but for pepper the English.

Gold and Silver Weight.

The catty of 16 taels each of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ringits, or 12 kepings = 10208 U. S. troy grains.

IN NATAL.

Dry and Fluid Measure.

80 tubs = 1 coyan = 149.9 U. S. bushels. — 1 tub = 17.44 U. S. wine gallons.

Gold Weight.

That of the Chinese.

Commercial Weight.

That of the Chinese. 1 catty uhtan (for camphor) = 3 Chinese catties. — 1 tompong (for benzoin) = 60 Chinese catties.

IN PADANG.

Rice Measure.

The bambu as weight = $7\frac{1}{2}$ Holland troy pond = 3.691 kilogrammes = 8.11 lbs. avoirdupois.

Salt Measure.

The coyang of 50 maaten or maass = 3750 Holland troy pounds = 1845.63 kilogrammes = 4068.9 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

Commercial Weight.

100 catties = 1 picul.
 The Malay catty $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1\frac{1}{4} \text{ Holland troy pound.} \\ = 0.92281 \text{ kilogramme} \\ = 2.034 \text{ U. S. lbs. avdp.} \end{array} \right.$
 The Batavia or so-called Chinese catty $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1.3563 \text{ U. S. lbs. avdp.} \\ = \frac{2}{3} \text{ of a Malay catty.} \end{array} \right.$
 The bahar = 220 Malay or 330 Batavia catties.

Gold Weight.

The tael of 16 maass, or 108 candareens, or 700 racheems = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Batavia rials = $\frac{1}{6}$ Holland troy mark = 41.014 grammes = 632.88 U. S. troy grains.

IN PALEMBANG.

Weight the same as the Chinese. The gulack of pepper = $1\frac{1}{2}$ catty.

Gold and Silver Weight.

The catty of 10 taels each $2\frac{1}{2}$ rials or Spanish piasters (or dollars); the same as in Batavia.

IN ACHEEN.

Long Measure.

1 cubit = 18 U. S. inches.

Grain and Liquid Measure.

1 bambu = about $1\frac{1}{2}$ liter = about 0.440 U. S. gallon.
 8 bambus = 1 nelli.
 10 nellies = 1 guncha.
 10 gunchas = 1 coyang.
 25 bambus or punies = 1 parah, for salt.

Commercial Weight.

20 buncals $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ so-called Malay catty.} \\ = 0.9603 \text{ kilogramme.} \\ = 14820 \text{ U. S. grains troy.} \end{array} \right.$

200 of these Malay catties = 1 bahar = 423 4 U. S. lbs avoirdupois.

In practice, 1 local or Malay catty = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Chinese catties. 21 bambu = 1 rice maund = 75 U. S. lbs. avdp. = 34.02 kilogrammes.

Gold Weight.

The above-mentioned catty divided into 20 buncals, each of 5 taels, each of 16 maass, each of 4 copangs. 5 maass = 1 mayam.

CURAÇAO or CURASSAO.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE NETHERLAND WEST INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

(Chief town, WILLEMSTADT.)

Money.

Since 1827, as in the Netherlands. 100 cents = 1 gulden of the standard, $24\frac{3}{4}$ from the Cologne mark of fine silver = \$0.408. The price prescribed by official tariff for the Spanish and Mexican onza or doubloon is 40, and for the silver piaster or dollar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ Netherland gulden.

Prior to 1827, accounts were kept in *current piasters*, each divided into 48 stuivers, or 8 reals each of 6 stuivers; (also in large transactions into 100 cents); 13.40625 current piasters may be coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver. Therefore

1 current piaster = \$0.754.
 11 such reals = 1 Spanish piaster.

In the Island of St. Martin they often reckon 6 stuivers or 16 Netherland cents = 1 real or bit. 12 reals or bits = 1 daaler = \$0.783.

Weights and Measures of the Netherland West Indies.

Chiefly the old Amsterdam, but frequently the old English, or United States.

In Curaçao they sell also by the Spanish vara = $33\frac{3}{8}$ U. S. inches = 0.8477 meter = 1.015 true Castilian vara. Here they reckon, 81 varas = 100 Amsterdam ells.

In Curaçao, 1 pound = 571.280 grammes = 1.171 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

SURINAM.

(Chief town, PARAMARIBO.)

Guiana, on the northern coast of South America, is divided into three districts: the British colony of Demarara, the French colony of Cayenne, and the Netherlands colony of Surinam.

Money.

Money of account in Surinam, since 1827: — 1 gulden = 100 cents (Netherlands) = \$0.408. Frequently also, 1 gulden = 20 stuiver, each of 8 duiten, each of 2 pennige.

Weights and Measures.

The same as the old Amsterdam.

NIGRITIA or SOODAN (Africa).

(Chief Commercial Ports — TIMBUCTOO, MAJO, BAL-LEO, and CABARA.)

Commerce is mostly exchange of products and foreign coins, as Spanish dollars, Maria Theresa thalers, Egyptian and Turkish piasters, etc.

PERSIA (Iran).

(Commercial Cities — ISPAHAN, TAURIS, TEHERAN, MESHEH, RESHD, and SHIRAZ.)

Money.

Moneys of Account.

50 dinars = 1 shahi	= \$0.0013
10 shahi = 1 panabat, or papabat	= 0.013
20 shahi = { 1 sahib-keran, or saab-kran, } { or sometimes keran or } { kran. }	= 0.223
10 saabkrans = 1 toman	= 2.278

According to the new valuation, 1 toman = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Russian half-Imperial = \$2.278.

Gold Coins.

According to trials in Philadelphia: —

Toman under Mohammed Shah, 1839 (1255 Hegira)	} = \$2.244
Half-toman, under the same, 1837 (1253 Hegira)	
Toman, under Feth Ali Shah, 1814 1824 (1230-1240 Hegira)	} = 3.034
Toman, under the same, 1799 (1214 Hegira)	

According to trials in Bombay in 1826: —

Toman, date uncertain, perhaps 1812	= \$3.077
New Persian toman, probably 1825	= 2.885
Persian ducat, average	= 2.053

Silver Coins.

According to trials in Philadelphia: —

Saabkran or sahibkran, under Mo- ammed Shah, 1839 (1255)	} = \$0.2238
Panabat, under the same, 1835 (1250)	
Saabkran, under Feth Ali Shah, 1808 (1223)	} = 0.3783
Saabkran, under the same, 1807 (1222)	
Huzar-dinar, under the same, 1807 (1222)	} = 0.2825

According to trials in Bombay in 1826: —

Persian rupee (very nearly the saab- kran of 1807)	} = \$0.4209
New Persian rupee (very nearly the saabkran of 1808)	

Copper Coins.

Shahi; half-shahi; pool, or pool-Teheran = $\frac{1}{3}$ shahi; and kasbegi = $\frac{1}{10}$ shahi.

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

7 barley-corns	= 1 finger.
24 fingers	= 1 foot.
2 feet	= 1 guz, gers, or arshine.

The guz shah (or royal guz)—for woolen fabrics — = 4 U. S. inches = 1.0160 meter.

The guz Mokasar (especially for Persian manufacture and for retail trade) = 39.8 U. S. inches = 0.9847 meter.

The guz Tauris = 40.4 U. S. inches = 1.0262 meter.

There is also a larger guz or arshine of 44 U. S. inches = 1.1176 meter which is the base of itinerary and field measure.

The Teheran guz, called the zer of Teheran = 42 U. S. inches = 1.0668 meters.

6000 guz or arshine	{ = 1 farsang.
	{ = 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. miles.

Field Measure.

The karwar = 100 batman, each of 125 square arshine = 168055 $\frac{2}{3}$ U. S. square feet = 156.123 French ares.

Grain Measure.

4 sextarios	= 1 chenica.
2 chenicas	= 1 capicha or hemina.
25 capichas or 8 collothun {	= 1 artaba.
	= 65.238 liters.
	= 1.851 U. S. bushel.
15 capichas	= 1 legana.
22 sextarios	= sabbitha.

Besides, grain and all dry merchandise are sold by weight.

Liquids

Are sold by weight.

WEIGHTS.

Weights differ greatly in different places; only the small weight *miscal* (*miskal*) is everywhere the same. Among the larger weights is the *maund* or *batman*.

(1.) In *Tauris* or *Tabrez*, *Mesheh*, *Herat*, etc., the maund of 40 seers or 640 miscals = 3 098 kilogrammes = 6.83 U. S. lbs. avdp. This *Tauris maund* is the one in most common use, and is always understood to be meant when not otherwise specified.

(2.) In *Ispahan* the so-called maund shah (or royal maund) = 1280 miscals = 6 196 kilogrammes = 13.66 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

(3.) In *Reshd* the maund = 2560 miscals = 12.392 kilogrammes = 27.32 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

(4.) In *Shiraz* or *Chiraz*, *Bushire*, and *Gamroon* = 720 miscals = 3 485 kilogrammes = 7.682 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

In *Teheran*, the *rih* = 1600 miscals = 7.745 kilogrammes = 17.0746 U. S. lbs. avdp. This is called *d*, in *Ispahan*, the larger *rih*, and is used for silk; its half is called the smaller *rih*, and is used for indigo.—The silk maund has 6 oki. The *ferdeh* or *kuleh* (sack), by which in *Reshd* raw silk is sold, has from 26 to 30 oki.

The *tehanak* or *tesherek* has 160 miscals; sometimes 150.—The *ratel* has 100 miscals.

The *karwar*, *halwar* or *last* = 100 *Tauris* maunds = 5 *Ispahan* (or royal) maunds = 25 *Reshd* maunds.

Gold and Silver Weight.

4 carats	= 1 dong.
6 dong	= 1 miscal.
2 miscals	= 1 derhem (or drachme).
The miscal	{ = 4.840 grammes.
	{ = 74.7 U. S. grains.

Pearl Weight.

1 abas	{ = 0.1458 gramme.
	{ = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. grains.

PORTUGAL.

(Chief Commercial Cities — LISBON (LISBOA) and OPORTO.)

Money.

The *rei* is the unit of account.

1000 reis	{ = 18000 reis.
	{ = \$1.0804 U. S. gold.

1000 milreis =	{ 1 conto (con- to de reis) }	= 1.000\$000 reis.
1000 contos =	{ 1 conto de conto . . . }	= 1.000.000\$000 reis.

The symbol (\$) is one of several different symbols used to indicate the place of thousands; a colon (:) indicates the place of millions; and a full point (.) the place of thousands of millions. For example, 44,372,536,748 reis is commonly written in accounts 44 372:536\$748.

Milhao (denoting million), standing by itself or unqualified, denotes a million of reis. — *Milhão* de cruzados denotes a million of cruzados, etc.

Under the new law of 1st August, 1854, the milreis (gold) = \$1.08047 U. S. gold = 0.1625708 new German crown.

Gold is the standard, being legal tender as payment in all amounts; silver is subsidiary, and is not required to be received in payment for any greater amount than 5000 reis, about \$5 U. S. gold.

The new gold coins have a fineness, as hitherto, of 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths, or 22 carats ($\frac{1}{12}$); the fineness of the new silver coins is also 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ thousandths.

The new gold coins are the crown (corôa) of 10,000 reis, the $\frac{1}{2}$ -crown of 5000 reis, the $\frac{1}{3}$ -crown of 2000 reis, and the $\frac{1}{10}$ -crown of 1000 reis. The crown weighs 17.735 grammes, and is worth \$10.8047 U. S. gold. The weight and value of other gold coins are in proportion.

The new silver coins are pieces of 5 tostões or 500 reis, of 2 tostões or 200 reis, of 1 tostão or 100 reis, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ tostão or 50 reis; the piece of 5 tostões weighing 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes, and the weight of the other silver coins in proportion. The 5-tostão piece (intrinsic value) = \$0.4953.

In the new coinage, copper money has undergone no change.

The former golden peças and half peças are to be taken as legal coins of the value of 8000 and 4000 reis respectively, and of English sovereigns and half sovereigns of full weight, as of the legal value of 4500 and 2250 reis respectively.

Former Money of Account and Coins.

6 ceitis	= 1 rei.
20 reis	= 1 vintem.
2 vintems	= 1 real.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reais	= 1 testão or tostão.
4 testões or tostões	= 1 old crusado.
12 old crusados	= 1 new crusado.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ old crusados, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ new crusados }	= 1 milreis.

9000 reis or 9 mil-reis can be coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver. Such silver mil-reis is therefore—assuming, as hitherto, the value of gold to be 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ times that of silver—equal to \$1.123 U. S. gold.

The earlier coinage-systems of Portugal are very complicated.

Weights and Measures.

NEW OR METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system of weights and measures exists legally in Portugal, having been established by the law of 20 July, 1864.

FORMER SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 pontos	= 1 linha.
12 linhas	= 1 pollegada.
8 pollegadas {	= 1 palmo de Craveiro (standard palmo).
	= 0.22 meters.
	= 8.661 U. S. inches.

The palmo de Craveiro *avantejado* or *good measure* = 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ pollegadas.

The palmo da Junta is divided into 10 pollegadas, and

is smaller by 9 per cent. than the palmo de Craveiro, 91 of the latter being equal to 100 of the former.

12 pollegadas = 1 pé (foot)	{ = 0.33 meter.
5 palmos de Craveiro	{ = 1.0827 U. S. f. ot.
1 varo Covado = 3 palmos	{ = 1.1 meters.
	{ = 1.203 U. S. yard.
	{ = 0.66 meter.
	{ = 25.984 U. S. inches.
In retail trade, 1 large Covado	{ = 3 palmos avantejados.
	{ = 0.68625 meter.
	{ = 26.7968 U. S. inches.

English manufactures are sold by the English yard; 6 yards in practice commonly being reckoned = 5 varas, 20 yards = 27 covados.

2 varas	= 1 braça.
1 $\frac{1}{3}$ varas or 5 pés	= 1 passo geometrico (for land measure).
117 $\frac{1}{3}$ braças	= 1 estadio = 0.1604 U. S. mile.
8 estadios	{ = 1 milha (small mile).
	{ = 2065.653 meters.
	{ = 1.2835 U. S. mile.
3 milhas	{ = 1 legoa (large mile).
	{ = 3.8504 U. S. miles.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 square vara	= 1.21 square meter.
4 square varas	= 1 square braça.
4840 square varas {	= 1 geira.
	= 58.562 French ares.
	= 1.447 U. S. acre.

GRAIN MEASURE.

Also for *salt* and most other dry measures.

2 salamins or meio (half) oitava	= 1 oitava.
2 oitavas	= 1 quarte.
2 quartas	= 1 meio alqueire.
2 meios alqueires	= 1 alqueire.
4 alqueires	= 1 fanga.
15 fangas	= 1 moio.

Grain measures are very different in different localities. In *Lisbon*, the alqueire = 13.841 liters = 0.39277 U. S. bushel; the fanga = 55.363 liters = 1.5711 U. S. bushel and the moio = 890.45 liters = 23.565 U. S. bushels.

100 of these *Lisbon* measures = 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ like measures of *Oporto*.

The alqueire for shell-almonds = 14 *Lisbon* pounds.

LIQUID MEASURES.

2 meios quartilhos	= 1 quartilho.
2 quartilhos	= 1 meia (half) canada.
2 meias canadas	= 1 canada.
6 canadas	= 1 pote.
2 potes	= 1 almude.

These measures vary in different places.

In *Lisbon* the almude = 16.74 liters = 4.422 U. S. gallons.

The wine tonelada contains 2 *Lisbon* wine pipes, each of 30 almudes; and occasionally 32 almudes.

18 almudes	= 1 barril.
100 almudes of Lisbon	= 66 almudes of Porto.
100 almudes of Faro	= 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ almudes of Lisbon.

The *Lisbon* oel-pipa contains 30 almudes, each containing by weight from 33 to 34 Portuguese arratels (pounds). In practice generally it is reckoned at 34 arratels, but for Balsam of Copaiva 33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial.

24 grões (singular grão)	= 1 escrupulo.
3 escrupulos	= 1 oitava (eighth).
8 oitavas	= 1 onças.

4 onças	=	1 quarto.
2 quartos	=	1 meio (half) arratel.
2 meios arrateis	{	1 arratel or libra (a pound).
		459 grammes.
		7088 U. S. grains troy.
123 arrateis	{	1.012 U. S. lb. avdp.
		1 quintal or 4 arrobas.
		58,752 kilogrammes.
54 arrobas	{	129,525 U. S. lbs. avdp.
		1 tonelada or ship load.
		874.3 U. S. lbs. avdp.

Since 1853, the unit of weight for customs is 100 arrateis [1 custom house arroba].

Gold and Silver.

The marco = $\frac{1}{2}$ commercial arratel = 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes = 0.61489 U. S. troy pound.

Apothecaries' Weight.

The apothecaries' arratel = $\frac{3}{4}$ commercial arratel = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold-marco = 12 onças each of 8 oitavas, each of 3 escrupulos, each of 24 grões (grains) = 344 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes = 0.759 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

RUSSIA.

(Principal Commercial Cities—St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, and ODESSA.)

Money.

The money of account is the rouble (rubel or rubl) of 100 copecks (kopyeyki).

2 dienuska (or dienushecka, small money, diminutive of dienga)	{	= 1 dienga.
2 diengas (diengi)		
5 copecks (kopyeyki)	{	= 1 copeck (kopyeyka).
10 copecks		
20 copecks		
50 copecks		
100 copecks		

The legal standard for money is double—both gold and silver. There is also a forced paper currency consisting of government notes (Imperial-credit-notes).

Prior to January $\frac{1}{3}$, 1840, all accounts were kept in bank-assignats (government bank notes). In August, 1839, an Imperial ukase fixed the relative legal values of the paper, silver, and gold money, by declaring 350 assignat roubles equal to 100 silver roubles; and 103 silver roubles equal to 100 gold roubles. The same ukase also decreed that from the commencement of the year 1840, all accounts should be kept in silver roubles.

By an Imperial ukase of July $\frac{1}{13}$, 1843, the assignat roubles (or bank-assignats) were to be withdrawn from circulation, and other paper money, to wit, silver-rouble Imperial-credit-notes, issued in their place, in denominations of 50, 25, 5, 3 and 1 silver roubles, and the circulation of these notes as the equivalent of coin, was made compulsory. These notes now constitute the current money of the empire, and are the moneys referred to as "silver roubles" in market and exchange quotations. In commercial transactions, however, these silver-rouble credit-notes are at discount as against silver coin. In April, 1854, they were at 12 per cent. discount against silver coin; in February, 1855, they were at 21 per cent. discount against silver coin, and 24 per cent. against gold coin. In June, 1858, these notes were at from 15 to 16 per cent. discount against silver coin. The re-importation of these silver-rouble Imperial-credit-notes is forbidden.

COINS.

Coins are of copper, silver, platinum, and gold. The copper coins in general circulation are of 5 and 2 copecks, of 1 copeck, and of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a copeck.—Silver coins are the one-rouble piece, and pieces of 50, 25, 20, 15, 10 and 5 copecks each.—The platinum coins are pieces of the legal value of 3, 6, and 12 silver roubles, and were issued under Nicholas I. The coinage of these pieces, since February, 1846, has been wholly discontinued, their value being found to fluctuate greatly. These coins were never received with favor by the people. By a ukase of February, 1845, their export and import was forbidden.—The gold coins at present issued are the half-imperial (pol-imperial) or pistole, and the imperial ducat; the former legally of the value of 5 gold roubles, or 5 $\frac{15}{100}$ silver roubles; the latter, by law, equaling 3 silver roubles.

Intrinsic values.

The standard silver-coin rouble	{	= \$0.77792.
	{	= £0.15985.
	{	= fr. 4 03167.
The half-imperial (pol-imperial) or pistole (gold) of standard weight and fineness, according to the ukase of February 14, 1817	{	= 0.59987 German crown.
	{	= \$3.98682.
	{	= £0.81922.
	{	= fr. 20.6621.
The new half-imperial (gold) or pistole, since 1836, according to trials	{	= 0.59853 German crown.
	{	= \$3.9114.
The standard imperial ducat (gold) = 20 Polish florins	{	= 0.35992 German crown.
	{	= \$2.39200.

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 linie	=	1 duim (inch) = 1 U. S. inch.
21 linie or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ duim	=	1 vershok = $\frac{1}{12}$ U. S. inch.
8 vershki or vershoks	=	1 stōpa . . . = 14 U. S. inches.
2 stōpi (stōpee)	=	1 arsheen { = 28 U. S. inches.
stōpas	=	1 U. S. military pace.
3 arshini or arshens	=	1 sazhen (saazhen) { = 7 U. S. feet.
500 sazheni (saazhnee) or sazhen	{	= 1 versta or verst.
		= 3500 U. S. feet.
		= 0.65283 ($\frac{2}{3}$ nearly) U. S. mile.
	=	1066.8 meters.
100 U. S. miles = 150 $\frac{6}{7}$ versti or versts.		

LAND MEASURE.

1 dessiatina {	=	2400 square sazheni (saazhnee) or sazhen.
	=	109 26 ares.
	=	2.85 U. S. acres.
The dessiatina (originally denoting tithe) is usually of the form of a parallelogram 60 sazhen long by 40 wide.		

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

For Wood for Fuel.

The legal cubic sazhen {	=	343 U. S. cubic feet.
	=	9.71215 cubic meters.

In Petersburg the 3-brand sazhen = $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cubic sazhen, and the 1-brand sazhen = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cubic sazhen; in Moscow, the 3-brand sazhen = $\frac{5}{6}$ of a cubic sazhen, and the 1-brand sazhen = $\frac{5}{8}$ of a cubic sazhen.

Grain Measure.

30 chasts	=	1 gōrnietz.
2 gōrntzi (gōrntze or gōrniets)	=	1 chetverka (= $\frac{1}{2}$ chetverik).

2 chetverki (chetverkee) or chetverkas	}	= 1 pol (half) chetverik.
	}	= 1 chetverik (chetvereek). = $\frac{1}{2}$ chetviert. = 1601.21185 Russ. or U. S. cubic inches. = 26.2377 liters.
2 pol-chetveriki or pol-chetveriks		
	}	= 0.7445 U. S. bushel. = 6.9312 U. S. gallon (wine).
2 chetveriki (chetvereek) or chetveriks		
2 paiki (paikee) or paiöks	}	= 1 paiök (soldiers' ration). = 1 osmina. = 1 chetviert.
2 osmini (osmeence) or osminas	}	= 128.09.6948 Russ. or U. S. cubic inches. = 2.0990 hectoliters. = 5.9560 U. S. bushels.

A *chetverik* is the volume occupied by 64 funts (foonts) of distilled water at 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ centigrade (or 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ Fahr.) weighed *in vacuo*.

A *kul* (cool) or *sack*, which properly will hold a chetviert, is by law accepted as a weight; the kul of barley weighing 260 funts, and the kul of oats, 220 funts.

The *last* of grain and seeds contains 20 chetvierts; the last of oats contains 20 kuls (or kuli) or 440 funts.

Liquid Measure.

1 charka (gill)	= 0.2599 U. S. pint.
10 charki or charkas	= 1 kruzka (kroojka, a jug). = 750.568 Russ. or U. S. cubic inches.
10 kruzki or kruzkas, or 8 stöf	} = 1 vedro { = 12.2989 liters. = 3.2490 U. S. gals.
3 vedra or vedras	= 1 ankerök or anker.
6 ankri or aukers	= 1 oxhöft. = 1 bötkha. = 40 vedra or vedros. = 129.96 U. S. gallons. = 491.956 liters.
2 $\frac{2}{3}$ oxhöfti or oxhöfts	}

A vedro is the volume of 30 pounds Russ. (funts) of distilled water weighed *in vacuo*, at the temperature of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ centigrade or 62 $\frac{2}{3}$ Fahrenheit.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial Weight.

96 doli	= 1 zolötnik.
3 zolötniki or zolotniks	= 1 löst (for postal use). = 1 funt (foont) or pound Russ. = 409.51156 grammes. = 0.9282 U. S. lb. avdp. = 1.09718 U. S. lb. troy. = 1 pud (pood). = 16.3805 kilogrammes. = 36.113 U. S. lbs. avdp.
96 zolötniki or zolotniks	}
40 funti, or pounds Russ.	}
10 pudi or puds	= 1 berkovetz.

The funt or pound Russ. is a weight equal to that of 25.019 cubic inches of distilled water *in vacuo* at the temperature of 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ degrees of the centigrade or 62 of the Fahrenheit thermometers.

Gold, Silver, and Coin.

The unit of weight is the commercial pound (funt) or pound Russ. of 96 zolotniki, each of 96 doli = 1.751131 Prussian Cologne Mark. — Gold for manufacture or wrought gold has in Russia a fineness of 72 zolotniki or 18 carats.

Apothecaries' Weight.

The medicinal pound (of 12 ounces, each of 8 drams, each of 3 scruples, each of 20 grains) contains 8064 doli or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the commercial pound = 358.3226 grammes = 5529.76 U. S. grains troy.

ODESSA.

(Principal commercial city upon the Black Sea.)

In Odessa the weights used are, in general, those of the Russian Empire, but in trade with neighboring countries, especially with Bessarabia and the Levant, *grain* is measured by kila.

1 kilo { = 554.54 liters.
= 15.708 U. S. bushels.

In Bessarabia 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Russian chetviert = 1 kilo = 524 $\frac{1}{2}$ liter = 14.891 U. S. bushels.

In Odessa wool is sold by the *last* (or ton) of 21 pud (pood).

RIGA.

(Capitol of Livonia, and the second commercial port of European Russia.)

In Riga (a city of large commercial importance, and the chief town of the Russian province of Livonia on the Baltic), although the Russian standards are legally required, yet the following local measures are still extensively in use. The language spoken in Riga is chiefly the German.

Money.

For wholesale trade, the Albertus or Alberts thaler, or Holland thaler, or Mushtini of 90 groschen = \$1.053; for retail trade the kurant-thaler of 90 groschen = \$0.790.

1 Alberts thaler	}	= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler-kurant.
		= 3 gulden Alberts.
		= 4 ort Alberts (Albertine).
		= 15 mark rigaisch (or mark of Riga).
		= 40 mark ferding.
		= 80 ferding.
		= 90 groschen Alberts. = 120 groschen-kurant.

Livonian Weights and Measures.

Legally the Russian, but sometimes the *old* are used.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The Rhenish *fuss* = 0.31385 meter = 1.0297 U. S. foot.
The old Holland *palm*, here = 3.717 Russ. or U. S. inches = 0.09441 meter.

The *elle* of Riga of { = 21.166 Russ. or U. S. inches.
4 quartier { = 0.75593 Russ. arsheen.
= 0.53761 meter.

The land-measure *elle* = 2 Russ. or U. S. feet = 0.60959 meter.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

The *tonnstelle* of 35 kappen, each of 400 square ellen for land-measure = 56000 Russ. or U. S. square feet = 0.47620 Russ. dessiatini = 52.024 French ares.

The *loofstelle* of 25 kappen = $\frac{5}{7}$ tonnstellen.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Grain Measure.

The *tonne* of Riga of 2 loof (löf), each of 6 külmät, each of 9 (huud) stoof = 8405 Russ. or U. S. cubic inches = 0.65614 Russ. chetvierts = 137.726 liters = 3.908 U. S. bushel.

Salt Measure.

18 tonnen = 1 last. — The *salztonne* (salt ton) = 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ stoof = 8254.2 Russ. or U. S. cubic inches = 135.255 liters = 3.338 U. S. bushels.

Fluid Measure.

The new stoof of Riga (nene rigaer stoof) = 77.824 Russ. or U. S. cubic inches = 1.0369 Russ. kruzki = 1.2752 liters = 0.33687 U. S. gallon.

The new *pegelstoof* = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ new rigaer stoof (or stoof of Riga.)

The oxhoft = 1½ ohm, each of 4 ankern, each of 5 velten, each of 6 new stoof of Riga (neue rigaer stoof), each of 4 quartier.

2 neue rigaer stoof = 1 kanne.
 120 neue rigaer stoof = 1 fass branntwine (cask of brandy).
 105 neue rigaer stoof = 1 brautonne (brewers' ton).

WEIGHTS.

Commercial Weight.

4 quenten or quentchen = 1 loth.
 = 1 pfund.
 = 9425.743 Russ. doll.
 32 loth { = 1.02276 Russ. pound.
 = 0.92336 U. S. lb. avdp.
 = 418.8315 grammes.

20 pfund . = 1 liespfund.
 20 liespfund = 1 schiffpfund, also called *bierkoviets* when applied to flax or hemp from Lithuania and White Russia.
 There is in use in Riga a large variety of *commercial-lasts*, and *shipping-lasts* — different for different commodities.

POLAND.

(Chief commercial city — WARSAW.)

Money.

Since 1841, the legal money of account in the Kingdom of Poland consists of silver roubles, each of 100 copecks, according to the Russian standard already described.

In trade, however, prices are yet frequently fixed in Polish *złote* (or gulden) and *gröshe*.

30 gröshe { = 1 zloty (florin).
 = 15 copecks.
 = \$0.11661.

By a ukase issued in 1834, the standard value of the Russian-Polish imperial-ducat of 3 silver roubles = 20 Polish *złote*. This ducat is sometimes known as the *cheryony-zloty*, and its intrinsic value, when of standard weight and fineness, is \$2.392.

The legal proportion of silver to gold in Russian (including Polish) coins of like denomination, is fixed at 15 to 1.

Former Weights and Measures.

The former measures of length, volume, and weight, of Poland are *metrical*, based upon the meter, the liter, and the gramme; but their multiples and sub-multiples do *not*, in general, bear to each other *decimal* relations. The land measure is not metrical.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

2 millimetrów (millimeters) = 1 linia . . = 0.002 meter.
 12 linii = 1 calów (inch) . . = 0.024 meter.
 12 cali (tzals) . . . = 1 stopa (foot) . . . = 0.288 meter.
 2 stopi = 1 lokiec (ell) . . . = 0.576 meter.

3 lokci { = 1 sonzen or sazhen (fathom) }
 { = 5.669 U. S. feet }
 { = 68.03 Russ. or U. S. inches } = 1.723 meter.
 { = 2.4297 Russ. arsheen . . }

7½ lokci, or } = 1 prent = 12.960 meter.
 10 prećków,

10 prećów . { = 1 sznur (chain) } . . . = 129.60 meter.
 { = 425.2 U. S. feet }

8 Russ. versts = 1 mila.

LAND MEASURE.

3 square sznur { = 1 morgów }
 { = 55.9872 French ares. }
 { = 0.51247 Russ. dessiatini. }
 { = 1.38 U. S. acre. }
 30 morgów = 1 włoka = 4½ U. S. acres.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

Grain Measure.

4 kwaterek = 1 kwarta = 1 liter.
 4 kwarti (or quartas) = 1 garniec (pot) . . . = 4 liters.
 8 garnci = 1 ewierc = 32 liters.
 2 ewierci = 1 pol-korców = 64 liters.
 2 pol-korców { = 1 korzec }
 { = 3.632 U. S. bushels } = 128 liters.
 30 korey = 1 laszt (last) = 3840 liters.

Liquid Measure.

4 kwaterek { = 1 kwarta } = 1 liter.
 { = 0.26417 U. S. gallon }
 4 kwarti (or kwartas) = 1 garniec (garnietz) . = 4 liters.
 5 garnci (or garnietz) = 1 konew (kan) . . . = 20 liters.
 25 " " { = 1 beczka (bech ka) }
 { or barrel } = 100 liters.
 { = 26.417 U. S. gallons }
 50 " " { = 1 staugiev } = 200 liters.
 60 " " { = 1 oxhoft } = 240 liters.
 100 garnci (or garnietz) }
 or, 4 beczki (or bech- } = 1 kufa = 400 liters
 kas) }

COMMERCIAL WEIGHT.

8 milligramów (milli-grammes) = 1 graników = 0.008 grammes
 5½ graników = 1 granów = 0.044 grammes
 24 granów = 1 skrupulów = 1.056 grammes
 3 skrupulów = 1 drachma = 3.168 grammes
 4 drachma = 1 lutów = 12.672 grammes
 2 lutów = 1 uncia = 25.344 grammes
 16 uncyl { = 1 funt (pound) = 405.504 grammes }
 { = 0.990214 Russian pound or funt. }
 { = 0.89397 U. S. lb. avoirdupois. }

SPAIN.

(Chief Commercial Cities, MADRID, CADIZ, AND VALENCIA.)

Money.

10 centimos . . . = 1 decimo . . = \$0.005 U. S. gold.
 10 decimos . . . = 1 real . . . = \$0.050 U. S. gold.
 10 reals (2½ peseta) = 1 escudo . . = \$0.500 U. S. gold.
 2 escudos { = 1 duro (peso duro, peso fuerte — hard silver piaster or Spanish dollar of 8 reales plata Mexicana) } = \$0.997 U. S. gold.
 10 escudos, or 5 duros } = 1 doblon de Isabel = \$4.936 U. S. gold.

The centimo is not coined, but is used merely as a money of account. Accounts are legally kept in escudos, reals, and centimos. By a late decree, the *escudo* is made the highest unit of account; formerly only reals and centimos were used in accounts. — In practice, however, the real is also sometimes divided into 34 maravedis, or into 8½ cuartas, each of 4 maravedis, each of 10 dinaros castilianos.

COINS.

Of Copper.

Medio real (½ real), cuartillo (¼ real), double decima (1/20 real), decima (1/10 real), and media decima (1/20 real).

Of Silver.

Duro (20 reals), escudo (10 reals), peseta de columnas (5 reals), peseta (4 reals), 2½ real piece, 2 real piece, and 1 real piece.

Of Gold.

Doblon of 10 escudos (or crowns), of 4 escudos and of 2 escudos.

By the law of June 26, 1864 (later than the above), the doblon of 10 escudos contains 8.387 grammes of standard gold $\frac{9}{10}$ fine; and the escudo of silver contains 12.980 grammes of standard silver, $\frac{9}{10}$ fine; the value of the former consequently being \$5.0135 U. S. gold, and that of the latter (assuming as hitherto the value of gold to silver to be as $15\frac{2}{3}$ to 1) \$0.505 U. S. gold. The standard is double, gold and silver, the ratio of value of gold to silver adopted being 15.476 to 1.

FORMER AND LOCAL MONEY OF ACCOUNT.

The various standards for reckoning and accounts in the Provinces of Spain from a very early period to the year 1848, and continued in part to the present time, may be reduced to nine; to wit:—

The first and most important, that of Castile—Madrid. Second, That of Aragon—Zaragoza. Third, That of Catalonia—Barcelona. Fourth, That of Valencia—Alicant. Fifth, That of Navarre—Pamplona. Sixth, That of Majorca and Minorca. Seventh, That of the Balearic Islands. Eighth, That of the Canary Islands. Ninth, That of Mexico and Cuba.

The following relations exist between the principal units of the systems of money of accounts above mentioned:—

7 Catalonian libras =	4 libras of Aragon.	
7 Catalonian libras =	5 libras of Valencia.	
21 Catalonian libras =	17 libras of Majorca.	
7 Catalonian libras =	24 libras of Navarre.	
7 Catalonian libras =	100 libras of Iviza.	
7 Catalonian libras =	40 reales de plata antiguos	} Castilian.
119 Catalonian libras =	1280 reales de vellon	
119 Catalonian libras =	512 reales of Mexico.	
119 Catalonian libras =	64 pesos duros, or silver piasters.	

In Madrid (Castile).

1 real de plata antiguo of 16 cuartos, or 32 ochavos = 34 maravedis de plata antiguos = 64 maravedis de vellon = 1.922 new real = \$0.0958.

1 real de vellon of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cuartos, each of 34 maravedis de vellon = 1.021 new real = \$0.0509 U. S.

1 doblon de or (ideal) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ doblon de cambio, or doblon de plata antiguo, or old pistole of exchange = 5 pesos de cambio, or pesos de plata antiguos, or old piasters of exchange = 40 reales de plata antiguos, or old silver reals = $75\frac{5}{7}$ reales de vellon = 640 cuartos = 1360 maravedis de plata antiguos = 2560 maravedis de vellon = 76.88 new reals = \$3.833 U. S.

1 doblon de cambio, or doblon de plata antiguo, or old pistole of exchange = $\frac{2}{3}$ doblon de oro = 61.50 new reals = \$3.266 U. S.

The new duro, or Spanish piaster of 20 reals, is of less value by about $2\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. than the old.

The duro (peso duro, peso fuerte—hard silver piaster—of 8 reales plata Mexicana or 4 “peseta Mexicana”), especially the duro or piaster stamped with the Pillars of Hercules (columnati) or with two globes—called in England, North America, and the East and West Indies, the Spanish “dollar”—is, up to the present time, the actual world-coin.

Weights and Measures.

The metric standard was adopted 19th July, 1849.

The names receive Spanish inflections, as follows:—

Metro : área : litro : kilogramo, gramo.

Decámetro, hectómetro, kilómetro, miriámetro; hectárea; decálitro, hectólitro; decagramo, hectógramo.

Decímetro, centímetro, milímetro; centiárea; decílitro, centílitro; decígramo, centígramo, milígramo.

The United States equivalents of the metric measures and weights, have already been given.

FORMER AND LOCAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The measures and weights hitherto employed in all the Spanish provinces are more or less irregular and complicated. The most important are those of Castile. These are used in Cuba, and, in general, in those parts of America which were under the dominion of Spain, with, in some places, small differences; even in Madrid some peculiar measures are used, and in different parts of Castile are found different field measures.

CASTILE.

LEGAL CASTILIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Measures of Length.

1 pié (foot) of 12 pulgadas (inches)	} = 0.2786 meter.
or 16 dedos (fingers)	
1 vara (vara da Burgos) of 4	} = 0.8359 meter.
palmas or 3 pies . . .	
1 braza de estado (fathom)	= 2 varas.

Field Measure.

1 fanega or fanegada = 576 square estadales or 9216 square varas = 64.3956 French ares = 1.5913 U. S. acre.

Grain Measure.

12 fanegas of 12 celemines = 1 cahiz	} = 55.501 liters.

Wine and Spirits.

8 cuartillos = 1 cuartilla.
4 cuartillas = 1 cantara, or arroba mayor (larger arroba),
or arroba de vino = 13.133 liters = 4.2618 U. S. gallons.
16 cantaras = 1 moyo.

Oil Measure.

4 onzas	= 1 panilla or quarterone.
4 panillas	= 1 libra (pound).
25 libras	} = 1 arroba menor (smaller arroba), or arroba de aceite (oil arroba).
35 oil arrobas	} = 3.319 U. S. gallons.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial Weight.

8 ochavas	= 1 onza.
4 onzas	= 1 quarterone.
4 quarterones	} = 1 libra (pound).
25 libras	} = 1 arroba.
4 arrobas	} = 1 quintal or centner.
6 arrobas	} = 1 quintal macho (large centner).
20 quintals	} = 1 tonelada (ship-load).

Gold, Silver, and Coin Weight.

12 granos	= 1 tomino.
3 tomines	= 1 adarme.
2 adarmes	= 1 ochava.
8 ochavas	= 1 onza.
8 onzas	} = 1 marco of 4608 granos.

Earlier, the marco for gold was divided into 4800 granos, or 50 castellanos, each of 8 tomines, each of 12 granos, a division still in use in parts of the former Spanish America.

For assay of gold, the marco is divided into 24 quilates (carats) each of 4 granos, each of 8 parts; for silver, into 12 dineros, each of 24 granos.

Wrought gold is legally 20 quilates fine, but for small articles 18 quilates. Gold in Spain is seldom wrought 22 quilates fine. Wrought silver for use, as furniture, is legally 11 dineros, and for ornament, 9 dineros fine.

The onza of *jevei weight* contains 140 quilates, each of 4 granos silver weight = 27.9570 grammes;—the jewel-quat = 0.199693 gramme = 3.0817 U. S. grains troy.

Medicinal and Apothecary.

- 4 granos = 1 siliqua or caractere.
- 3 siliquas = 1 obolo.
- 2 obolos = 1 escrúpulo.
- 3 escrúpulos = 1 dracma.
- 8 dracmas = 1 onza.

- 12 onzas, or 1½ silver-marco { = 1 libra . = 6912 granos.
- { = 3 commercial libra.
- { = 845.06975 gramme.
- { = 5325.24 U. S. troy grains.

ARAGON — SARAGOSSA.

Since 1856, the metric measures are legal and used for customs, but for trade the following measures are still used.

Length.

Vara = 0.772 meter = 0.92355 Castilian vara = 30.3937 U. S. inches.

Field Measure.

1 cuartel de 4 almudes = 400 Aragonia square varas = 2.3339 French ares = 0.05890 acre = 0.0370 Castilian fanega.

Grain Measure.

- 4 celemines or almudes = 1 cuartales.
- { = 1 fanega.
- { = 22.42 liters.
- 3 cuartales { = 0.404 Castilian fanega.
- { = 0.6362 U. S. bushel.
- 8 fanegas { = 1 cahiz.
- { = 5.0897 U. S. bushels.

Wine Measure.

- 1 cántaro { = 9.91 liters.
- { = 2.65 U. S. gallons.
- 16 cántaras = 0.6143 Castilian cantaro.
- = 1 metro or carga.

Distilled Spirits.

- 36 libra { = 1 arroba . . . = 13.33 liters.
- { = 3.522 U. S. gallons.
- { = 0.82626 Castilian wine cantaro.

Oil Measure.

1 arroba de 1½ arrobeta or 36 libras = 13.93 liters = 1.1088 Castilian oil arroba = 3.680 U. S. gallons.

The Aragon oil arroba as *weight* = 36 Aragon libras = 27.386 Castilian libras = 12.60 kilogrammes = 27.78.

WEIGHTS.

Gold, Silver, and Medicinal.

8 onzas = 1 marco.

- 1½ marcos { = 1 libra (pound).
- { = 350 grammes.
- { = 0.7716 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.
- { = 0.7607 Castilian libra.
- 36 libras = 1 arroba.
- 4 arrobas = 1 quintal = 144 libras.
- 3 quintals = 1 carga.

CATALONIA — BARCELONA.

The new Spanish (or metric) standards are rapidly superseding the old weights and measures.

OLD CATALONIAN MEASURES.

Length.

- 4 cuartos = 1 palmo.
- 8 palmos = 1 cana (ell) . { = 1.85868 Castilian varas.
- { = 1.52 meter.
- { = 1.6973 U. S. yard.

Land Measure.

- 3464 Castilian square varas = 1 cuartera.
- 2 cuarteras = 1 majada { = 48.3 French ares.
- { = 1.19 U. S. acre.
- In Lerida, 6552 Castilian square-varas = 1 jornal (day's work) of 12 porcas.—In Tarragona, 3346 Castilian square-varas = 1 jornal.

Grain Measure.

- 4 picotins = 1 cortane or cuartan.
- 12 cortanes or cuartans = 1 cuartera.
- 4 cuarteras = 1 salma or tonelada.
- 2½ cuarteras = 1 carga.
- The cuartera = 71 liters = 1.2956 Castilian fanega = 2.015 U. S. bushels.

Wine and Distilled Spirits.

The carga of 4 barilons = 120.56 liters = 33.04 U. S. gallons = 7.4710 Castilian cantaras.
The tonelada = 2 pipes, or 6 bariles, or 8 cargas.
In some Catalonian markets spirits are sold by weight.

Oil.

- 4 cuarteras = 1 cuart.
- 4 cuarts = 1 cortan = 4.12 liters = 1.088 U. S. gallon.
- As weight the cortan = from 9 to 9½ Catalonian libras.
- 7½ cortanes = 1 barralon.
- 2 barralons = 1 barral.
- 2 barrals = 1 carga.

Commercial Weight.

- 576 granos = 1 onza.
- 8 onzas = 1 marco.
- 1½ marcos = 1 libra . . . { = 0.87148 Castilian libra.
- { = 401.00 grammes.
- { = 0.8841 U. S. lb. avdp.

The sack of cocoa contains 100, the sack of meal 200, and the box of sugar from 16 to 18 libras.

NAVARRRE — PAMPLONA.

Besides the legal metric standard, the following weights and measures are in use:—

Length.

The vara = 0.785 meter = 0.939 Castilian vara = 30.9 U. S. inches.

Square Measure.

1 robada = 1458 local square varas = 8.98 ares = 0.1395 Castilian fanegada = 0.222 U. S. acre.

Grain.

1 robo = 16 almudas = 0.5068 Castilian fanega = 28.13 liters = 0.7983 U. S. bushel.

Liquids.

1 cántaro = 16 pintas each of 4 cuartillos = 0.72956 Castilian cántara = 11.77 liters = 3.109 U. S. gallons.

Oil.

1 libra de aceite (oil pound) = 4 cuarterones = 0.41 litre = 0.816 Castilian libra = 0.108 U. S. gallon.

Weight.

Divided like the Castilian. The libra (pound) = 372 grammes = 0.8201 U. S. lb. avdp. = 0.8085 Castil. libra.

VALENCIA — VALENCIA AND ALICANT.

MEASURES.

Length.

1 vara (or ell) = 3 piés (feet) or 4 palmos = 0.906 meter = 1.0838 Castilian vara = 0.9008 U. S. yard.
The pie of 4 palmos menores (small palmos) = 0.302 meter = 0.9008 U. S. foot.
9 (large) palmos or 2½ varas = 1 braza, or braza real.
20 brazas = 1 cuerda.
1 legua municipal = 7000 varas = 6342 meter = 3.9407 U. S. miles.

Land Measure.

36450 local square varas, or 200 square brazas = 1 (field) fanega or fanegada.
6 (field) fanegas or fanegadas = 1 cahizada.
6 cahizadas = 1 yagada = 2.992 hectares = 7.393 U. S. acres.
The fanegada = 0.12906 Castilian field-fanega.

Grain Measure.

1 cáhiz of 12 barchillas = 201 liters = 5.70 U. S. bushels = 3.6216 Castilian fanegas.
In practice, they reckon 20 cahices of Valencia = 75 cuarteras of Barcelona.

Wine, and Spirits, and Vinegar.

1 cántaro of 16 mitjetas = 10.77 liters = 0.66758 Castilian cántaro = 2.845 U. S. gallons. — 7 cántaros = 1 Indian barrel. — 42 cantaros = 1 pipe.

Oil Measure.

Oil is sold by weight — by the light arroba of 30 libras.
As volume, this arroba { = 11.93 liters.
 { = 3.152 U. S. gallons.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial Weight.

12 onzas = 1 marco.
1½ marco = 1 libreta (libra sutil, libra menor, or small pound) = 355 grammes = 0.78264 U. S. lb. avdp. = 0.771583 Castilian libra (pound).
In practice 31 Valencia libras = 24 Castilian libras.
The arroba and quintal differ according to the war; but 4 arrobas always = 1 quintal.
Commonly, the heavy arroba (arroba grossa) = 36 libretas; the light arroba (arroba or arroba sutil) = 30 libretas; and the arroba of meal = 32 libretas.

360 libretas, or 10 heavy arrobas . . . = 1 carga.
The libra, for small fresh fish . . . = 1½ libreta.
The heavy libra, for leather, skins, and salt fish } = 1½ libreta.
The libra for meat = 3 libretas.

Gold and Silver

Are sold by the above-mentioned marco of 236⅔ grammes = 1.02878 Castilian marco. = In practice 31 Valencian marcos = 32 Castilian marcos.

Apothecaries' Weight.

As in Madrid.

BALEARIC ISLANDS.

BELONGING TO SPAIN — MAJORCA, MINORCA, IVIÇA (IVIZA), AND FORMENTERA.

MAJORCA — PALMA.

Measures of Length.

1 cana = 3 palmos = 32 cuartillos = 1.871 Castilian vara = 1.564 meter = 61.57 U. S. inches.
1 cana destre Mallorquin (Majoréa) = 15.124 Castilian piés = 4.214 meter = 4.606 U. S. yards.
1 legua (mile) = 8.282 Castilian varas.

Field Measure.

1 destre superficial = 25.411 Castilian square varas.
1 cuarterada = 400 square destres = 1.10804 Castilian fanegada = 71.0812 ares = 1.755 U. S. acre.

Grain Measure.

1 cuartera = 6 barcellas = 36 almudes = 70.84 liters = 1.2674 Castilian fanega = 1.996 U. S. bushel.

Salt.

In this province sold by —
The modin = 1 mondino of Genoa = 9.8248 hectoliters = 26.461 U. S. bushels.
1½ modin = 1 last of salt.

Liquid Measure.

1 cuartin or cortin = 6½ cuartes or cuarteras = 27 cuartas = 20.28 liters = 5.357 U. S. gallons.
1 cuarta = 0.04885 Castilian cuartera = 0.78 liter.
1 carga = 4 cuartines.

Brandy and other distilled Spirits.

By weight: —
1 libra = 0.41 litre = 0.0254 Castilian cantara = 0.108 U. S. gallon.

Oil.

4 cuartanes or cortanes = 16.58 liters = 1.319756 Castilian oil arroba = 4.380 U. S. gallons.
1 odre = 12 cuartanes = 3 mesuras.
1 pipa = 108 cuartanes or 972 libras of Majorca.

Weight.

1 libra (or pound of Palma) of 12 onzas = 0.8846 Castilian libras = 407 grammes = 6280.9 U. S. troy grains.
25 libras = 1 arroba.
4 arrobas = 1 quintal.

MINORCA — MAHON.

Measures of Length.

The canna (ell) of Mahon (of 8 palmos each of 4 cuartillos) = 1.604 meter = 1.919 Castilian vara = 63.15 U. S. inches.

Grain Measure.

The cuartera of 6 barrillas, each of 6 almudes = 74.406 liters = 1.3406 Castilian fanega = 2.111 U. S. bushels.

Liquid Measure.

The gerra or jarra (pitcher) of 2 cuarteras = 12.063 liters = 0.7477 Castilian cántara = 3.187 U. S. gallons.

Commercial Weight,

The same as in Barcelona; but in Minorca they also have a larger pound, the libra major which = 3 common libras.

VIÇA (IVIZA) AND FORMENTERA.

Weights and Measures the same as in Majorca.

CANARY ISLANDS.

(Principal Commercial City—SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE).

The weights and measures, originally the same as the Spanish-Castilian, have in progress of time in the Canary Islands deviated somewhat from these standards.

Measures of Length.

1 vara of 3 pies (feet) = 0.842 meter = 33.15 U. S. inches = 1.00729 true Castilian vara. In practice 11 local varas = 10 U. S. yards.

Measures of Surface.

1600 brazas = 1 fanegado = 7511 $\frac{1}{2}$ Castilian square-varas = 0.8150 Castilian field-fanega = 52.4829 French ares = 1.297 U. S. acre.

Grain Measure.

4 quartillos = 1 almude.
12 almudes = 1 fanega.

The fanega of Santa Cruz de Tenerife = 62.66 liters = 1.129 Castilian fanega = 1.777 U. S. bushel.

Wheat is sold by *stricken* measure; all other grains and salt by *heaped*. In practice 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ stricken fanegas (fanegas rayas) of Santa Cruz = 8 U. S. bushels—that is, 1 stricken fanega = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. bushel—also 1 heaped fanega = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. bushels = 88 liters.

The fanega of Ciudad Real de las Palmas = 66 liters = 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ U. S. bushels.

The fanega for customs = 4.975 liters = 1.412 U. S. bushel.

Weight

Is the Spanish-Castilian.—Some commodities are sold by the *libra doble* (double pound) of 32 onzas.

CUBA.

(Principal Commercial City—HAVANA.)

Measures of Length.

The measures of length here—as also in Mexico, Peru, Chili, Montevideo, Curaçoa—are about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than the Spanish-Castilian; the divisions are the same as the Castilian. Accordingly—

1 vara Cubana (of 3 pies) = 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ U. S. inches = 0.8477 meter.

In practice, 108 varas = 100 U. S. yards = 160 Hamburg ells; and 81 varas = 100 Brabant ells.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ varas (ells) or 72 pies (feet) = 1 cordel.

Measures of Surface.

In Cuba, as also in the former Spanish-American Colonies, the Spanish-Castilian measures, based on the greater units of length, are used.

1 cavalleria of 324 square cordeles (18 cordeles long and 18 broad) = 186624 square varas = 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ land-fanegas = 13.41 hectares = 33.13 U. S. acres.

Grain Measure.

1 fanega = 2 fanegas of Cadiz = 110.66 liters = 3.110 U. S. bushels. As *weight*, the fanega is taken = 200 old Spanish libras.

Liquid Measure.

Same as the Castilian; but 1 cántara or arroba = about 4.01 U. S. gallons.

For wholesale in original packages, 12 arrobas (weight) = 1 bocoya.

Weight.

Same as the Castilian; but in practice, 1 quintal (of 4 arrobas or 100 libras) = 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. lbs. avdp. = 46 kilogrammes. (The same in Mexico.)

Sugar is commonly sold by the English (or U. S.) hundredweight (of 112 pounds avoirdupois), free on board; stone-coal by the English (U. S.) ton.

PHILIPPINE or MANILA ISLANDS.

(Principal Commercial City—MANILA.)

Weights and measures legally the same as the Spanish-Castilian; but in use are, the U. S. yard, the U. S. wine gallon, and for weight the (originally Chinese) picol or pecul of 100 catties each of 16 taels. This pecul = 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish arrobas or 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ Spanish libras = 63.2685 kilogrammes = 139.48 U. S. lbs. avdp.

The quintal for wax (the U. S. hundredweight of 112 lbs. avdp.) = 110 Spanish libras.

The tonelada is the U. S. ton of 2240 U. S. lbs. avdp. For small weights they use the Mexican piaster of 0.9395 Spanish onza, but which is considered = 1 Spanish onza; so that 16 piasters = 1 Spanish libra (pound).

- 8 such piasters or onzas = 1 marco.
- 9 such piasters or onzas { = 1 punto (gold and silver thread).
- 10 such piasters or onzas = 1 gold-weight tael.
- 11 such piasters or onzas = 1 silk tael.
- 22 such piasters or onzas { = 1 commercial-weight caty.

Rice and Grain.—25 gantas = caban or cavan = 5998 U. S. cubic inches = 93.28 liters = 1.7935 Castilian fanega.

The caban of rice weighs from 96 to 135 U. S. lbs. avdp. A caban of common cargo-rice for China weighs from 126 to 128 Castilian libra (pounds).

The corgo (for manufactures) = 20 pieces.

SWEDEN and NORWAY.

1. SWEDEN.

(Chief Commercial City—STOCKHOLM.)

Money.

100 öre { = 1 riksdaler riksd-mynt (royal coin).
= \$0.2756 U. S. gold.

Since January 1, 1856, the riksdaler riksd-mynt (customary abbreviation R dr. R mt.) is the legal unit of account, and since January 1, 1858, it is also the standard of exchange. From 1845 to 1855 this unit was legally

known simply as *riks-daler*, and from 1830 to 1845, as *riks-daler riksgald* (royal-debt). Prior to 1830, it was paper-money, *riks-daler riksgald-sedlar* (royal-debt-notes), current at one fourth of the value of the *riks-daler silfver*.

The chief money in circulation in Sweden prior to 1858 was a state-paper-money known as *banco-sedlar* (bank-notes) or *banco*, being notes of the Royal Bank of Stockholm.

1 *riks-daler silfver* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *riks-daler banco* = $\frac{1}{4}$ *riks-daler riksgald*, or (the existing standard) *riks-daler riksmynt* = \$1.1023 U. S. gold.

Since the 1st of January, 1856, the *riks-daler riksmynt* is divided into 100 öre: prior to this date, the *riks-daler* of every kind was divided into 48 skillingar (shillings). By the law of 1845 the skilling was divided into 4 styfver; prior to that time into 12 runestycken (round pieces).

COINS.

Gold, according to the law of 9th May, 1835:—

Ducat of standard weight and fineness	=	\$2.2601
Double ducat of standard weight and fineness	=	\$4.5202
Quadruple ducat of standard weight and fineness	=	\$9.0405
Ducat of the years 1838 and 1839, according to trials—average	=	\$2.2564

Silver, according to the law of 3d February, 1855:—

Pieces of 0.1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, and 4 *riks-daler riksmynt*, of 10, 25, 50, 100, 200, and 400 öre respectively.

Copper, according to the law of 3d February, 1855:—

Pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 5 öre.

Weights and Measures.

By the law of 31st January, 1855, a new and decimal system of weights and measures was adopted, based on the standard units of the hitherto established system. The new system was to be compulsory from and after the 1st of January, 1863—permissive until that date (a period of 8 years). In this system the former Swedish nomenclature was preserved, so far as possible. For land measure and for the collection of taxes, the new square and grain measures have been in force from January 1, 1859.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

New System.

10 linie	= 1 tum (inch)	= 1.169 U. S. inch.
10 tum	= 1 fot (foot)	{ = 0.9741 U. S. foot.
		{ = 0.29690 meter.
10 fot	= 1 stång (rod)	= 9.741 U. S. feet.
10 stång	= 1 ref (chain)	= 97.41 U. S. feet.
360 ref, or }	= 1 mil (mile)	{ = 10.6884 kilometers.
36000 fot }		{ = 6.642 U. S. miles.

The *fot* and *mil* under the new system are the same as under the old.

Former System.

12 verktrum (working inches)	= 1 fot.
2 fot	= 1 alm (ell).
6 fot, or 3 alnar	= 1 famn (fathom).

SQUARE MEASURE.

New.

The new measures of surface are the squares of the new measures of length.

100 square linie	= 1 square tum.
100 square tum	= 1 square fot.

100 square fot	= 1 square stång.
	{ = 1 square ref (quadratref), or square chain.
100 square stång	{ = 8.81502 French ares.
	{ = 0.2178 U. S. acre.
	{ = $\frac{1}{4}$ former kappland.

Former.

1000 square fot	= 1 kannland.
28 kannland, or	} = 1 spannland.
16 kappland	
	} = 1 geometrical tunnland.
2 spannland, or	
56000 square fot	{ = 49.3641 French ares.
	{ = 1.2405 U. S. acre.

MEASURES OF VOLUME.

New System: Dry and Liquid.

The cubes of the new measures of length.

1000 cubic linie	= 1 cubic tum.
	{ = 1 cubic fot.
	{ = 28.17188 liters.
1000 cubic tum, or	} = 0.74268 U. S. bushel.
10 kannor	
	} = 6.9139 U. S. gallons.
	{ = $\frac{1}{6}$ former kappar.
	{ = $\frac{1}{6}$ former liquid åm.

The new *kanna* of 0.1 cubic fot is the same as the former.

Former System.

For Grain, Malt, Salt, Stone, Coal, and Lime

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kannor (of liquid measure)	= 1 kappä.
4 kappar	= 1 fjerdingar.
4 fjerdingar	= 1 spann.
	{ = 1 tonna = 5.03 cubic fot
2 spann	{ = 146.5625 liters.
	{ = 4.1592 U. S. bushels.

Some commodities are sold by *struck* measure, others by *heaped*. The former measure is called *löst mäl* (loose measure), the latter *fast mäl* (firm measure).—In trade, by *tonna* is understood a *tonna fast-mäl*.

A *tonna fast-mäl* of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, or coal = 36 kappar; of malt = 38 kappar; and of salt and burned lime = 34 kappar.

The grain *tonna fast-mäl* of 36 kappar = 6.3 cubic fot = 1.6488 hectoliter = 4.6785 U. S. bushels.

The last of stone-coal holds 12 *tonnar fast-mäl* or 432 kappar.

For Flour, Meal, Edible Roots, Salt-Meat, Fish (except fresh herrings), Fish Oil, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Ochre, etc.

	{ = 1 tonna.
48 kannor	{ = 4.8 cubic feet.
	{ = 125.625 liters.
	{ = 3.5646 U. S. bushels.

For Tar and Pitch.

The *tonna* is 1 stop or $\frac{1}{2}$ *kanna* less than the above.

For Fresh Herring.

80 kannor = 1 tonna.

For Charcoal.

12 grain-tonna heaped measure (fast-mäl) } = 1 korb.
or 756 kannor }

For Wood for Fuel.

The *famn* is 4 alnar (ells) high and 3 alnar broad; and the length of the wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ alnar.

For Liquids.

4 jungfrur (young woman)	= 1 quart.
4 quarter	= 1 stop.
2 stop	= 1 kanna = 0.1 cubic fot.
	= 2.617188 liters.
15 kannor	= 0.69139 U. S. gallon.
	= 1 ankare.
4 ankare or 60 kannor	= 1 åm or fot.
	= 157.0318 liters.
6 åm	= 41.483 U. S. gallons.
	= 1 foder.

WEIGHTS.

New System.

100 korn (grains)	= 1 ort.
	= 1 pund.
	= 0.42501 kilogramme.
100 ort	= 6558.8 U. S. grains troy.
	= 0.93697 U. S. lb. avdp.
	= 1.1387 U. S. lb. troy.
100 pund	= 1 centner.
	= 1 nyläst.
100 centner	= 4.183 U. S. long tons of 2240 lbs. avdp. each.

The pund is the former *skalpund* (balance-pound) of the Swedish *victualie-vigt* (produce-weight); and is equal to $\frac{1}{51.522}$ of the weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at the temperature of 50 degrees centigrade or $59\frac{7}{9}$ Fahrenheit.

Medicinal Weight,

(Only for prescriptions), remains for the present unchanged.

FORMER SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS.

I. Produce Weight (*Victualie-vigt*).

For commerce generally, and likewise for gold, silver, and coins.

The *skålpund* or mark (*victualie-vigt*) of 32 lod, each of 4 quintin, or 8348 Swedish ass = 425.010 grammes = 6558.8 U. S. grains troy = 0.93697 U. S. lb. avoirdupois.

The *skeppund* = 20 lispund, each of 20 *skålpund*, or 400 *skålpund*.

The centner = 100 *skålpund*, but for wool 120.

II. Coarse-Metal Weight.

1. *Stapelstads vigt* (staple or market-town weight):—
 - 1 mark = $\frac{4}{5}$ *skålpund victualie-vigt*.
 - 1 *skeppund* = 320 *skålpund victualie-vigt*.
 - 1 *skeppläst* = 18 *skeppund*.
2. *Uppstads-vigt* (provincial-town weight):—
 - 1 mark = 0.842 *skålpund victualie-vigt*.
 - 1 *skeppund* = 421 marks *stapelstads vigt*.
3. *Bergs-vigt* (miner's-weight):—
 - 1 mark = 0.834 *skålpund victualie-vigt*.
 - 1 *skeppund* = 442 marks *stapel-stads-vigt*.
4. *Tackjerns-vigt* (iron-ore weight):—
 - 1 mark = 0.8955 *skålpund victualie-vigt*.
 - 1 *skeppund* = 520 marks *bergs-vigt*.
5. *Råkoppars-vigt* (copper-ore weight).
 - 1 mark = 7853 Swedish ass = 0.887545 *skålpund victualie-vigt*.

III. Medicinal Weights.

Divided as in Germany:—

The <i>libra</i> or <i>skålpund</i> {	= 7416 Swedish ass.
	= 0.887545 <i>skålpund victualie-vigt</i> .
	= 0.954407 U. S. lb. troy.
	= 356.2245 grammes.

2. NORWAY.

(Chief Commercial Cities — CHRISTIANIA AND DRAMMEN.)

Money.

24 skillinger	= 1 ort or mark.
5 ort or 120 skillinger {	= 1 specie or specie-daler (spd).
	= \$1.0929 U. S. gold.

The standard is silver, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ specie-daler may be coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver.

COINS.

Copper: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 skilling pieces.
 Silver: 4, 12, 24, 60, and 120 skilling-pieces, or $\frac{1}{15}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 specie-daler pieces.
 No gold coined.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures are those of the system formerly in force in Denmark. The late modifications adopted by Denmark have not been followed by Norway.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

12 linier	= 1 tomme or tom (inch).
	= 1 fod (foot).
12 tommer	= 0.31376 meter.
	= 12.853 U. S. inches.
2 foder (feet)	= 1 aln (ell), the unit of the system.
3 alen	= 1 favn (fathom).
5 alen	= 1 rode (perch).
18000 alen, or	} = 1 mil (mile).
36000 foder	
15000 alen, or	} = 1 grennül (boundary mile).
30000 foder	

GRAIN MEASURE.

The *tönde* of 4 *fierding* (fourths) each of 2 *skepper*, each of 4 *fierdingkar*, each of 2 *ottingkar* = 144 *potter* (of liquid measure) = 139 liters = $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic foder (feet) = 3.94 U. S. bushels.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 poegel {	= 1 pot, or potte = $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cubic fod (foot).
	= 54 cubic tommer (inches).
	= 0.2550 U. S. gallon.
	= 0.96529 liter.
2 potter	= 1 kande = 0.5100 U. S. gallon.
40 potter	= 1 anker = 10.200 U. S. gallons.
4 anker	= 1 åm = 40.800 U. S. gallons.
3 anker	= 1 { fisk-tönde } = 30.600 U. S. gallons.
	{ or tar-tönde }
2 fisk-tönde = 1 oxhoved	= 61.200 U. S. gallons.

WEIGHTS.

16 gran (grains)	= 1 es.
16 es	= 1 ort.
4 ort	= 1 quintin.
4 quintin	= 1 lod.
16 lod	= 1 mark.

2 mark	{	= 1 pund.
		= 498.110 grammes.
		= 7686.9 U. S. grains troy.
		= 1.08813 U. S. lb. avdp.
12 pund	{	= 1 bismerspund (steelyard
		pund).
16 pund	{	= 1 lispund (stone).
36 pund or 3 bismerspund	=	1 vog.
320 pund or 20 lispund .	=	1 skippund.

The pund of commerce is the weight *in vacuo* of $\frac{1}{62}$ of a Norwegian cubic foot (fod) of distilled water, at 4° centigrade or 39 $\frac{1}{5}$ ° Fahrenheit.

Apothecaries' Weight.

The *pund* of 12 unzer, each of 8 drachmes, each of 3 scrupels, each of 20 gran = 357.85 grammes = 5522.5 U. S. grains troy. The law of the 12th of May, 1866, prescribes the adoption in medical regulations of the French metrical decimal.

SWITZERLAND.

(Principal Commercial Cities—GENEVA, BERNE, AND ZURICH.)

Money.

100 rappen or centimes = 1 franc = \$0.193 U. S. gold.

Geneva adopted the French *silver* standard for money in 1839, and the same standard was in full force throughout Switzerland from the 1st September, 1852, until the quadripartite monetary convention of the 23d of December, 1865.

Since the commencement of the year 1866, in accordance with the terms of this convention, the entire *double* standard system of the French has been legally in force.

Switzerland has not yet established a gold coinage of her own, but, by virtue of the Monetary Convention of 1865, the gold coins of France, Belgium, and Italy are in general circulation at their full standard values.

Prior to the introduction, in 1850-52, of the French silver standard, the old Swiss francs (schweizer franken, or livres de Suisse) of 100 rappen each (or 10 batzen each of 10 rappen), had been the chief money of circulation and account in Switzerland.

147.00 of the French silver francs were equivalent in intrinsic value to 100 of the old Swiss franc or livre. By the monetary law of the 13th of December, 1850, the latter were made redeemable in the former, at the rate of 145.97 of the new for 100 of the old.

Weights and Measures.

Since the 31st of December, 1856, and in accordance with the law of the 23d of March, 1851, the following system of weights and measures is in force in all the Cantons of Switzerland, superseding the former multiplicity of systems.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

New System.

10 traits or striche	=	1 ligne or linie.
10 lignes or linien	=	1 ponce or zoll.
	{	= 1 pied or fuss.
		= 0.3 meter.
10 ponces or zoll	{	= 11.8112 U. S. inches.
		= 1 aune or stab.
2 peds or fuss	=	1 brache, demi-aune, or elle.
2 braches or ellen	=	1 aune or stab.
6 peds or fuss	=	1 toise or klafter.
10 peds or fuss	=	1 perche or rnth.
	{	= 1 lieue thiersaire or wegstunde.
16000 peds or fuss	=	4800 meters.
	=	2.9826 U. S. miles.

23.148148 lieue or wegstunden = 1 average degree of the earth's meridian.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

40000 square peds or fuss	{	= 1 arpent or juchart
		= 36 French ares.
		= 0.8896 U. S. acre.

GRAIN MEASURE.

4 vierling (each of 4 mäslein = 1 emine or immi.	{	= 1 quateron (or boisseau) or viertel
		(or sester).
		= 1 sester of Baden.
10 'emines or immi	{	= $\frac{5}{8}$ cubic pied or fuss.
		= 15 liters.
		= 0.4257 U. S. bushel.

The quateron or viertel equals the volume of 30 livres or pfund of distilled water weighed *in vacuo* at 4° centigrade (39° 2 Fahrenheit).

10 quaterons (vierteln) = 1 sack or malter.

LIQUID MEASURE.

	{	= 1 pot or maass.
		= 1 maass of Baden.
4 schoppen	{	= $\frac{1}{8}$ cubic pied or fuss.
		= $\frac{1}{4}$ liter.
		= 0.39626 U. S. wine gallon.
25 pots or maass	{	= 1 setier, brente or eimer.
100 pots or maass	{	= 1 muid, saum, or ohm.
or		= 1 ohm of Baden.
4 setiers or eimer	{	= 150 liters.
		= 39.626 U. S. wine gallons.

WEIGHTS.

2 loth	=	1 once or unze.
	{	= 1 livre or pfund.
		= $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogramme.
16 onces or unzen	{	= 1.10231 U. S. lb. avdp.
		= 7716.174 U. S. grains troy.
100 livres or pfunds	=	1 quintal or centner.

For scientific purposes, and for the weighing of gold, silver, and coins, the livre or pund is divided into 500 grammes.

Medicinal Weight.

The former medicinal livre or pfund is used solely for the prescription and sale of medicines.

The new medicinal	{	= $\frac{3}{4}$ of the new commercial livre or
livre or pfund		pfund.
	=	375 grammes.
	=	1 Netherlands medicinal pond.
	=	5787.181 U. S. grains troy.

Like the former medicinal livre or pfund, it is divided into 12 onces or unzen, each of 8 drachmes or drachmen, each of 3 scrupules or scrupel, each of 20 grains or gran, or into 5760 gran.

TURKEY.

(Chief Commercial Cities—CONSTANTINOPLE AND SMYRNA.)

Money.

3 aspers	=	{ 1 parâ, also called actshe, or
		(in Egypt) fadda.
40 parâ, or	=	1 Turkish piaster (Pr.).
120 aspers }	=	1 Turkish piaster (Pr.).
100 piasters	=	1 medjidie, or lira Turca (£).

In accounts, the piaster is sometimes divided into 100 parts, also called aspers or minas.

The Turkish piaster is called in Arabic, gersh (pl. grush). The silver piece of one piaster, bir-grush; the ten-piaster piece, onlik; and the five-piaster piece, beshlik.

The value of the piaster of gold of the Turkish legal standard is \$0.04393 U. S. gold. The value of the silver piaster, legal standard, assuming as hitherto the ratio of value of gold to silver, to be 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1, is \$0.04312. Therefore \$1 U. S. gold = 22.76 legal Turkish piasters of gold coin = 23.19 Turkish silver piasters of the legal standard.

The following are sometimes used:—

A purse of silver (kis or keser) denotes 500 piasters.

A purse of gold (kitzè or chisè)—only for awards or presents made by the Sultan himself—is reckoned as 30,000 Turkish piasters.

By a juk, juik, or jux, is commonly understood 100,000 aspers, or 833 $\frac{1}{3}$ piasters; although sometimes denoting the sum of 12 purses of silver, or 6000 piasters.

COINS (since 1844 and 1845).

In Gold.

- (1.) Jüsilik (piece of 100) or lira Turca (₤); also called sarrejüsilik (yellow-piece of 100) to distinguish it from vejas-jüsilik (white-piece of 100, a silver coin of 100 paras or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ piasters); also called medjidie = 100 piasters = \$4.393 U. S. gold.
- (2.) Ellilik (piece of 50) = 50 piasters = \$2.196 U. S. gold.
- (3.) Jirmibechlik (piece of 25) = 25 piasters = \$1.098 U. S. gold.

In Silver.

- (4.) Jirmilik (piece of 20) also called vejas-jirmilik (white piece of 20), also guimuh = 20 piasters = \$0.8624 U. S. gold.
- (5.) Onlik (piece of 10), also called vejas-onlik = 10 piasters = \$0.4312.
- (6.) Beshlik (piece of 5), also called vejas-beshlik = 5 piasters = \$0.2156.
- (7.) İkilik (piece of 2), = 2 piasters = \$0.08624.
- (8.) Hirk-parà (40-parà), or bir-gersh (1-piaster) = \$0.04312.
- (9.) Jirmilik (piece of 20): the same name as under No. (4), here denoting a 20-parà piece, there a 20-piaster piece; also called jirmi-parà (20 parà); also jarimlik (half-piece) = $\frac{1}{2}$ piaster = \$0.02156.

In Copper or Bronze.

Pieces of 1 parà, and 5, 10, 20, and 40 paràs. The piece of 40 paràs (1 piaster) is not received by the government, and by business men only at a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent.

These new coins were all called, by their originator, "medjidie;" but this name is now given only to the gold piece of 100 piasters.

PAPER MONEY.

In European Turkey, paper money, called *kaimeh* (caimès), and consisting of notes of the "Ottoman Bank," an institution endowed by the government, is in general use. This paper-money was, in July, 1868, at a discount against silver of about 16 per cent.

SMYRNA

The chief seaport on the Levant, has the right to coin money. In November, 1852, it was here ordered that sales of merchandise should be concluded only in Turkish "beshlik" coins. Since 1850, bills of exchange are made payable only in beshlik coins, or in *Imperial-Royal-thalers*, that is, in the convention-specie-thalers of Austria, according to the daily prices-current. Payment in beshliks (5-piaster pieces) is said to be in "good money," while if made in *specie-thaler* according to the course of exchange, as well as in any other coins than beshlik, it is said to be in "inferior (abusive) money."

Weights and Measures.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

There are three ell-measures:—

1. *Pik* (picco or draà) for foreign trade in general, and for domestic trade in woolen fabrics = 27 U. S. inches (or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard) = 0.6858 meter. In practice, they reckon the pik = 1 Brabant ell.
2. *Endasè* (for other tissues) = 25.7 U. S. inches = 0.6928 meter.
3. *Halebi* or *arsheen* = 29.8 U. S. inches = 0.7577 meter. The English or U. S. yard is also used for cotton goods. Many fabrics are also sold by the piece (as, for instance, American linen by the piece of 20 or 22 yards).

Itinerary.

The agash or farsang (parasang) of 3 berri = 5000 meters = 3.107 U. S. mile.
 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ agash = 1 average degree of the earth's meridian.
 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkish sea-mile, or 25 Armenian farsang = 1 equatorial degree.

GRAIN MEASURE.

The legal kilò or killow { = 36.103 liters.
 { = 1.0245 U. S. bushel.

This kilò, known as the kilò of Constantinople, has been since the 17th of November, 1841, the legal unit for the measurement of grain, throughout the entire Turkish dominions.

The legal kilò of rye weighs from 21 to 22 oki.
 The legal kilò of wheat weighs 24 oki.
 The legal kilò of barley weighs 16 oki.
 The legal kilò of sesame weighs 17 oki.
 The legal kilò of flax and hemp seed weighs 20 oki.

This standard kilò has the following relations to the different provincial units:—

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilò (legal)	{ = 1 kilò of Smyrna (chief seaport of the Levant).
2 kilò (legal)	= 1 kilò of Burgos.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ kilò (legal)	= 1 kilò of Salonica.
4 kilò (legal)	= 1 kilò of Varna.
6 kilò (legal)	= 1 kilò of Rushechuk.
8 kilò (legal)	{ = 1 kilò of Shumla, Silistria, and Tultcha.

Some authorities give 4 of these kilò = 1 kilo of Salonica. The kilo of Salonica (Macedonia) contains of wheat and maize from 85 to 90 oki-weight.

In Varna they also sell by the new kilò; in Cavala (Macedonia) by the new kilo; in Serres (Macedonia) both by the new and by a kilò equal to 2 of the new kilò.

In Albania grain is sold by the *tagari* of 20 oki-weight. Grain is also here sold by the *kiasse*; which—

In Duresso	= 25 oki-weight.
In Berat	= 35 oki-weight.
In Aviona	= 44 oki-weight.

In Prevesa (Albania) they use the *raaj* of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ new kilò, reckoned = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ staja of Venice or Trieste.

In Küstendül (Macedonia), the kutti of wheat contains by weight from 24 to 25 oki, and of oats from 17 to 18 oki weight.

In Sofia (Bulgaria) the *tehenac*, which for wheat contains by weight from 14 to 18 oki (according to quality), and for maize an average of 15 oki = $\frac{1}{6}$ of the kilo of Salonica. For oats, the *banita* of 20 oki is used.

In Thessaly for grain they use the *lugek* of 20 oki-weight; but flax-seed is sold by the *eka* of Constantinople or new oka.—In the Thessalian harbor of Volo, grain is also commonly sold by the new kilò.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Liquids are commonly sold by weight, and especially by the oka. In retail they use a measure corresponding to the weight oka.

In Constantinople, rum and other distilled spirits are disposed of at wholesale by the old English (or U. S.) wine gallon.

As a measure of volume the *oka* contains 1.2817 liter = 0.3386 U. S. gallon.

In Prevesa (in Albania), wine is sold by the Venetian barila; in Smyrna rum is sold by the old English (or U. S.) wine gallon, reckoned to contain 2½ oki.

Oils.

The *alma*, almond, or meter . . . = { 5.205 liters.
1⅓ U. S. gallon.

The *alma* will contain 8 oki-weight of oil or 12 oki weight of wine. The *alma* is also used for certain other liquids.

At wholesale, in Albania (*i. e.* in Prevesa and Janina), oil is sold by the 1000 heavy Venetian pounds; also by the canada of 10 litre each of 2½ oki; also in Prevesa, by the *zaccale*, reckoned to contain 6 heavy pounds of Venice; and in Avlona, by the *stajo* or star of Gallipoli, reckoned to contain by weight 13½ oki.

The *zaccale* above mentioned, is the old oil measure of the Ionian Island Santa Maura = 2/1 of the barile of Santa Maura, Corfu, and Paxo = 6/7 old English (or U. S.) wine gallon = 3.2445 liters.

The *stajo* of Gallipoli (above mentioned) = 1/10 of the old Neapolitan salma = 16.157 liters = 14.731 kilogrammes of oil by weight or 32.475 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

In Macedonia they sometimes also use the *barile*, which commonly passes for 50 oki by weight.

WEIGHTS.

64 grains . . . = 1 drachma or dram.
 { = 1 oka, or occa.
 { = 1280.9 grammes.
 400 drachmas { = 2.8239 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.
 { = 4 cheki of gold and silver weight.
 44 oki, or { = 1 cantar or kintal.
 100 rottoli { = 56.360 kilogrammes.
 { = 124.25 U. S. lbs. avoirdupois.

For cotton and cotton yarn the cantar is reckoned = 45 oki.

The *metrical* (for costly wares) = 1½ drachmas.
 There are many different cheki, pertaining to different kinds of merchandise.

The cheki, for opium . . . { = 250 drachmas.
 { = 2½ gold cheki.
 { = 1.765 U. S. lb. avdp.
 The cheki, for camels'-hair { = 800 drachmas.
 { = 2 oki, or 8 gold cheki.
 { = 5.6478 U. S. lbs. avdp.
 The tefé of silk from { = 600 drachmas.
 Brusa, etc. { = 1½ oki, or 6 gold cheki.
 { = 1.059 U. S. lb. avdp.

Silk is also sold by the oka.
 The batman (or maund) for Persian silk . . . = 6 oki.
 136 batman = 1 tonne.

Leeches

Are sold by the *mastello* (or Venetian barile of liquid measure) taken as containing by weight 3 oki.

Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

4 quarts = 1 grain.
 4 grains = 1 kara (carat) or killo.

4 kara = 1 denke.
 4 denke = 1 drachma, derhem, or dram
 { = 1 cheki, or gold-cheki.
 100 drachmas or { = 320.2 grammes.
 derhems { = 4941.8 U. S. grains troy.
 { = ¼ of the commercial oka.

BRAZIL.

(Principal Commercial City — RIO DE JANEIRO.)

Money.

Gold { 10,000 reis (10 milreis) = \$5.4565
 { 5000 reis (5 milreis) = 2.7282
 { 2000 reis (2 milreis) = 1.0086
 Silver { 1000 reis (1 milreis) = 0.5043
 { 500 reis = 0.2521
 { 200 reis = 0.1009
 1,000,000 reis, or 1000 milreis } = 1 conto.
 (written 1:000\$000) { = \$0.5456
 1 milreis, specie standard { = 26.91 pence sterling.
 { = 2.83 francs.

OLDER COIN.

Moêda d'ouro, or gold piece of 16,000 reis, from
 1898 to 1846 = \$8.97
 Meias dobra of 6,400 reis, from 1822 to 1831, . . . = 8.74
 Meias dobra of 6,400 reis, from 1833 to 1838, . . . = 8.72
 Moêda d'ouro of 4,000 reis, of 1823 = 4.88
 João of 6,400 reis, of 1823 = 8.69

Old Issue of the former Portuguese-Brazilian Standard of Coin.

Dobra of 12,800 reis = \$17.47
 Meia dobra, or Johannes (João) of 6400 reis = 8.73
 Moêda d'ouro of 4000 reis = 4.91

A compulsory paper currency is in circulation, of variable value. It is now (1868) depreciated about 83 per cent. below the specie standard. Gold is no longer coined.

Weights and Measures.

The use of the Weights and Measures of the *Metric System* has been rendered obligatory by a law which will be put in execution from the first of January, 1873. The old system is still in force, and is essentially the same as that of Portugal. The following as to Brazil may be specially noted.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 pontos (points) = 1 linha (line).

For products of manufacture there are used the *covado avantejado* (good measure), and the *vara* (or 1.1 meter) of Portugal; as also the U. S. yard, the French meter, and the Parisian ell.

Practically, they reckon —

100 Parisian ells = 128 yards = 106 varas = 172 covados = 53 braça.

Or 8 covados = 5 varas = 6 yards.
 Or 20 yards = 27 covados.

For the purposes of revenue, they reckon —
 100 ells = 106 varas; or, 110 meters = 100 varas; or, 40 yards = 83½ varas.

GRAIN (AND SALT) MEASURE.

4 alqueires = 1 fanga = about 4½ U. S. bushels.
 15 fangas = 1 moio = about 67½ U. S. bushels.

The alqueire of Rio de Janeiro { = about 40 liters.
 { = 1½ U. S. bushel.

In practice, 1 alqueire of Rio de Janeiro is reckoned equal to 3 alqueires of Lisbon.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4 quartilhos = 1 medida { = 0.733 U. S. gallon.
 = 2.7-9 liters.
 180 medidas = 1 pipa { = 132 U. S. gallons.
 = 500 liters.

WEIGHTS.

Commercial.

1 grão (grain).
 24 grãos = 1 scrupule.
 3 scrupulos = 1 outava.
 8 outavas = 1 onça.
 4 onças = quarto.
 4 quartos { = 1 arratel (or pound) = 9216 grãos.
 = 459 grammes.
 = 70.83 U. S. troy grains = 1.0192 U.S. pound.
 32 arratels = 1 arroba.
 4 arrobas = 1 quintal.
 54 arrobas = 1 tonelada.

Mineral coal is sold by the *tonelada* of 70 arrobas (equivalent nearly to the United States ton of 2240 pounds avoirdupois).

Medicinal.

The medicinal arratel = $\frac{3}{4}$ of the commercial arratel.

Precious Stones.

Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and pearls are sold by the *quilate* (carat); topazes, by the *outava*.

1 onça = 8 outavas = 24 scrupulos = 72 quilates = 328 grãos
 8 onças = 1 marco { = $\frac{1}{2}$ commercial arratel.
 = 3541 $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. troy grains.
 = 0.61489 U. S. troy pound.
 = 229 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes.

MEXICO.

(Chief Commercial Cities—MEXICO, VERA CRUZ, and TAMPICO.)

Money.

According to a decree of the 27th of November, 1867, the weight, diameter, and fineness of the coins was fixed according to a metrico-decimal system, the intrinsic value of the former legal standards not being appreciably changed.

The monetary unit of the Mexican Republic is as heretofore the *silver dollar, peso, or piaster*.

100 cents { = 1 dollar or peso.
 = \$1.056

On the assumption, as hitherto, that the value of gold is 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ times that of silver.

The peso or dollar was formerly divided into 8 reales, each of 4 *cuartillos* or 12 *granos*.

The new silver coins are pieces of 1 dollar, of 50 cents, of 25 cents, of 10 cents, and of 5 cents. The new gold coins are pieces of 20, 10, 5, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pesos or dollars, and of 1 peso or dollar.

The legal fineness of the silver coins is 902 $\frac{1}{2}$ thousandths (or 10 *dineros*, 20 *granos*) of pure silver to 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ thousandths (or 1 *dinero*, 4 *granos*) of alloy. The legal fineness of the gold coins is 875 thousandths (or 21 *quilates* or *carats*) of pure gold to 125 thousandths (or 3 *quilates* or *carats*) of alloy.

The weight of the silver peso or dollar is 27.073 grammes, and that of the other silver coins is in proportion; the value of the peso or dollar in standard silver coins consequently being \$1.056 in U. S. standard gold coins.

The legal weight of the gold coin of 20 pesos or dollars is 33.841 grammes, and that of other gold coins is in proportion, the value of the gold coin of 20 pesos or dollars consequently being \$19.680 U. S. gold.

The diameter of the dollar of silver is fixed at 37 millimeters, that of the piece of 5 cents at 14 millimeters. The

diameters of the gold pieces of 20 dollars, 10 dollars, 5 dollars, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, are respectively 34, 27, 22, and 18 millimeters. The diameter of the cent, if of copper, is 25 millimeters, if of a special alloy, 18 millimeters.

The terms "dineros," "quilates," and "granos," heretofore used to designate the purity of the coins, are abolished, and the fineness is expressed in thousandths or tenths of thousandths.

The fineness of each piece of money, when of silver or gold, is to be clearly stamped upon it.

FORMER COINS.

Gold.—The ounce of gold (*onza de oro*) or *doublon* (*doublon*) of 8 *escudos* (*crowns*) of gold or 16 pesos; and its half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth. The *doublon* when of the legal standard = \$15.74 U. S. gold; according to trials at the U. S. mint at Philadelphia it = \$15.53 U. S. gold.

Silver.—The silver coins are the *peso* or *dollar*, the $\frac{1}{2}$ *peso*, the $\frac{1}{4}$ *peso* or *peseta de columnas*, the $\frac{1}{8}$ *peso* or real of Mexican plate, and the $\frac{1}{16}$ real. The *peso* when of standard weight and fineness = \$1.056 U. S. gold (assuming the value of gold to be 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ times that of silver); and the other silver coins are in proportion.

The average value of the *peso* or *dollar* from the year 1843 to 1851, according to trials at the mint at Philadelphia, = \$1.0488.

Copper.—The coins of copper are the *cuartillo* (or $\frac{1}{4}$ real) and the *ochave* or *clavo* (or $\frac{1}{8}$ real).

By the decree of the 28th of November, 1867, the circulation of the above-mentioned "former coins" are prohibited from and after the 15th day of September, 1868.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures are the same as the Spanish-Castilian prior to the adoption of the metric system in 1859, with the following modifications.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The *vara* is $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent. greater than the true Spanish-Castilian *vara*, and = 0.83695 meter = 0.9153 U. S. yard. In practice 100 U. S. yards = 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mexican *varas*. The *road measure* is the Spanish *legua juridica* of 3 *millas* or 5000 *varas*.

FIELD MEASURE.

50 square *varas* . . . = 1 *estajo* or *almud*.
 = 1 *morgen*.
 5000 square *varas* . . . { = 35.025 French ares.
 = 0.8654 U. S. acre.

The *cavalleria* is 1104 *varas* long, and 552 *varas* broad, and = 609.408 square *varas* = 42.688 French hectares = 105.48 acres.

The *labor* is 1000 *varas* long and as many broad, and = 1000000 square *varas* = 70.0487 hectares.

The *sitio* (*sitio de Ganado-mayor*) = 1 square league = 25000000 square *varas* = 25 *labores* = 1751.22 hectares = 6.762 U. S. square miles.

GRAIN MEASURE.

3 *almueres*, or *almuerzas*, or *almudes* = 1 *cuartilla*.
 4 *cuartillas* = *faneга*.
 = 1 *carga*.
 12 *faneгas* { = 18.900 U. S. bushels.

The United States (or old Winchester) bushel is also used.

Flour is sold by the *baril* of 196 pounds, net weight.

LIQUID MEASURE.

Wine and spirits are sold in general by the *baril* (or cask) of 19 or 20 U. S. (or old wine) gallons.

The *fasco* = 5 U. S. pints.

Weight.

Commercial weight the same as in Cuba.

25 libras (pounds) = 1 *arroba*.

4 *arrobas* or 100 libras . $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ quintal.} \\ = 46 \text{ kilogrammes.} \\ = 101\frac{1}{2} \text{ U. S. lbs. avdp.} \end{array} \right.$

The *tercio* (for indigo and tobacco) = 150 libras.

The *carga* for tobacco is commonly 300 libras; for freight, from 300 to 425 libras.

The *monton* of ore, in the vicinity of the city of Mexico = 3200 libras; in Zacatecas, Fresnillo, etc., only 2000 libras.

TABLE

SHOWING, IN TERMS OF THE STANDARD GOLD COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES
 (1), THE INTRINSIC VALUES OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF DIFFERENT FOREIGN COUNTRIES DUE TO THEIR LEGAL WEIGHT AND FINENESS;
 (2), THE INTRINSIC VALUES DUE TO THEIR ACTUAL AVERAGE WEIGHT AND FINENESS AS ASCERTAINED BY TRIAL AT MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF OTHER COUNTRIES; AND
 (3), THE RATES FIXED BY UNITED STATES LAW AT WHICH CERTAIN FOREIGN COINS OR CURRENCY SHALL BE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUES.

PREPARED FOR THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT BY

E. B. ELLIOTT.

In reducing the value of silver coins to the gold standard of the United States, the value of gold has been considered to be $15\frac{3}{4}$ times that of silver of the same weight and fineness — this rate being the average of those obtaining in the London market for the fourteen years, 1853-1866.

The values of silver coins derived from trials at the U. S. mint, as here given, are less by about 1.220 per cent. than the corresponding values published in the Official Tables; the latter values having been reduced to a gold basis on the assumption that the market price of gold is 15.1875 times that of silver, instead of $15\frac{3}{4}$ times, as here employed.

AUSTRIA.

GOLD. — New union crown (vereins-krone)	= \$6.6462
Half union crown	= 3.3231
Former 4 ducat piece (until 1865)	= 9.1502
Former ducat (until 1865)	= 2.2871
Former ducat by trial at U. S. mint	= 2.2828
Hungarian or Kremnitz ducat	= 2.2946
Former sovereign (sovrano) used in Lombardy and Venice	= 6.7783
The same, by trial at U. S. mint	= 6.7525
Former zecchino (sequin). See VENICE, ITALY.	

SILVER. — New union (or vereins) thaler = $1\frac{1}{2}$ Austrian florin (containing $\frac{1}{80}$ of a münz-pfund of fine silver), since 1857	= 0.7204
New florin or gulden of 100 new kreutzen (and containing $\frac{1}{5}$ of a münz-pfund of fine silver) = about 57 of the old kreutzer, since 1857	= 0.4803
Former conventions-florin or gulden = 60 conventions kreutzer (and containing $\frac{1}{20}$ of a Cologne mark of fine silver) prior to 1857	= 0.5054
Former conventions florin, by U. S. law 22d May, 1846	= 0.4550
Former conventions or species thaler = 2 Conventions-florin, prior to 1857	= 1.0109
Levantine, or Maria-Theresia, or Regina thaler (date 1780), still coined with the old date for the Levant trade	= 1.0109

ALGIERS (belonging to France). See FRANCE.

Former silver rial-boudjou, dated Hegira 1230 (A. D. 1820) = \$0.3617

AZORES or WESTERN ISLANDS. See PORTUGAL.

Milreis of these Islands, as fixed by U. S. law of March 3d, 1843, for U. S. customs . . . = 0.835

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. See SOUTH AMERICA.

BADEN.

For new coins, see GERMANY (South).

FORMER GOLD. — Ludwиг'or, legal . . . = 3.4388

FORMER SILVER. — Doppeltaler = $3\frac{1}{2}$ gulden (of the $24\frac{1}{2}$ gulden standard) prior to 1857, legal = 1.4409

Former silver, 2 gulden piece (prior to 1857), legal = 0.8252

Former silver, 1 gulden of the $24\frac{1}{2}$ gulden standard = 60 kreutzer (prior to 1857), legal = 0.4126

Former silver, the same fixed by U. S. law of 22d March, 1846 = 0.40

BAVARIA. See GERMANY (South).

FORMER GOLD. — Ducat, legal = 2.2876

Caroline, legal = 4.9920

Max d'or, legal = 3.3414

FORMER SILVER. — Like Baden.
 Gulden (of the $24\frac{1}{2}$ gulden standard), prior to 1857, legal = 0.4117

BELGIUM. See FRANCE.

BRAZIL.

GOLD. — 20 milrêis, legal = 10.9235

Milrêis, trial by U. S. mint = 10.9057

Former Joao, legal = 8.7195

SILVER. — 2 milrêis, legal = 1.0104

Former, patação (920 rês), legal = 1.0657

BRUNSWICK. See GERMANY (North).

FORMER GOLD. — Pistole, of 5 gold thalers, legal = 3.9597

FORMER SILVER.—Thaler (24 gute groschen legal)	= \$0.7254
Thaler by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846	= 0.69

BREMEN. See GERMANY (North).

GOLD.—Bremen has no gold coinage of its own, but the unit of account still remains the gold thaler, of which there are $8\frac{2}{10}$ to the union crown, or 5 to the pistole, and which consequently	= 0.7912
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SILVER.—Rixthaler, legal	= 0.7911
Rixthaler, by U. S. law of 1843	= 0.7875
Thaler (of 72 groten), legal	= 0.7476
Thaler, by U. S. law of 1843	= 0.71

CENTRAL AMERICA.

GOLD.—Onza, or doubloon, of 1833, trial by U. S. mint	= 14.9658
Pezo, or $\frac{1}{16}$ onza (of 1825 to 1849) trial by U. S. mint	= 0.8295
2 escudo ($\frac{1}{2}$ onza), trial by U. S. mint	= 3.6875
4 reals, trial by U. S. mint	= 0.488

SILVER.—Pezo (1840-1842), average trial by U. S. mint	= 1.0311
Pezo (of 1855), average trial by U. S. mint	= 1.0137
Pezo, trial by U. S. mint	= 0.9997

CHILI. See SOUTH AMERICA.

CHINA. See preceding table.

COSTA RICA.

GOLD.— $\frac{1}{2}$ onza (of 1850), trial at U. S. mint	= 7.6232
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DENMARK.

GOLD.—Pistole (Christiand'or, Frederied'or), legal	= 3.9547
Double Frederied'or, of 1827 to 1833, by trials at Berlin	= 7.8992
SILVER.—Species thaler, or doppel rigsdaler, legal	= 1.0926
Former double rigsbankdaler, since 1787, legal	= 1.0780
Former double rigsbankdaler, by U. S. law of May 22d, 1846	= 1.05
Former rigsbankdaler ($\frac{1}{2}$ speciedaler), legal	= 0.5463
Rigsbankdaler, U. S. Custom-house valuation	= 0.53

ECUADOR. See SOUTH AMERICA.

GOLD.—4 escudos, trial by U. S. mint	= 7.5169
SILVER.—Peso, legal	= 1.8886
Piaster (8 rials) about	= 0.69

EGYPT.

GOLD.—100 piaster, legal	= 4.969
50 piaster, legal	= 2.495
20 piaster, legal	= 0.9976
SILVER.—Piaster or gersh (plural, guruh), legal (= 20 para or fadda)	= 0.0495
Pieces of 5, 10, and 20 piasters in proportion.	

ENGLAND.

GOLD.—Pound sterling (£), or Sovereign, legal	= 4.8666
Pound sterling, U. S. Custom-house valuation	= 4.84
SILVER.—Shilling, legal	= 0.2261

Crown (5 shilling), legal	= \$1.2705
New shilling, trial by U. S. mint	= 0.2268
Average shilling, trial by U. S. mint	= 0.2214

FRANCE.

GOLD.—Piece of 100 francs, legal	= 19.2953
Piece of 50 francs, legal	= 9.6476
Piece of 20 francs, legal	= 3.8591
(Pieces of 5 and 10 francs in proportion.)	
Piece of 20 francs, new, trial by U. S. mint	= 3.8560
Piece of 20 francs, average, trial by U. S. mint	= 3.8469
Former Louis d'or (1810 to 1840), by trial	= 3.8258
Former Louis d'or (1785), legal	= 4.6603
SILVER.—Piece of 5 francs, legal	= 0.9726
Piece of 1 franc, prior to 1865, legal	= 0.1945
Piece of 1 franc, prior to 1865, by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846	= 0.1869
Piece of 1 franc, since 1865, subsidiary coin, legal	= 0.1805
Former livre tournois, received by U. S. Custom-house at	= 0.185

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

(Formerly a free city, since 1866 belonging to Prussia.)

GOLD.—Union crown and half crown (see Germany)	= 2.2876
Former ducat, legal	= 2.2876
SILVER.—Vereins doppelthaler = $3\frac{1}{2}$ South German gulden ($52\frac{1}{2}$ gulden to 1 thung-pfund of fine silver), legal	= 1.4409
Vereinsthaler ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gulden)	= 0.7205
Gulden of South Germany, $52\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 münz-pfund of fine silver, Convention of 1857 (not yet coined), legal	= 0.4117
Former gulden ($24\frac{1}{2}$ to Cologne mark of fine silver, Convention of 1837), legal	= 0.4126
The same, by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846	= 0.40

GERMANY.

GOLD.—Union crown (vereins krone), $\frac{9}{10}$ fine, and containing 10 grammes of pure gold	= 6.6462
Union half crown	= 3.3231
SILVER.—Union (or vereins) thaler (of the 30-thaler fuss, or standard 30 thalers being coined from the münzpfund of 500 grammes of fine silver	= 0.7204
Union double-thaler = 3 Austrian florins or gulden = $3\frac{1}{2}$ South German gulden or florins	= 1.4409

NORTH GERMAN UNION. (Principal State, PRUSSIA.)

GOLD.—Union crown and half crown. (See GERMANY.)	= 2.2876
SILVER.—Union (or vereins) thaler, of 30 silver groschen	= 0.7204
Prior to the year 1857, the thaler of the greater part of the States now constituting the North German Union, was of the 14-thaler standard, 14 being coined from the Cologne mark of fine silver	= 0.7220

SOUTH GERMANY. (BAVARIA, BADEN, etc.)

GOLD.—Union crown and half-crown. (See GERMANY.)	= 2.2876
SILVER.—Union (or vereins) double thaler = $3\frac{1}{2}$ South German gulden, legal	= 1.4409
Union (or vereins) thaler = $1\frac{1}{2}$ South German gulden	= 0.7205
Gulden or florin of South Germany of pure	

Kreutzer, 52½ to 1 münzpfund of fine silver, Convention of 1857. This gulden is the unit of account, but is not yet coined, legal	= \$0.4117
Former gulden of South Germany (24½ to the Cologne mark of fine silver, prior to 1857), legal	= 0.4126

GREECE.

French system of weights and measures with Greek nomenclature.	
GOLD.—20 drachma or gold drachma (very rare), legal	= 3.4554
20 drachma, trial by U. S. mint	= 3.4419
SILVER.—1 drachme, legal	= 0.1761
5 drachma, legal	= 0.8808
1 phoenix, legal	= 0.1742

GUATEMALA. See CENTRAL AMERICA.

GUIANA.

British, French, and the Netherlands' currency.

The silver guilder (of 1809) of the Netherlands prevailing, legal	= 0.2708
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HAMBURG (NORTH GERMANY).

GOLD.—Ducat, legal	= 2.2715
SILVER.—Marco courant, legal	= 0.2972
Marco courant, U. S. Custom-house valuation	= 0.28
Marco banco (unit of account not coined)	= 0.3342
By U. S. law of 3d March, 1843	= 0.35

HANOVER. Now part of Prussia. (See GERMANY.)

FORMER GOLD.—Louis d'or or Wilhelm d'or, or pistole, legal	= 3.9593
FORMER SILVER.—(Before 1854.) Zwei thaler (double thaler piece), legal	= 1.4409
Courant thaler (= 24 gute groschen, 1834), legal	= 0.722

HESSE DARMSTADT (SOUTH GERMANY).

FORMER GOLD.—10-gulden piece, legal	= 4.0371
Karolin	= 4.9920
FORMER SILVER.—As in Baden.	
2-gulden piece of 24½ gulden standard (prior to 1857), legal	= 0.8225

HESSE CASSEL. Now part of Prussia.

FORMER GOLD.—Pistole, or Wilhelm d'or = 5 thaler, legal	= 3.9822
New pistole, or Friedrich Wilhelm d'or, legal	= 4.009
FORMER SILVER.—As in Hesse Darmstadt.	

INDIA, EAST.

GOLD.—Mohur (law of 1835), legal	= 7.1059
Mohur, of Madras, legal	= 7.0696
Mohur, of Bombay, legal	= 7.1061
Mohur of Netherlands' Possession (gold rupee), legal	= 7.8327
Star-pagoda, of Madras, legal	= 1.9102
Moon-pagoda of Pondichery (French), legal	= 1.6015
SILVER.—Company rupee, legal	= 0.46217
Star pagoda, of Madras (by U. S. law of 2d March, 1801)	= 1.84
Rupee of Company (by U. S. law of 3d March, 1843)	= 0.445

ITALY.

French monetary system adopted 1865.

GOLD.—New 20 lire (francs), legal	= \$3.8591
New 20 lire, trial by U. S. mint	= 3.8428
SILVER.—Lira, by U. S. law of 1846	= 0.186

FORMER GOLD.—More or less met with, in circulation, especially on the Mediterranean sea-coasts and in the Levant.

In Genoa.—Zecchino (or sequin) for Levantine trade, legal	= 2.2906
Dopia or Genovine (old), legal	= 23.5913
Dopia or Genovine (new), legal	= 14.9082

In Lombardy; Venice, Milan, and Mantua.

Sovrano, legal	= 6.778
Sovrano, trial by foreign mint	= 6.7102
Zecchino (sequin), trial by French mint	= 2.2704

In Modena.—20 lire (20 francs), legal

In Naples and Sicily.—Oncette = 3 ducati di regno, legal	= 2.5067
1 oncie (and multiples for Sicily), legal	= 2.5599
1 oncie, by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846	= 2.40

In Parma.—20 lire	= 3.8591
1 pistole (also pieces of 2, 4, and 8 pistoles, in proportion), legal	= 4.2676
1 ducato or zecchino	= 2.2691

In Sardinia.—Doppie = 20 lire nuove	= 3.8591
Carlini (Piedmont, 1786)	= 27.4542
Carlini (Sardinia, 1773)	= 9.4856

FORMER SILVER.—In Genoa.—Livre (U. S. Custom-house valuation)

Lombardy and Mantua.—Scudo nuove, legal	= 1.0109
Scudo Cisalpine, legal	= 0.8971

Filippi (Milan, 1786) = 7½ lire correnti = 22½ lire de Mantua, legal	= 1.1408
Croisat, or scudo della croce (of the Venetian Republic), legal	= 1.2839
Lira, by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846	= 0.16

Lucca.—5 lire nuove Lucchesi (of 1840), legal

Modena.—Scudo (Modenese) = 15 lire Modenesi, legal	= 0.8055
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Naples and Sicily.—Ducato del regno = 10 Carlini (1818), legal	= 0.8265
Ducato del regno, by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846	= 0.80

Scudo or piaster = 12 carlini (since 1818), legal	= 0.992
Scudo or piaster, trial by U. S. mint	= 0.9437
Scudo = 12 Sicilian tari (Sicily, 1785), legal	= 0.9833

Parma.—Ducato (till 1815), legal

Sardinia.—Scudo = 6 lire Piemontese (until 1800), legal	= 1.3689
Scudo = 2½ lire of Sardinia (scutcheon dollar, 1773), legal	= 0.9061

Tuscany.—Deni = 10 lire (until 1844), legal	= 1.6341
Francescone = 6⅔ lire = 4 fiorini = 10 paoli (prior to 1839), legal	= 1.0904
Tuscan lira, by law of 22d May, 1846	= 0.16
Fiorino or florin (until 1850) = 1⅓ lire, legal	= 0.2723

JAPAN.

GOLD.—Kobang, new, average from \$4.446 to	5.793
SILVER.—Itakane (according to Siebold),	= 2.928
Itzabu	= 0.365

KRAKOW.		FORMER SILVER. —Scudo Romano = 100	
<i>Formerly a free city; since 1846 occupied by Austria.</i>		baioochi (1835), legal = \$1 0465	
Still in use: silver zloty (florin), legal	= \$0.1146	Madonna scudo (of Bologna), legal = 1.0445	
LÜBECK. (NORTH GERMANY.)		PERSIA.	
FORMER GOLD.—Species ducat, legal	= 2.2710	GOLD.—Toman (also $\frac{1}{2}$ toman), legal = 2.2437	
FORMER SILVER.—Thaler = $2\frac{1}{2}$ mark courtant, legal	= 0.7220	SILVER.—Sahibkiran or sabkran (of Mohammed Shah), legal = 0.2243	
MALTA.		(Of various value and weight under different rulers).	
Former coins (prior to 1800):—		PERU.	
GOLD.—Doppia or pistole (= 10 scudi) trial by English mint	= 4.6512	The French monetary system was adopted January 31, 1863.	
SILVER.—Ouncie = $2\frac{1}{2}$ scudi = 30 tari	= 1.6955	GOLD.—20 sols = 100 francs, legal = 19.2953	
MAURITIUS ISLAND (formerly ISLE DE FRANCE).		20 sols, trial by U. S. mint = 19.218	
SILVER.—(Coined in London) dollar or Spanish piaster, legal	= 1.0451	Old doubloon, trial by U. S. mint = 15.5567	
MEXICO.		SILVER.—1 sol, legal = 0.9726	
By law of 27th November, 1867, a system of decimal coinage was adopted.		1 sol, trial by U. S. mint = 0.9724	
GOLD.—Doubloon, legal	= 15.7471	Old peso or dollar, trial by U. S. mint = 1.0497	
Doubloon, trial by U. S. mint, average	= 15.5298	Peso or dollar of 1858, trial by U. S. mint = 0.9889	
Doubloon, trial by U. S. mint, new	= 15.6105	POLAND.	
20 pesos	= 19.680	(Divided between Austria, Russia, and Prussia.)	
20 pesos, trial by U. S. mint	= 19.64	FORMER GOLD.—Ducat = 25 zloty, legal = 2.9887	
SILVER.—Dollar, or peso (standard)	= 1.0567	FORMER SILVER.—Zloty (pieces of 10, 5, and 2 zloty, or gulden), legal = 0.116	
Dollar, new, trial by U. S. mint	= 1.0532	PORTUGAL.	
Dollar, average, trial by U. S. mint	= 1.0491	GOLD.—Coroa (crown = 10,000 réis), legal = 5.8257	
Peso of Maximilian, trial by U. S. mint	= 1.0421	Coroa, trial by U. S. mint = 5.8066	
MOROCCO.		SILVER.—Milreis, legal = 1.0815	
GOLD.—Boutki or Bendoki, legal	= 1.9952	Milreis, by U. S. law of 3d March, 1843 = 1.12	
SILVER.—Rial or real (of 1776, very rare)	= 1.0449	Milreis (of Azores), by U. S. law of 3d March, 1843 = 0.835	
NETHERLANDS or HOLLAND.		Milreis (of Madeira), by U. S. law of 3d March, 1843 = 1.00	
GOLD.—Gouden Willem (golden William), legal	= 4.0257	The bulk of currency is in British sovereigns legalized at the rate of 4500 réis = 4.8666	
10 guilders, legal	= 4.0145	PRUSSIA. (NORTH GERMANY.)	
10 guilders, trial by U. S. mint	= 3.9757	GOLD.—New crown (vereinskrona), legal = 6.64615	
Ducat	= 2.2834	Former Friedrich d'or = 5 thalers, legal = 4.0096	
SILVER.—Rijksdaalder = $2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders (1847), legal	= 1.0212	Former ducat, legal = 2.0048	
Guilder or florin, legal	= 0.4084	SILVER.—Thaler (before 1857), trial by U. S. mint = 0.7214	
Guilder by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846	= 0.40	Thaler, by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846 = 0.69	
Ryder (for colonial trade), legal	= 1.3189	New thaler, trial by U. S. mint = 0.7214	
NORWAY.		New thaler, legal = 0.7204	
SILVER.—Species (rigs) daler = 6 marks = 120 shilling, legal	= 1.0929	ROME.	
The same, by law of U. S. 1846	= 1.06	GOLD.—New piece of $2\frac{1}{2}$ scudi, trial by U. S. mint = 2.6047	
The same, trial by U. S. mint	= 1.0930	SILVER.—New scudo, trial by U. S. mint = 1.0455	
OLDENBURG. (NORTH GERMANY.)		RUSSIA.	
FORMER GOLD.—Pistole, legal	= 3.9593	GOLD.—Half imperial, of 5 roubles, legal = 3.9869	
PAPAL STATES.		Half imperial, trial by U. S. mint = 3.9764	
Adopted the French standard from January 1st, 1863; the monetary units of scudi and baioochi being then changed to lire (francs) and centesimi. The French subsidiary silver coins not adopted.		SILVER.—Rouble = 100 copecks (kopleyk), legal = 0.7779	
FORMER GOLD.—10 scudi = 10 scudi Romani of 1853, legal	= 10.470	Rouble, by U. S. law of 22d May, 1846 = 0.75	
Zecchino (until 1835 of Rome and Bologna), legal	= 2.2769	(Roubles before the year 1800 were usually of greater value).	
SAXONY. (NORTH GERMANY.)		SAXONY. (NORTH GERMANY.)	
FORMER GOLD.—Double August d'or, legal = 8.0179		FORMER GOLD.—Double August d'or, legal = 8.0179	
August d'or, legal = 4.0088		August d'or, legal = 4.0088	

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS.

603

FORMER SILVER.—Species thaler = 24 gute
groschen = 1½ thaler, legal = \$1.091

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

GOLD.—Onza (1813 to 1832), trial by U. S.
mint = 15.5146
Onza (1823 to 1832) trial by U. S. mint . . . = 14.6579

BOLIVIA.

GOLD.—Onza or doubloon (1827 to 1836), legal . = 15.6018
Onza, trial by U. S. mint = 15.5924
SILVER.—Peso (dollar), trial by U. S. mint . = 0.7826
Half peso, trial by U. S. mint = 0.2874

CHILI.

GOLD.—Condor, legal = 9.1225

VENEZUELA.

SILVER.—Pezo (mone da macuquina), legal . = 0.7836

CHILI.

SILVER.—Pezo = 5 francs, legal = 0.9648

SPAIN.

GOLD.—Doubloon of 10 escudos or crowns,
legal = 5.1678
The same by trial at U. S. mint = 4.9639
Doubloon of 4 escudos, legal = 2.0438
Doubloon of 2 escudos, legal = 1.0019
Doubloon de Isabel, legal = 4.9361
Former quadruple (4 pistoles, onza de oro),
legal = 16.1154
SILVER.—Duro, or peso, legal = 1.0100
Escudo (10 reals), legal = 0.504975
Peseta, legal = 0.2525
Media, legal = 0.1262
Real, legal = 0.0631
Real de plata (Mexicana), legal = 0.1260
Real de plata, by U. S. law of 2d March,
1799 = 0.10
Real de vellon, legal = 0.0614
Real de vellon, by U. S. law of 2d March,
1799 = 0.05

SWEDEN.

GOLD.—1 ducat (also double and quadruple
ducat), legal = 2.2605
Ducat, trial by U. S. mint = 2.2564
SILVER.—1 riksdaler ryks mint = 100 ore,
legal = 0.2756
1 riksdaler silfver, legal = 1.1023
4 riksdaler ryks mint = 1 riksdaler silfver.
(Also coins of 1/10, 1/5, 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 riksdaler silfver).

SWITZERLAND.

Gold and silver as in France.

1 franc = 100 rappen, legal = \$0.193
1 franc, by U. S. law = 0.186

TRIPOLIS.

SILVER.—Gersh or gurush (pl.) = 100 para,
legal = 0.1046
Gersh (under Mahmud II. 1808), legal . . . = 0.1865

TUNIS.

GOLD.—New 25 piasters, trial by U. S. mint . = 2.9954
Mahbub (zecchino) from \$1.2534 to = 1.5003
SILVER.—5 piaster, trial by U. S. mint . . . = 0.6185
Piaster, trial by U. S. mint = 0.125

TURKEY.

GOLD.—Piece of 100 piaster (juslik), legal . = 4.393
Piaster, trial by U. S. mint = 4.3693
Piece of 50 piaster in proportion.
SILVER.—Piaster (also in pieces of 2, 5, 10,
and 20 piasters) = 100 aspers, legal . . . = 0.04325
The same at custom-house valuation . . . = 0.05
20 piasters (gersh), trial by U. S. mint . . = 0.8609

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GOLD.—Dollar, legal tender in all amounts = 1.0000
Pieces of 20 (double eagle), 10 (eagle), 5 (half
eagle), 2½ and 3 dollar pieces in proportion.
SILVER.—Dollar, legal tender in all amounts = 1.0000
The legal tender paper money of the U. S. is
explained in the previous table.
The intrinsic value in U. S. gold, of the sil-
ver dollar, assuming gold to be worth 15½
times silver, is 1.03988
The half dollar, subsidiary and legal tender
in payment of sums not exceeding \$5.00
in any one payment, has an intrinsic gold
value of 0.4840
Quarter dollar, dime, half dime, and 3 cent
piece in proportion.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. (NEW GRANADA.)

GOLD.—Condor = 10 pesos, legal = 9.6476
Condor, trial by U. S. mint = 9.6751
Old doubloon (Bogota), legal = 15.6106
Old doubloon (Popayan), legal = 15.3775
SILVER.—Pesos (25 grammes), legal = 0.9726
Pesos, trial by U. S. mint = 0.9692
(The condor and pesos are the same respectively as the
French 50-franc gold and 5-franc silver piece).

WÜRTEMBERG. (SOUTH GERMANY).

FORMER GOLD.—Frederic d'or = 11 gulden = 4.510
FORMER SILVER.—2 gulden piece of the 24½
gulden standard = 0.8254

TABLES

OF THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,

REDUCED TO THE LEGAL STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES, BOTH COMMON AND METRIC.

ABYSSINIA.

Rottel (rotolo, or liter) of 12 wakihs, each of 10 derimes = 4800 (troy) grains = 311.03 grammes.
 Mocha of 12 derimes = 480 grains = 31.10 grammes.
 Pik (Turkish) = 27 inches = 0.686 meter.
 Ardeb (in Gondar) of 10 madegas = 0.125 bushel = 4.40 liters.
 Ardeb (in Massuah) of 24 madegas = about 0.300 bushel = 10.57 liters.
 Kuba { = 62 inches } . . = 1.016 liter.
 { = 0.276 gallon }

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Quintal of 100 libra = 101.27 lbs. avoirdupois = 45.9367 kilogrammes.
 Arroba of 25 libra = 25.32 lbs. avoirdupois = 11.4842 kilogrammes.
 Libra = 1.0127 lb. avoirdupois = 459.367 grammes.
 Marco (for gold and silver) = 3544.4 grains = 229.684 grammes.
 Vara of 3 pies = 0.9478 yard = 0.8667 meter.
 Pie = 0.9478 foot = 0.2889 meter.
 Lastre (last) of 2 toneladas (tons) or 15 fanegas = 58.404 bushels = 205.80 liters.
 Fanega = 3.8936 bushels = 137.20 liters.
 Frasco = 0.6274 gallon = 2.375 liters.
 Baril of 32 frascos = 20.0787 gallons = 76 liters.

AUSTRIA.

Pfund = 8642.209 grains = 560.012 grammes.
 Zoll-pfund (customs-pound) = 7716.174 grains = 500 grammes.
 Münzpfund (coin-pound) = 7716.174 grains = 500 grammes.
 Centner = 123.4615 lbs. avdp. = 56.0012 kilogrammes.
 Saum = 275 lbs. avoirdupois = 154.003 kilogrammes.
 Metze = 1.7454 bushel = 61.5045 liters.
 Eimer of 40 maass = 14.95 gallon = 56.605 liter.
 Maass = 0.373 gallon = 1.415 liter.
 Fuss of 12 zoll = 1.03713 foot = 0.31611 meter.
 Elle (imperial) = 0.85217 yard = 0.77921 meter.

AZORES or WESTERN ISLANDS. (See PORTUGAL.)

Alqueira of 2 meios . = 0.334 bushel . = 11.95 liters.
 Fanga of 4 alqueires = 1.336 bushel . = 47.80 liters.

BADEN.

Pfund { = 1.0123 lb. avdp. } = 500 grammes.
 { = 1.3396 lb. troy. }
 Fuss = 0.98428 foot . . = 0.3 meter.
 Elle = 0.65618 yard . . = 6 decimetres.
 Zuber = 42 5782 bushels . = 1500 liters.

Malter = 4.25752 bushels . . = 150 liters
 Fuder = 39.6262 gallons . . = 1500 liters
 Stütze = 3.9626 gallons . . = 15 liters

BAVARIA.

Centner . . . = 123.459 lbs. avdp. = 56 kilogrammes.
 Pfund = 1.23459 lb. avdp. = 560 grammes.
 Zoll-pfund and Münzpfund } = 1.0123 lb. avdp. = 500 grammes.
 Mark = 0.6268 lb. troy = 233.950 grammes.
 Fuss = 0.95757 foot . . = 0.291859 meter.
 Elle = 0.9110 yard . . = 0.833015 meter.
 Schäffel . . = 6.3103 bushels = 222.367 liters.
 Maass = 0.2824 gallon . = 1.06903 liter.
 Schenkmeier = 16.944 gallon . = 64.1416 liters.

BELGIUM.

French system.

BRAZIL. (Like PORTUGAL.)

Metric system obligatory from 1st January, 1873.
 Tonelada (ton for shipping) = 2240 lbs. avdp. = 1016.1 kilogrammes.
 Medida = 0.73306 gallon = 2.7748 liters.
 Arratel = 1.0192 lb. avoirdupois = 459 grammes.

BREMEN.

Pfund = 1.99 lb. avdp. . . = 498.5 grammes.
 Fuss = 0.9493 foot . . . = 0.285935 meter.
 Elle = 0.6329 yard . . . = 0.5787 meter.
 Scheffel . . = 2.103 bushels . . = 74.10387 liters.
 Stübchen . . = 0.85103 gallon . . = 33.21318 liters.

BRUNSWICK.

Pfund = 1.02958 lb. avdp. = 467.11 grammes.
 Fuss = 0.93625 foot . . = 0.28536 meter.
 Elle = 0.6242 yard . . . = 0.570725 meters.
 Wispel . . . = 35.3544 bushel . . = 1245.7904 liters.
 Stübchen . . = 0.85103 gallon . . = 32.21318 liters.

CANADA. (Like ENGLAND.)

Ell = 1.25 yard = 1.14296 meter
 Minot = 1.10749 bushel . . = 39.025 liters.

CHILI.

Libra = 1.01412 lb. avdp. . . = 460 grammes.
 Fanega = 2.838 bushels . . . = 100 liters.
 Quartillo . . = 0.2906 gallon . . . = 1.1 liter.
 Vara = 2.7493 feet = 0.836 meter.

CHINA.

Peoul . . .	= { 133.333 lbs. avdp. }	= 60.4787 kilogrammes.
	{ 162.033 lbs. troy }	
Catty . . .	= 1.3333 lb. avdp. . .	= 604.7896 grammes.
Chih (custom- house) }	= 14.1 inch . . .	= 0.35813 meter.
Sei . . .	= 3.4716 bushels . . .	= 122.43 liter.

COCHIN-CHINA. (Like CHINA.)

Tael . . .	= 590.75 grains troy . . .	= 38.23 grammes.
Covid . . .	= 0.4166 yard	= 0.381 meter.

CEYLON or SELAN. (English measure.)

Candy . . .	= 545 lbs. avdp.	= 247.2 kilogrammes.
Amomam . . .	= 5.7757 bushels	= 203.52 liters.

CURAÇAO. (Like NETHERLANDS.)

Vara (yard) . . .	= 33.375 inches	= 0.8477 meter.
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CYPRUS.

Pik . . .	= 0.7347 yard	= 0.6713 meter.
Medinno . . .	= 2.1312 bushels	= 75.097 liters.
Cass . . .	= 1.25 gallon	= 4.73 liters.
Kantar . . .	= 524.20 lb. avdp.	= 237.77 kilogrammes.
Oka . . .	= { 19570 grains }	= 1.2681 kilogramme.
	{ 2.7957 lbs. avdp. }	
Rotolo . . .	= 1½ oka.	

DENMARK.

Pund . . .	= 1.1025 lb. avdp.	= 500 grammes.
Mark . . .	= 0.630404 lb. troy	= 235.2941 grammes.
Fod . . .	= 1.01 foot	= 0.31335 meter.
Alen . . .	= 0.86843 yard	= 0.62771 meter.
Tønde (ton) . . .	= 3.94783 bushels	= 139.1213 liters.
Pott . . .	= 0.2552 gallon	= 0.96612 liter.

ECUADOR. (Like SPAIN.)

EGYPT.

Derhem (drachm) =	47.6512 grains troy =	3.0884 grammes.
Oka =	2.7235 lbs. avdp. =	1.23536 kilogramme.
Rotolo =	0.9804173 lb. avdp. =	444.73 grammes.
Government rotolo =	1.2256 lb. avdp. =	551.91 grammes.
Pik (Istambull) =	0.2654 inch =	0.677 meter.
Ardeb (Alexandria) =	7.6907 bushels =	271.0 liters.

ENGLAND.

Pound avdp. =	1.215273 lb. troy =	453.5922 grammes.
Pound troy =	0.822857 lb. avdp. =	373.2416 grammes.
Imperial quarter =	8.25212 U. S. bush. =	290.7813 liters.
Imperial bushel =	1.03152 Winch. bush. =	36.34766 liters.
Imperial gallon =	1.20032 gallon =	4.543458 liters.
Ale and beer gallon =	1.2204 gallon =	4.6209 liters.
Yard =	3 feet =	0.9143835 meters.

FRANCE.

Mètre =	39 37040 inches, or	} { 1 meter, or 10 decimeters, or 100 centimeters, or 1000 millimeters.
	9.84290 hands, or	
	3.280837 feet, or	
	1.093622 yard, or	
	0.0994202 half-chain	
Kilomètre =	1093.622 yards, or	} { 1 myriameter, or 1 kilometer, or 10 hectometers, or 100 dekameters, or 1000 meters.
	99.4202 half-chains, or	
	49.7101 chains, or	
	0.621376 mile	

Litre =
0.26417 gallon } = 1 cubic decimeter
1.02567 quart, liquid measure

Hectolitre =
2.8378 bushels } = 100 liters.
90 8 quarts, dry measure

Each of the French measures of volume has its half and its double measure.

Gramme = 15.4323488 grains = { 10 decigrammes, or
100 centigrammes, or
1000 milligrammes.

Kilogramme =
15.4323488 grains, or } { 10 hecto-
2.204621 lbs. avdp. (of 7000 grains), or
2.679227 lbs. troy (of 5700 grains), or
0.0787365 avdp. quarter (of 28 lbs) or
0.0190841 hundred wt. (of 112 lbs.) or
0.0110231 cental (of 100 lbs.) . . . } { 100 dekagrammes.
grammes.

Metric quintal =
7.873647 avdp. qrs. (of 28 lbs.) or } { 10 myriagrammes
1.968412 hundred wt. (of 112 lbs.), or } { 100 kilogrammes.
2.204621 centals (of 100 lbs.) . . . }

Millier, or metric tonne =
22.046212 centals (of 100 lbs.) . . . } { 10 quintals, or
19.684118 hundred wt. (of 112 lbs.), or } { 1000 kilogrammes.
0.9842059 long ton (of 2240 lbs.) . . . }
1.10231062 short ton (of 2000 lbs.) . . . }

GERMANY.

Zollverein (Customs' Union), an important Commercial Union originating in 1828; embracing in 1833 all the German States, except Austria, Liechtenstein, Holstein, the two Duchies of Meeklenburg, and the three free cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen; dissolved with the close of the year 1865, and held together only by temporary agreements until Nov. 1st, 1867, when a new Commercial Treaty was concluded between the North German Confederation and the South German States.

The unit of weight is the zollpfund (customs' pound) of 500 grammes.

Zollpfund of 30 zoll-loth = 7716.1744 U. S. grains = ½ kilogramme.

Zollcentner of 100 zoll-pfund = 110.23106 lbs. avoirdupois = 50 kilogrammes.

Zollstein of 20 zoll-pfund = 22.03621 lbs. avoirdupois = 100 kilogrammes.

Münzpfund of 10000 ass = 7716.1744 U. S. grains = 500 grammes.

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

(Established since the war with Austria, in 1866.)

(New System.)

By a decree of the 17th of August, 1868, the metrical (French) system of weights and measures has been adopted, commencing with the 1st of January, 1870, and will be compulsory from the 1st of January, 1872.

The base of the new system is the meter or stab; the same as the French metre.

The unit of length is also the meter or stab.

0.01 meter = 1 centimeter or neu-zoll.

0.001 meter = 1 millimeter or strich.

The unit of surface is the quadrat-meter (square meter), or quadrat-stab.

0.01 of a quadrat-meter = 1 ar.

0.001 of a quadrat-meter = 1 hektar.

The unit of volume is the 0.001 of a kubik-meter or kubik-stab, and is called a liter or kanne.

½ liter = 1 schoppen.

100 liter = 0.1 kubik-meter = 1 hectoliter or fass.

50 liter = 1 scheffel.

The *unit of weight* is the kilogramme (equal to 2 pfund).
 10 grammes = 1 dekagramme or neu-loth.
 0.1 gramme = 1 dezigramme.
 0.01 gramme = 1 zentigramme.
 0.001 gramme = 1 milligramme.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogramme $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} = 1 \text{ pfund} \\ = 50 \text{ neu-loth} \end{array} \right\} = 1.1023106 \text{ lb. avdp.}$
 50 kilogramme, or 100 pfund = 1 zentner.
 1000 kilogramme, or 2000 pfund = 1 tonne.

The *unit of money-weight* continues to be the münzpfund (of 500 grammes) divided into 10000 ass.

The *unit of weight for purposes of assay*, or for trying gold and silver, is the 0.001 part of the münzpfund ($=\frac{1}{1000}$ gramme or 500 milligrammes); which unit is again divided into 1000 parts.

GREECE.

French system since 1836.

	Former.	Metric.
Mina (kilogr.)	= 2.20432 lbs. avdp.	= 1.00 kilogr.
Royal mina	= 3.30693 lbs. avdp.	= 1.5 kilogr.
Talanton	= 330.697 lbs. avdp.	= 150.0 kilogr.
Piki	= 1.09363 yard	= 1.0 meter.
Litra	= 1.6567 quart	= 1.0 liter.
Kailon	= 2.83732 bushels	= 1.0 hectoliter.

GUIANA.

BRITISH GUIANA. See LONDON.

FRENCH GUIANA.

Livre	= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.079176 \text{ lb. avdp.} \\ 1.31119 \text{ lb. troy} \end{array} \right\}$	= 489.5058 grammes.
Pied de roi	= 1.065765 foot	= 0.3248394 meter.
Aune	= 1.29972 yard	= 1.188446 meter.
Muid	= 70.85525 gallons	= 268.2195 liters.
Boisseau	= 0.35915 bushel	= 13.0083 liters.

DUTCH GUIANA. See NETHERLANDS.

HAMBURG.

Pfund	= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.0683 \text{ lb. avdp.} \\ 1.2984 \text{ lb. troy} \end{array} \right\}$	= 481.60945 grammes.
Mark	= 0.626554 lb. troy	= 233.85489 grammes.
Fuss	= 0.94021 foot	= 0.28657 meter.
Elle	= 0.62631 yard	= 0.57314 meter.
Brabantine elle	= 0.75615 yard	= 0.69141 meter.
Fass	= 1.5597 bushel	= 54.9615 liters.
Ohm (= 4 ankers)	= 38.2782 gallons	= 144.8906 liters.

HANOVER. (Like PRUSSIA.)

HAVANA. (ISLAND OF CUBA.)

Castilian weight. (See SPAIN.)

Varra (Cubana)	= 33.375 inches	= 0.8477 meter.
Fanega	= 3.12367 bushels	= 110.66 liters.
Arroba (former Castilian cantara)	= 4.10 gallons	= 15.44 liters.

HUNGARY. (Like AUSTRIA.)

Oka	= 3.0817 lbs. avdp.	= 1.400 kilogramme.
Arsin	= 0.63919 yard	= 0.43440 meter.
Stab	= 5.18565 feet	= 1.5805 meter.
Metzen	= 1.77354 bushel	= 62.4984 liters.
Urna or eimer	= 14.30539 gallons	= 54.1527 liters.
Fass	= 52.545 gallons	= 198.89348 liters.

INDIA (EAST). (English Measures.)

BENGAL.

Tola	= 180 grains troy	= 11.66375 grammes
Man or maund	= 82.2855 lbs. avdp.	= 37.324 kilogr.
Factory maund	= 74.667 lbs. avdp.	= 33.869 kilogr.

Guz	= 1.00 yard	= 0.91438 meter.
Kahoon (grain)	= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2936.666 \text{ lbs. avdp.} \\ 42.44 \text{ bushels} \end{array} \right\}$	= 1354.72 kilogr.

BOMBAY.

Candy	= 560.00 lbs. avdp.	= 254.00 kilogr.
Covid (haut)	= 1.50 foot	= 0.4572 meter.
Candy (grain)	= 358.4 lbs. avdp.	= 162.567 kilogr.
Rice candy (near 25 bush.)	= 215.9375 lbs. avdp.	= 97.947 kilogr.
Maund	= 28.00 lbs. avdp.	= 12.70 kilogr.

MADRAS.

Candy	= 500 lbs. avdp.	= 226.8 kilogrammes.
Maund	= 25.00 lbs. avdp.	= 11.3498 kilogrammes.
Garce	= 139.512 bushels	= 4.916 kiloliters.
Parah	= 1.7439 bushel	= 61.45 liters.
Covid (cubit)	= 0.50 yard	= 0.46719 meter.

IONIAN ISLANDS. (Like ENGLAND.)

Libra sottile Ionia	= 1 lb. troy	= 373.2466 grammes.
Libra grossa	= 1 lb. avdp.	= 453.5922 grammes.
Jarda Ionia	= 1 yard	= 0.91438 meter.
Gallone	= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.12894 \text{ bushel} \\ 1.20032 \text{ gallon} \end{array} \right\}$	= 4.543458 liters.
Chilo	= 1.03152 bushel	= 36.34766 liters.
Barilla (16 imperial gallons)	= 19.21307 gallons	= 72.72537 liters.

ITALY.

(Metrical and decimal system of France.)—Formerly:—

Libbra	= 0.81463 lb. avdp.	= 369.508 grammes.
Piede (Liprando)	= 1.6851 foot	= 0.513757 meter.
Sacco	= 3.27179 bushels	= 115.0278 liters.
Brenta	= 12.99317 gallons	= 49.285 liters.

JAMAICA. (Like ENGLAND.)

JAPAN.

Monme	= 27.0667 grains troy	= 1.75 gramme.
Rjoo	= 116.1288 grains troy	= 7.625 grammes.
Sals	= 11.9291 inches	= 0.303 meter.
Sjoo, or masa	= 0.459128 gallon	= 1.738 liter.

LÜBECK.

Pfund	= 1.07249 lb. avdp.	= 486.474 grammes.
Mark	= 1.2522 lb. troy	= 467.3642 grammes.
Fuss	= 0.94365 foot	= 0.2876 meter.
Elle	= 0.6291 yard	= 0.5752 meter.
Scheffel (rye, barley)	= 0.98349 bushel	= 34.694 liters.
Scheffel (oats, fruit)	= 1.12128 bushel	= 39.514 liters.
Ohm	= 38.4394 gallons	= 145.501 liters.
Quartico	= 0.24023 gallon	= 0.90938 liter.

MADEIRA. (See PORTUGAL.)

Arratel (libra)	= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.01085 \text{ lbs. avdp.} \\ 1.2285 \text{ lb. troy} \end{array} \right\}$	= 485.547 grammes.
Alqueira	= 0.3999 bushel	= 14.095 liters.
Almude	= 4.68057 gallons	= 17.718 liters.

MALTA.

Foot	= 11.1636 inches	= 0.28363 meter.
Canna	= 2.2855 yards	= 2.0980 meters.
Salma	= 8.1973 bushels	= 283.51 liters.
Barile	= 11.2468 gallons	= 42.57 liters.
Libbra	= $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.7 \text{ lb. avdp.} \\ 0.85076 \text{ troy} \end{array} \right\}$	= 317.5 grammes.

MARTINIQUE.

(French metric system.)

Livre	= { 1.079176 lb. avdp. }	= 489.5058 grammes.
Aune	= { 1.311499 lb. troy }	
Barique	= 1.30148 yard . . .	= 1.191 meters.
	= 50 gallons . . .	= 186.26 liters.

MAURITIUS. (ISLE DE FRANCE.)

French metric system. — Still used: —

Quintal	. . . = 108 lbs. avdp.	= 48.989 kilogrammes.
Ton (shipping)	= 2160 lbs. avdp.	= 979.876 kilogrammes.
Aune	. . . = 1.30148 yard	= 1.191 meter.
Velt	. . . = 2.00 gallons	= 7.57 liters.
Cask	. . . = 60.00 gallons	= 227.13 liters.

MEXICO.

Weight like HAVANA.

Tercio (of tobacco)	= 160 lbs. avdp.	= 72.576 kilogr.
Baril	. . . = 20 gallons	= 75 71 liters.
Vara	. . . = 0.9139 yard	= 0.83695 meter.
Fanega	. . . = 1.54728 bushel	= 55.501 liters.
Frasco	. . . = 2.5 quarts	= 2.3889 liters.

MOLDAVIA. (DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.)

Oka (Jassay)	. . . = 2.8505 lbs. avdp.	= 1.29298 gramme.
Palma	. . . = 0.9074 foot	= 0.27659 meter.
Khalebi (woolen goods)	} = 0.7344 yard	. . . = 0.6713 meter.
Kot (silk and linen goods)	} = 0.6905 yard	. . . = 0.6314 meter.
Kilo	. . . = 19.25 bushels	= 4.351 hektoliters.

MOROCCO.

Artal	. . . = 1.12 lb. avdp.	. . . = 508 grammes.
Codo (dhra'a)	. . . = 0.62443 yard	. . . = 0.571 meter.
Muhd	. . . = about 0.497 bushel	= about 14.00 litres.

NETHERLANDS.

Former Weights and Measures.

Trovisch pond	= 1.3186 lb. troy	= 492.1677 grammes.
Old pond	. . . = 1.0893 lb. avdp.	= 494.0904 grammes.
Voet	. . . = 0.9289 foot	= 0.283133 meter.
Old Amster-dam el	} = 0.7522 yard	. . . = 0.68781 meter.

(The Netherlands adopted the French metric system in 1816.)

Last	. . . = 30 mud	= 85.13 bushels = 80 hektoliters.
Eil	. . . = 1.099 yard	= 1 meter.
Vah	. . . = 100 kannen	= 26.41 gallons = 100 liters.
Pond	. . . = { 10 onsen, or }	{ 2.20462 lb. avdp., or }
	{ 100 looden, or }	{ 2.69923 lb. troy, or }
	{ 1000 wigtes }	{ 1 kilogramme. }
Apothecary's pond	. . . = 375 wigtes	(grammes).

In the Netherlands' Colonies (Batavia, etc.), the former weights and measures are still in use; also —

Koyang (rice)	= 3362.042 lbs. troy	= 1661.066 kilogrammes.
Old kan	. . . = 0.3962 gallon	= 1.49 liter.
1 pikol	= 100 catties	= 10 gantang (coffee) = 135.6312 lbs. avdp. = 61.5210 kilogramme.

On the Molucca Islands the New Netherlands measures have been introduced since 1839.

NEW GRANADA, OR UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

(Recently adopted French measures and weights.)

PAPAL STATES.

The French metric system, although adopted in 1848, to commence with 1st of January, 1850, has not been enforced.

Hitherto, —

Pied	. . . = 0.9766 U. S. foot	= 0.2976 meter.
Canna (mercantile)	} = 2.179 yards	. . . = 1.9926 meter.
Rubblio	. . . = 0.8856 bushel	= 294.46 liters.
Barile (wine)	= 15.412 gallons	= 58.3416 liters.
Barile (oil)	= 15.185 gallons	= 57.4806 liters.
Libbra	. . . = { 0.74753 lb. avdp. }	= 339.073 kilogrammes.
	{ = 0.90845 lb. troy }	

PERSIA.

Guz shah (gers or arkin)	= 3.333 feet	= 1.0160 meter.
1 artaha = 8 collothun	= 25 capichas = 50 chenicas = 200 sextarios	= 1.8514 bushel = 65.238 liters.
The only weight common to all provinces is the miskal 174.7025 troy grains = 4.8406 grammes.		

In Tauris, Meshid, Herat: —

40 seers = 640 miskal	= 5.830047 lbs. avdp.	= 3.098 kilogrammes.
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In Ispahan: —

1 mahnd shah = 1250 miskal	= 13.6601 lbs. avdp.	= 6.196 kilogrammes.
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In Resht: —

2 royal mahnd = 2560 miskal	= 27.3202 lbs. avdp.	= 12.392 kilogrammes.
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In Shiras, Bushir, and Gamri: —

Mahnd (or maund)	= 2560 miskal.
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In Teheran: —

1 rik = 1600 miskal.

PERU.

Spanish (Castilian) weights.

Vara	. . . = 33.367 inches	. . . = 0.8475 meter.
Fanega	= 140 Castilian pounds	= 64.41302 kilogrammes

PORTUGAL.

Arratel or libra	. . . = 1.01192 lb. avdp.	= 459 grammes.
Palemo de craveiro	= 8.661 inches	= 0.22 meter.
Vara	. . . = 1.2030 yard	= 1.1 meter.
Pé	. . . = 1.0827 foot	= 0.33 meter.
Alqueire	. . . = 0.3928 bushel	= 13.841 liters.
Almude	. . . = 4.4224 gallons	= 16.74 liters.

PRUSSIA.

(For metric weights and measures, see GERMANY.)

Former pfund	= 1.03114 lb. avdp.	= 467.72 grammes.
Former fuss	= 1.0297 foot	= 0.31385 meter.
Former elle	= 0.7294 yard	= 0.66694 meter.
Former scheffel	= 1.5597 bushel	= 54.9315 liters.
Former eimer	= 13.149 gallons	= 68.702 liters.

RUSSIA.

Funt (pound)	. . . = { 1.0972 lb. troy }	= 409.5116 gram-
	{ = 0.9023 lb. avdp. }	mes.
1 ud of 40 fund	= 33.113 lbs. avdp.	= 16.3805 kilo-
		grammes.
Berkovetz of 10 pudi	= 361.13 lbs. avdp.	= 163.805 kilo-
		grammes.
Stopa	= 14 inches	= 0.35559 meter.
Arsheen	= 28 inches	= 0.71119 meter.
Sashen of 3 arsheens	= 7 feet	= 2.13357 meter.
Chatviet	= 5.9560 bushels	= 2.0690 hektoliters.
Vedro	= 3.2490 gallons	= 12.2989 liters.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Weights, etc., as in United States.	
Barrel of whale oil	. . . = 31.5 gallons . . . = 119.2427 liters

SAXONY. (See NORTH GERMANY.)

Former pfund } (Leipzig) . . .	= 1.03093 lb. avdp.	= 467.6246 grammes.
Fuss . . .	= 0.9291 foot . . .	= 0.28319 meter.
Elle . . .	= 1.8582 foot . . .	= 0.56638 meters.
Sheffel . . .	= 2.9510 bushels	= 103.983 liters.
Eimer . . .	= 17.79519 gallons	= 97.3626 liters.

SPAIN.

French metrical system. In the Spanish Colonies the old *weights and measures* are still in use, principally Castilian.

Castilian :—

Libra . . .	= 7100.21 grains troy	= 460.093 grammes.
Pié . . .	= 0.91407 foot . . .	= 0.278635 meter.
Vara . . .	= 0.914117 yard . . .	= 0.835906 meter.
Fanega	= 1.57527 bushel . . .	= 55.501 liters.
Cantara (arroba mayor, for wine)	= 4.2618 gals.	= 16.133 liters.
Cuartillo	= 0.13322 gallon	= 0.5043 liter.

SOUTH AMERICA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA (or *New Granada*.)

French kilogrammes in custom-house practice; other measures as in Venezuela.

VENEZUELA.

Castilian weights and measures. (See SPAIN.)

BOLIVIA.

Kilogrammes at custom-house.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Skalpund . . .	= { 0.936991 lb. avdp. } = 425.010 grammes.
	{ 1.387049 lb. troy }
Fot . . .	= 0.974102 foot . . . = 0.296901 meter.
Kanna . . .	= 0.69156 gallon . . . = 2.617188 liters.
Am . . .	= 41.4834 gallons . . . = 157.0313 liters.

SWITZERLAND.

French system since 1851.		
Pfund . . .	= 1.10236 lb. avdp.	= 500 grammes.
Centner = 100 pfund	= 110.236 lbs. avdp.	= 50 kilogr.
Fuss	= 11 81 inches	= 0.3 meters.
Quarter	= 0.4257 bushel	= 15 liters.
Pot	= 1.585 1/4 quart	= 1.5 liter.
Muid	= 39.626 gallons	= 150 liters.

TRIPOLI.

Kantar = 40 oke (lb.)	= 107.666 lb. avdp.	= 48.832 kilo-grammes.
Oka = 40 uekie	= 2.6916 lbs. avdp.	= 1.2208 kilogramme.
Pik = 26.42 inches	= 0.671 meter.	
Pik or dra arabic	= 19 03 inches	= 0.483 meter.
Hueba = 16 orbah	= 3.0452 bushels	= 107.3 liters.

TUNIS.

Uekla = 488.90 grains troy	= 31.680 grammes.
Rotoli (pound) (rug)	1.1175 lb. avdp. = 506.88 grammes.
Rotoli sucky (meat, etc.)	1.2532 lb. avdp. = 568.445 grammes.
Rotoli ghredari (vegetables)	1.4098 lb. avdp. = 639.453 grammes.
Drad bendaseh (woolen goods)	= 0.6728 meter.
Turkish pik	= 0.6370 meter.
Arabian pik	= 0.4883 meter.
Cafiz = 14.0753 bushels	= 4.96 hektoliters.
Metter = 2 6 1/7 gallons	= 10 liters.

TURKEY.

Cantar = 44 oke = 100 rotoli	= 124.7036 lbs. avdp. = 56.565 kilogrammes.
Oka = 2.83418 lbs. avdp.	= 1285.56 grammes.
Chequ (for gold, etc.)	= 0.86108 lb. troy = 321.39 grammes.
Pik = 27.9 inches	= 0.6858 meter.
Endaseh = 25 7 inches	= 0.6523 meter.
Kiló = 1.00075 bushel	= 35 266 liters.

TABLE

GIVING THE

CURRENCY, RATE OF INTEREST, PENALTY FOR USURY, AND LAWS IN REGARD TO COLLECTION OF DEBTS, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE information contained in the ensuing pages will, it is believed, be found exceedingly convenient for business men. It has been collected with much care, and, for the most part, by reference to original and trustworthy sources. Yet, as the legislation in regard to some of these matters is changing, and what is true this year, in a given State, may not be entirely so the next, the consulter is cautioned not to continue to rely too implicitly upon present statements, especially in regard to the Southern and the younger States. The Table will serve, however, as a general guide, and is as valuable as any thing of the sort, from the nature of the case, can well be.

Although the Federal currency is that established by law for the whole of the United States, and is in common use throughout the Union, yet, as previously to its adoption the different States had different monetary systems, based on the English currency of pounds, shillings, and pence, it has happened that the two latter of these denominations have been retained in popular use, although there are no longer coins in circulation of the values assigned to them.

ALABAMA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Eight per cent.

Usury. — Forfeits all interest.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Specified articles and homestead to value of \$500 and not to exceed forty acres (if not within the corporate limits of any town or city), exempt from execution and sale. Mechanics' lien law. Actions on liquidated demands must be brought within six years; on open account, in three years. Mortgages of real and personal property must be recorded. Sale of goods over \$200 must be evidenced by transfer of some portion of the goods, or payment of some portion of purchase-money, or written contract. Attachment lies for debts, whether now due or not, in case of fraud in the debtor and non-residence. Arrest of person allowed if about to abscond or in case of fraud or concealment. Husband acquires no right to wife's property by marriage, so as to make it liable for his debts, but is entitled to its management and control during coverture; and husband and wife are jointly liable for family supplies.

ARKANSAS.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Six per cent.; but parties may contract for any rate not exceeding ten per cent.

Usury. — Usurious contracts are void.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Imprisonment for debt does not exist. Arrest of debtor allowed on affidavit by plaintiff, supported by affidavit of some credible and disinterested person to the effect that fraud has been committed, and a statement of facts justifying such allegation. An attachment may issue against the property of a debtor, provided plaintiff shall, at the time of filing the declaration, also file an affidavit to the effect that defendant is justly indebted to plaintiff in a sum exceeding \$100, and also that defendant is not a resident of the State, or that he is about to remove out of the State, or that he is about to remove his goods and effects out of the State, or that he so secretes himself that process cannot be served on him. A bond in double the amount claimed must be given, conditioned for payment of such damages as may be awarded against the plaintiff. — Mechanics' lien law, and household exemption law.

CALIFORNIA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Seven per cent.; parties may contract for any rate as high as eighteen per cent.

Usury. — Forfeiture of excess.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics' lien law. Homestead exemption law. Specified property exempt from attachment. Mortgages of personal property, property must be transferred. Contracts void if over \$200, unless in writing, or part payment made, or part goods delivered. Property may be attached, although debt not due, if fraud, concealment, or absconding. Wife holds in separate right property owned by her before marriage.

CANADA.

Currency. — 4s. sterling equals 4s. 10½d. currency at the banks. Elsewhere, 4s. sterling equals 5s. currency. 1s. currency, 20 cents. 5s. currency to the dollar. \$4 to the pound.

Interest. — Interest upon loans is either legal or conventional. The rate of legal interest is fixed by law at six per cent. yearly. Any rate of interest agreed upon can be collected either of banks or private individuals.

Usury. — No penalty.

Collection of Debts, &c. — No homestead exemption. Specified articles not seizable. When married here, without a marriage contract, the wife's dower is the enjoyment or usufruct only during life of the half of the real estate the husband has at the time of the marriage, or which he may acquire by inheritance during the marriage; but the estate goes to the children after the mother's death. Mortgages on real estate obtain precedence of payment according to the date of their registration. No mortgages obtainable on personal property. No seizure of estate for debt before judgment, except where a creditor swears his debtor is fraudulently concealing or disposing of it. But a creditor can seize (*reventicate*) before judgment goods, &c., which he sold for cash, provided the things be entire, and in the same condition. This right, however, must be exercised within eight days after the delivery. No imprisonment for debt, except when a debtor is leaving the province of Canada with a fraudulent intent. Limitation laws: possession for thirty years creates a title, when proprietor is in a foreign country forty years. *Limitation, or Pre-*

CURRENCY, INTEREST, USURY, DEBTS, ETC.

scription of Five Years. — 1st. Upon inland or foreign bills of exchange, promissory notes, or notes for the delivery of grain or other things, whether negotiable or not, [or upon any claim of a commercial nature,] reckoning from maturity; *this prescription, however, does not apply to bank-notes.* 2d. Upon sales of movable effects [between non-traders], or between traders and non-traders, these latter sales being in all cases held to be commercial matters, are also prescribed by five years. *Limitations.* — All things, rights, and actions, the prescription of which is not otherwise regulated by law, are prescribed by thirty years, without the party prescribing being bound to produce any title; and notwithstanding any exception pleading bad faith.

COLORADO.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Ten per cent.; or higher rate, if stipulated in writing.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Imprisonment for debt does not exist. Attachments allowed in specified cases. Mechanics' lien law. Certain articles of personal property exempted by statute from attachment on execution.

CONNECTICUT.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Massachusetts.*]

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Forfeiture of the whole of the interest.

Collection of Debts, &c. — A mechanics' lien law. Other specified property exempted from attachment. Mortgager of personal property may retain possession of it, when of kind named in statutes authorizing record of personal mortgage; otherwise not. Goods, chattels, and real estate of debtor may be attached, subject to be defeated by insolvency within sixty days. Person of debtor not liable to arrest. Wife's property at time of marriage, or subsequently acquired by devise or inheritance, not liable for husband's debts.

DAKOTA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — (?)

Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics' lien law. Household and homestead exemption law. An attachment may issue against a debtor when not a resident of the Territory; when he has absconded with intent to defraud his creditors; when he has left the county of his residence to avoid the service of a summons or so conceals himself that a summons cannot be served upon him; when he is about to remove his property, or a part of it, out of the jurisdiction of the court, with intent to defraud his creditors; when he is about to convert his property, or a part of it, into money, for the purpose of placing it beyond the reach of his creditors; when he has property, or rights in action, which he conceals; when he has assigned, removed, or disposed of, or is about to dispose of, his property, or a part thereof, with intent to defraud his creditors; when he has fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation for which suit is about to be brought, or has been brought.

DELAWARE.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Pennsylvania.*]

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Forfeits the whole debt — half to the State, and half to the prosecutor.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Imprisonment for debt only when it can be shown that the debtor has secreted or conveyed away his property to defraud his creditor or creditors. Attachment for debt is of two kinds; namely, domestic and foreign. Under the former, an attachment may issue against a resident when it can be shown that he is justly indebted to plaintiff in the sum of \$50 or over, and has, as is believed, absconded in order to wrong his creditors of their dues; under the latter, when it can be shown that

the defendant resides out of the State, and is justly indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of \$50 and upward. Mechanics' lien law. Certain specified articles of property of white citizens are exempt from attachment or execution, provided they do not exceed \$100 in value. The exemptions do not affect a debt or contract incurred prior to July 4, 1861. Limitation of debts not of record, three years; for recovery of land, twenty years; note of hand, six years.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Voids contracts at law, and persons charging or taking more than six per cent forfeit treble the amount so lent or contracted — half to the United States, and the other half to any person who shall sue for it; but a complainant in equity is relieved only as to the excess.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Debts of \$50 or less are recoverable speedily before a justice; above that, in Circuit Court. Where matter in controversy is \$1000, appeal lies to Supreme Court. Money in the treasury cannot be attached, but a party having the apparent right to receive money from the treasury, may be enjoined from receiving the same by his assignee, or other person having the substantial equitable title to that very fund. No bail in civil cases; no imprisonment for debt.

FLORIDA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Six per cent., or by agreement, eight.

Usury. — Forfeits interest, and is punishable by indictment.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Imprisonment for debt abolished. Specified property and forty acres of land exempt from attachment, not exceeding \$200; also dwelling-house not exceeding \$300 in value, in any city, town, or village, if actually resided in by the owner. A mechanic's lien law. Mortgages of personal property must be recorded. Widow's dower, life interest in one third of real estate. Wife's property at marriage continues hers, and not liable for husband's debts.

GEORGIA.

Currency. — Federal money. In popular use, the dollar is 4s. 8d; 1s. is 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents. [The same use prevails in South Carolina.]

Interest. — Seven per cent.

Usury. — Forfeiture of the entire interest.

Collection of Debts, &c. — All actions under the common law of England in force in this State. Mechanics have a lien on buildings they have built or repaired. Liens on river steamboats for wages, provisions, supplies, and repairs; the same lien extends over mills for lumber, wages, provisions furnished, and repairs. There is a homestead exemption from levy and sale, but the property must not exceed in value \$200. All conveyances of land must be recorded within six months; all mortgages, both of real and personal estate, must be recorded within ninety days. Actions on open accounts must be brought within four years; on promissory notes, unsealed, six years; for recovery of land, seven years; on bonds and other sealed instruments, twenty years. All property, of whatever kind, subject to attachment. Honest debtors' act in force; its operation is to release the debtor's person from arrest, but not his present or any future property from levy. Wives and widows are not exempt from the operation of the attachment law; but the persons of all women in Georgia are exempt from arrest under any civil process. All property of the wife at the time of her marriage, whether real or personal, or choses in action, remains her separate property; and all property given to, inherited, or acquired by the wife during coverture, vests in and belongs to her, and is not liable for the payment of any debt, default, or contract of the husband.

CURRENCY, INTEREST, USURY, DEBTS, ETC.

ILLINOIS.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Massachusetts.*]
Interest. — Six per cent. ; by agreement, as high as ten per cent.

Usury. — Forfeits the whole interest contracted to be received. If actually paid, cannot be recovered.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Widow's dower, one third of real estate for life. A mechanic's lien law. Homestead exemption law, exempts to the value of \$1000. Specified articles not attachable. Chattel mortgages must be acknowledged and recorded or property delivered. Body of debtor may be arrested for fraud, or for refusal to surrender his property on execution.

INDIANA.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Massachusetts.*]

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Usurious interest, if paid, cannot be recovered back, nor is there any penalty for usury, nor does it vitiate the contract.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics' lien law. Three hundred dollars, to be selected by the debtor, is exempt from sale on execution or other judicial process. Mortgages on personal property must be acknowledged and recorded in ten days from date, unless property is in possession of mortgager, in county where property is situated. Open accounts on hand, in six years ; and notes and contracts in writing, in twenty years, by statute of limitations. All the real and personal property of the debtor is subject to execution, except three hundred dollars' worth. All property subject to execution, is also subject to attachment. Wife's real and personal property, at or after coverture, is not liable for her husband's debts. No property can be sold on execution or attachment, at less than two thirds its appraised value, unless on mechanics' lien, property fraudulently transferred, or on a contract in writing, having this clause inserted, — "Without any relief whatever from valuation or appraisal laws."

IOWA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Six per cent., and up to ten by agreement.

Usury. — Forfeiture of ten per cent. of amount of contract, and lender can recover only principal.

Collection of Debts, &c. — A mechanics' lien law. A household exemption law. Specified property exempt from attachment. Mortgages of personal property must be recorded. Ordinary indebtedness outlawed in five years ; written contracts, as notes, &c., ten years. Person of debtor exempt from arrest. Married woman has rights in property independent of husband, and can hold personal property of which she was possessed when married, by having an instrument declaring such interest properly recorded.

KANSAS.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Ten per cent. : or, if stipulated in writing, any higher rate, not exceeding twenty per cent. No incorporated banking institution can receive more than the rate specified in its charter, or, if no rate be specified, more than six per cent. on any loan or discount.

Collection of Debts, &c. — There is a lien law, and a household and homestead exemption law. No person can be arrested, held to bail, or imprisoned for debt. Creditors, however, whose demands amount to fifty dollars, may, in certain specified cases, sue their debtors in any court having jurisdiction of the subject-matter, by attachment. All actions for trespass upon real property, for taking, detaining, or injuring personal property, including actions for the specific recovery of personal property, must be commenced within two years : upon a specialty or any agreement, contract, or promise in writing, also all actions not in writing, express or implied, within three years ; for

the recovery of the title or possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within twenty-one years.

KENTUCKY.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Massachusetts.*]

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Forfeiture of usury and costs.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Mortgages of personal and real property must be recorded. A mechanics' lien law in certain towns. Specified property exempt from attachment. Debtor is held to bail on specified conditions. Property attachable in case of concealment, proposed removal, absence, &c. *Feme covert* has independent rights in property, but husband not liable for wife's debts before marriage. Actions limited, on account, to one year.

LOUISIANA.

Currency. — Federal money. State notes, and notes issued by the corporation of New Orleans. Neither the State nor city notes are bankable, but they are received, especially the latter, in payment for goods and of debts. In popular use, a picayune is 6½ cents.

Interest. — Under all contracts, where no interest is stipulated, the creditor is entitled only to five per cent. An agreement to pay up to eight per cent. is valid. Bank interest from five to eight per cent.

Usury. — No draft, note, contract or agreement, is void or voidable, which contains a promise to pay interest above eight per cent. The penalty in all such cases, is the forfeiture of the entire interest.

Collection of Debts, &c. — An attachment lies against a non-resident's property, and the property of those who are about to leave the State permanently. A non-resident cannot be arrested for debt, unless he has absconded from his residence. A resident may be, when he is about to quit the State permanently, without leaving in it sufficient property to pay the debt claimed, and may be held in imprisonment ninety days. He may also be arrested and held in imprisonment indefinitely where fraud is charged. Women cannot be arrested for debt. The clothes and linen necessary for a man and his family, his beds, beddings, arms, &c., are exempt from seizure, and also his tools and implements of trade. Sub-contractors, journeymen, and laborers, under a building contract, have, under certain circumstances and by pursuing certain formalities, a lien upon the unpaid installments in the hands of the owner. Payments to the contractor in advance of the time stipulated in the contract, are not valid. The vendor of personal and real property has a lien upon it so long as it remains unsold in the possession of the vendee. The officers, crews, and pilots of vessels ; those who under certain circumstances loan money for their use ; and those who furnish them with supplies and materials for repairs, and some others, have a lien upon them. This lien can only be enforced within six months from the time the debt was contracted. The officers of courts, servants, clerks, secretaries, and others, have a lien for the sums due to them. Property belonging either to husband or wife before marriage, remains separate afterwards. The community or joint interest extends only to property acquired after marriage. Nevertheless, the property acquired by the wife by inheritance after her marriage, cannot be seized for the husband's debts.

MAINE.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Massachusetts.*]

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — The penalty for usury is forfeiture of the usury only, and no costs. For debts contracted out of the State, the rates of interest are collectable by common-law principles.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Real estate and personal property may be attached and held to satisfy judgment, which must be rendered by the appropriate court. Property possessed by a woman before marriage, remains hers after

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marriage, and not liable for husband's debts; nor is the husband liable for the woman's debts before her marriage. Arrest for debt allowed if party about to leave the State, but if he disclose, he is discharged, if he has not means to pay the debt. Arrest may be made and disclosure required on exaction. Certain specified property, for current support, exempt from attachment. There is a mechanics' lien law.

MARYLAND.

Currency — Federal money. [See *Pennsylvania*.]

Interest — Six per cent.

Usury. — Forfeiture of the usurious interest, but the debt and legal interest is recoverable.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics and men supplying material have a lien in Baltimore city and most of the counties for work done and materials furnished on and for the construction of buildings, provided the claim be filed in the clerk's office within sixty days. Property belonging to a woman not liable for payment of husband's debts. Wearing apparel and bedding of debtor and family exempt from execution. Mortgages of personal property must be in writing, acknowledged, and recorded within twenty days of their date, and also must contain an affidavit by the mortgagor that the consideration is true and *bonâ fide*, as therein stated. Actions for debt, not on a sealed instrument, must be brought within three years; on sealed instruments within twelve years. No imprisonment for debt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Currency. — Federal money. In popular use, the dollar is 6s.; 1s. is 16½ cents; 3d. is 4½ cents; 4d. is 6½ cents; 6d. is 8½ cents; 9d. is 12½ cents. [These denominations are very generally retained in name in all the New England States, and also in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.]

Interest. — Whatever the parties agree on in writing. If no rate fixed in writing, six per cent.

Usury. — Penalty is three times the unlawful interest taken. A bank taking unlawful interest forfeits the debt.

Collection of Debts, &c. — A mechanics' lien and homestead exemption law. Other specified property for family use and carrying on trade, exempt from attachment. Mortgages of personal property to be recorded by town clerk. Real and personal property not exempted, attachable. Imprisonment for debt not allowed, except for fraud. By the insolvent laws of the State, creditors whose debts amount to \$200 may under certain circumstances put a debtor into insolvency, or a debtor owing \$200, or unable to pay in full, may apply for a warrant, and in either case his property is divided *pro rata* among the creditors who prove their claims. Payment of 50 per cent. of debts, or failing that the assent of a majority of creditors in number and amount, entitles debtor to his discharge, in absence of fraud on his part. This law is suspended now by the United States Bankrupt Law. (See page 616.) Married women have independent rights of property.

MICHIGAN.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *New York*.]

Interest. — Seven per cent., yet as high as ten per cent. by agreement of parties.

Usury. — Voids the excess.

Collection of Debts, &c. — There is a mechanics' lien law, and a homestead exemption law. Mortgages of personal property must be filed in town (or city) clerk's office, and then are void, as against other creditors or mortgagees, after one year, unless within thirty days preceding an affidavit is attached to the instrument or record setting forth mortgagee's interest. Contracts for sale of goods invalid above \$50, unless part of goods delivered, or something given to bind the bargain. Actions for ordinary debts must be brought within six years. Person of debtor may be arrested, if debtor about to remove property from

State with intent to defraud his creditors, or for fraudulent concealment or intent to defraud. *Feme covert's* right to property possessed before marriage, or to which she becomes entitled subsequently, continues her separate property, and not liable for husband's debts, and she may alienate it as if unmarried. Suits may be commenced by attachment when creditor or his agent makes affidavit that debtor has absconded or is about to abscond from the State to the injury of his creditors; or that he is concealed therein with intent to defraud his creditors; or that he has assigned or is about to assign his property with a like intent; or that he has removed, or is about to remove any of his property from the State with like intent; or that he fraudulently contracted the debt for which suit is brought; or that he is not a resident of the State, and has not been for three months immediately preceding the time of making the affidavit.

MINNESOTA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Seven per cent., or any higher rate if agreed in writing; but no contract for more than 12 per cent. per annum shall be valid for the excess over 12 per cent.

Collection of Debts, &c. — A mechanics' lien. A homestead exemption law. Specified property exempt from attachment. Mortgages of personal property, a copy must be filed with town or city clerk, where property is situated, or it will be invalid as to creditors and subsequent purchasers in good faith, and copy must be filed annually. Imprisonment for debt abolished. Contracts for sale of goods must be in writing for amounts over \$50, unless part of goods delivered, or part of purchase-money or consideration paid. Real and personal estate of *feme sole* not liable for husband's debts after marriage. Widow's dower, life interest in one third real estate.

MISSISSIPPI.

Currency. — Federal money. In popular use, 8 bits (12½ cents) to the dollar. [See *Massachusetts*.]

Interest. — Six per cent., or by contract in writing, any rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. Interest by contract, not confined to loan of money.

Usury. — Forfeiture of excess only over legal interest in all cases.

Collection of Debts, &c. — No imprisonment of debtor. Mortgages and deeds of trust must be acknowledged and recorded, and take effect from time of record. Specified property and a homestead exempted from execution and attachment. A mechanics' lien law. When a debt is barred at law, remedy in equity on the mortgage is also barred. Acts of limitation, suspended for period of the war, and twelve months after close of war. Actions on notes and bills limited to six years; open accounts for goods sold, three years; bonds and sealed instruments, seven years; possession of land, ten years. Property of wife only sold by joint deed of herself and husband. Claims against estates of decedents must be registered within two years, from time of notice, by publication of the grant of letters testamentary, or administration; and must be verified by oath of creditor or agent, and allowed by judge of the probate court of the county, in which administration is granted before the clerk of the probate court of that county can register the same. No presentation to executor or administrator required.

MISSOURI.

Currency. — Federal money. In popular use, a bit is 12½ cents; a picayune, 6½ cents. [See *Massachusetts*.]

Interest. — Six per cent.; by agreement, as high as ten.

Usury. — When usury is proven, judgment shall be for actual amount loaned, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, the whole of the interest forfeited to school fund, and plaintiff to pay all costs.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Wife's dower, life-estate in one third real, and specified personal property absolutely.

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Wife's property at marriage not liable for husband's old debts. No imprisonment for debt. Attachment of property in case of fraud, concealment, or removal of property, or non-residence; also, where action accrued out of the State, and defendant absconded to this State, or secretly removed his property into this State; for injuries arising from the commission of a felony or misdemeanor; where debtor has failed to pay the price, or value of an article delivered, which by contract was to be paid for on delivery; where the debt was fraudulently contracted on the part of the debtor. Suits upon all accounts must be brought within five years. Property not specially exempt may be taken on execution. Mortgages of personal property must be recorded. Suits on open account debts must be brought within five years; on notes, bonds, bills, &c., ten years. Specified property exempt from sale on execution. A mechanic's lien law.

NEBRASKA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Ten per cent., unless a greater rate, not exceeding fifteen per cent., be contracted for by the parties.

Collection of Debts, &c. — All civil actions other than for the recovery of real property, such as actions upon a specialty, or any agreement, contract, or promise in writing, or foreign judgment, must be commenced within five years; all actions upon a contract not in writing, express or implied, within four years. Any person may be arrested for debt, and an attachment may issue when any person or persons shall file an affidavit before any judge or justice of the peace, stating the nature of the plaintiff's claim, that it is just, and the amount thereof, as nearly as may be, and establishing one or more of certain specified particulars. There is a lien law, and a household and homestead exemption law.

NEVADA.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Ten per cent., or any rate agreed upon in writing.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Attachments may issue against a debtor when he is not a resident of the Territory; when he has absconded or absented himself from his usual place of abode, or is about to abscond or absent himself, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him; when he conceals himself in order to avoid process; when he has removed, or is about to remove, any of his property or effects out of the Territory, to the injury of his creditors, or with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud them; when he has fraudulently conveyed, assigned, or otherwise disposed of his property or effects; when he has fraudulently concealed his property and effects; and when he fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation respecting which a suit is brought. All actions upon any contract, obligation, or liability founded upon an instrument of writing, must be commenced within four years after the cause of action accrued; all actions upon a contract, obligation, or liability, not founded upon an instrument of writing, and all actions on an open account, within two years. There is a lien law, and a household and homestead exemption law.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Currency. — Federal money. [See Massachusetts.]

Interest. — Six per cent.; but banks can take any rate of annual interest not to exceed 7 3-10 per cent.

Usury. — The penalty is forfeiture of three times the amount unlawfully taken.

Collection of Debts, &c. — There is a mechanic's lien and homestead exemption law. Certain specified property is also exempted from attachment. Other real and personal estate may be attached. Mortgages of personal property must be recorded in the town where the mortgagor resides, and the parties thereto must make oath to the same as per form prescribed by statute.

NEW JERSEY.

Currency. — Federal money. [See Pennsylvania.]

Interest. — Six per cent., since 1876.

Usury. — Forfeiture of all the interest.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Homestead exemption to amount of \$1000, and continued for benefit of widow and children until the youngest child is twenty-one, and death of widow. Other specified property exempt from civil process. A mechanic's lien law. Ordinary debts outlawed in six years. Females exempt from arrest for debt. Widow's right of dower, one third of all the husband's real estate held during coverture.

NEW YORK.

Currency. — Federal money. In popular use, the dollar is 8s.; 1s. is 12½ cents; 6d., 6¼ cents. [The same popular use prevails also in North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan.]

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Voids the contract, but corporations cannot set up usury as defense. Persons who take usury deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding \$1000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Certain specified property exempt from execution; also a homestead exemption to the value of \$1000, and continued for benefit of widow and children until youngest child is twenty-one, and death of widow. But the deed conveying the property must show it is intended to be held as such homestead, or a precise notice to that effect given and recorded. Mechanics, laborers, &c., in all cities and certain counties and villages, have a lien on buildings, &c., for pay for labor, materials, &c., on such buildings. Chattel mortgages void as against creditors, subsequent purchasers, and mortgagees in good faith, unless filed in office of town or county clerk or register, or goods delivered. Must be renewed yearly. Personal arrest allowed in case of fraud, concealment, &c. No female to be arrested except for willful injury. Property owned by female at marriage not liable for husband's debts. Married woman may hold separate property, taken by inheritance, or by gift or bequest from any person other than the husband, and the same shall not be liable for the debts of the husband, nor subject to his disposal.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Currency. — Federal money. [See New York.]

Interest. — Six per cent. For the loan of money, but on no other account, as high as eight per cent, provided that both the consideration and the rate of interest shall be set forth in an obligation signed by the party to be charged, or his agent.

Usury. — Interest not recoverable.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Specified property exempt from attachment. Actions on simple contract must be brought within three years; for land, seven years; by infants, feme covert, or non compos mentis, within three years after disability removed; persons beyond seas, within eight years after title accrues. Possession for twenty-one years, under color of title, a bar to the State. Three years' possession of personal property gives title. Wife's real estate at time of marriage cannot be sold or leased by husband without consent of wife. Deeds, mortgages, marriage settlements, &c., must be recorded, or are void as to creditors.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Currency. — 6s. or ¼ pound to the dollar, the shilling being 20 cents.

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Forfeiture of treble the amount; does not extend to any hypothecation or agreement in writing entered into for money advanced upon the bottom of a ship or vessel, her cargo or freight.

Collection of Debts, &c. — In the Supreme Court, mayor's and magistrate's courts by civil summons; *capias* where parties are about to quit the province. Limitation laws;

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written contracts under seal, twenty years; ordinary contracts, six years. Mortgages of personality, same as under the English law. Widow's dower, one third of real estate and one third of personality.

OHIO.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *New York.*]
Interest. — Six per cent.* Banks allowed only six per cent.
Usury. — Forfeiture of usury. Excess over six per cent. may be applied to reduction of principal.
Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics' lien law. Specified property exempt from execution. A household and homestead exemption law. Mortgages of personal property valid for one year if recorded, and may be extended from year to year. Lands not to be sold for less than two thirds of the appraised value. Attachments allowed in specified cases. First attachment of prior validity. Limitation laws: real estate, twenty-one years; written contracts, fifteen years; not written, six years. Widow's dower, one third of real estate.

OREGON.

Currency. — Federal money.
Interest. — Ten per cent.
Collection of Debts, &c. — A debtor may be arrested if his creditor can prove on oath that said debtor is not a resident of the State, or has departed therefrom, or that there is good reason to believe that he is about to leave the State, with intent to delay or defraud his creditors, or to avoid the service of a summons; or that he has assigned, secreted, or disposed of, or is about to assign, secrete, or dispose of his property, or any part thereof, with intent to delay or defraud his creditors; or that the debt was fraudulently contracted. Actions upon a contract or liability, express or implied, must be commenced within six years; all actions to recover a balance due upon a mutual, open, and current account, within one year from the time of the last item proved in the account on either side. There is a lien law, and a household and homestead exemption law.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Currency. — Federal money. In popular use, the dollar is 7s. 6d., the shilling being 13½ cents. 12½ cents is called a *levy*, an abbreviation of *eleven pence*; 6½ cents a *flip*, an abbreviation of *five pence* or *fippenny bit*. [The same system prevails in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.]
Interest. — Six per cent.
Usury. — Forfeiture of usurious interest in action on the contract, provided suit is brought within six months, or borrower may deduct amount of usurious interest on payment of debt.
Collection of Debts, &c. — Property, to amount of \$300, and clothing, school-books, &c., exempt from attachment. Mechanics have lien on buildings for labor and materials in their construction in most of the counties. Arrest of person of debtor not allowed, except for fraud or concealment. Six years voids debts by simple contract. Women's individual right in property continues after marriage, as before.

RHODE ISLAND.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Massachusetts.*]
Interest. — Six per cent., unless a different rate is expressly stipulated, in which case the rate is not limited by law.
Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics' lien law. Specified property exempt from attachment; other property may be attached. Mortgages of personal property must be recorded in town clerk's office. Imprisonment for debt allowed, but the jail limits extend to the county. Here, as in most of the States, notes and ordinary book accounts cannot be sued for after six years, unless a formal judgment of court shall have been had, or unless the debtor shall have remained out of the State during any part of the six years, leaving no attachable property, in which case the

six years will begin to run from the time of his return, if the claim is in favor of a resident.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Georgia.*]
Interest. — Seven per cent.
Usury. — The principal sum only may be recovered in a usurious contract, without costs.
Collection of Debts, &c. — Attachment holds against the property of a non-resident or absconding debtor, and the person of a debtor about to abscond. Actions for debt must be brought within four years; to recover possession of land, within ten years. Deeds of marriage settlement must be recorded. Mechanics have lien on building. Chattel mortgages void as against subsequent purchasers, unless recorded.

TENNESSEE.

Currency. — Federal money. [See *Massachusetts.*]
Interest. — Six per cent.
Usury. — An indictable offense, but the note or security is void only for the excess.
Collection of Debts, &c. — Specified property exempt from levy by attachment or execution. A mechanics' lien law, provided suit is brought within one year after lien is acquired. No imprisonment for debt. Mortgages of personal property must be recorded. Property of concealing or absconding debtor liable to attachment. Actions for debt on account must be brought within six years. Widow's dower one third of husband's real estate at the time of his death. Of the personality she is entitled to a child's part, after payment of debts. If no children, she is entitled to the whole. The wife's real estate not subject to the husband's debts during the marriage. If she dies, leaving the husband tenant by the courtesy, his life interest is leviable by execution. A homestead exemption law. Husband by marriage acquiring title to all wife's personal property reduced by him into possession. Marriage settlements must be recorded before marriage. Chancery will make an equitable settlement out of any property accruing to the wife after the marriage and before the husband reduces it into possession. The marriage relation is, with one or two exceptions, governed by the rules of the common law.

TEXAS.

Currency. — Federal money.
Interest. — Legal rate, eight per cent. Conventional rate, as high as twelve per cent.
Usury. — Forfeits all interest.
Collection of Debts, &c. — Mortgages of real and personal property should be recorded in the county where the property is situated. Actions of debt on account must be brought within two years from maturity, and on notes, within four years. A homestead exemption, and certain household furniture and personal property, also exempt from forced sale. A mechanics' lien law, and lien law for rent. No imprisonment for debt. Property of non-resident debtor may be attached. Attachments may be sued out also for concealment, fraud, &c., under the statute. All property of the husband, owned before marriage, and that acquired afterwards by gift, devise, or descent, continues to be his separate property. Same rule as to property of the wife; but the husband has the sole management of such property. Property acquired by either husband or wife, during marriage, except that acquired as above, is their common property, and upon the death of either passes to the survivor, if there be no children. If there be children, one half of such community property goes to the survivor, and the other half to the children.

UTAH.

Currency. — Federal money.
Interest. — Seven per cent.; but parties may agree in writing on a rate not exceeding ten per cent.

* Parties may contract up to eight per cent. after Oct. 1863.

CURRENCY, INTEREST, USURY, DEBTS, ETC.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Attachments may issue within the limits of this Territory, when any person or persons shall file an affidavit in any of the courts of this Territory, that some person or persons are about to leave the country or territory, removing their effects with the intention, as is believed, of defrauding his, her, or their creditors, and that such person or persons are indebted to him, her, or them, either by note or book account, and are about to leave without paying the same. The court shall issue a writ of attachment upon the goods, chattels, and effects of such person or persons, and such goods, chattels, and effects shall be held to pay the debt and costs, if upon a trial, judgment shall be rendered against the defendant.

VERMONT.

Currency. — Federal money. [See Massachusetts.]
Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Excess not collectable, and when paid may be recovered back and costs.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Real and personal property may be attached on mesne process, and persons residing in the State owing debtor exceeding \$10 may be trustee. No imprisonment on contract, except on affidavit that debtor is about to remove from the State and has money or property secreted. Mechanics have a lien for a limited time. Homestead exemption, \$500. Household furniture, clothing, and tools, exempt from attachment.

VIRGINIA.

Currency. — Federal money. [See Massachusetts.]
Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Renders contract void, and in criminal action forfeits double the value of money lent.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics have lien on land upon which they erect buildings, provided they build by contract in writing and recorded. Growing crops, not severed, not liable to distress or levy, except Indian corn, which may be taken after 15th October. Specified articles also exempted. Deeds of trust on exempted articles void. Mechanics' tools exempt to value of twenty-five dollars. Actions on unsealed instruments barred generally in five years; on sealed instruments in ten and twenty years. Imprisonment for debt abolished. In certain cases, debtor, when sued, may be held to bail; and in default of giving bail may be imprisoned. Married women may hold property separate from their husbands. Widow's dower, one third of real estate for life, and one third of personal estate absolutely after payment of debts. A notary public in any other State may take the acknowledgment of a deed to be recorded in Virginia. Judgments give lien on real estate from first day of the term of the court at which they are rendered. Executions bind all the personality which the debtor possesses, or to which he is entitled, from the moment they are in the hands of an officer who can by law levy them; and judgment debtor may be compelled, by interrogatories filed before a commissioner in chancery, to disclose upon oath all his effects, real, personal, and mixed, in his possession or under his control. If he answer said interrogatories fraudulently, or evasively, the commissioner may commit him. Any one indebted to a judgment debtor may be garnished by the judgment creditor, and made to pay such creditor. Elegits extend to all debtor's real estate. Judgment creditors may sue, at law or in equity, at their own costs, in name of sheriff or other officer, to recover any property of their debtors, on which they obtain a lien.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Ten per cent.; or any rate agreed upon, if specified in writing.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Attachment may issue against a debtor when he does not reside within the limits of this Territory; when he secretes himself in order to avoid process; when he has removed his property, or a material

part thereof, or is about to do so; when he is about to sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of his property, with the intention of hindering, defrauding, or delaying his creditors. All actions upon a contract in writing, or liability, express or implied, arising out of a written agreement, must be brought within six years; upon all contracts, express or implied, which are not in writing, and do not arise out of any written instrument, within three years. There is a mechanics' lien law, and a household and homestead exemption law.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Currency. — Federal money. [See Massachusetts.]

Interest. — Six per cent.

Usury. — Renders contract void, and in criminal action double value of money lent is forfeited; but corporations are not allowed to plead usury.

Collection of Debts, &c. — Mechanics have lien for work and materials on any structure erected or repaired by them, provided account recorded within ninety days. Growing crops, not severed, not liable to distress or levy, except Indian corn, after the 15th of October. Any husband or parent may hold personal property, to the amount of two hundred dollars, and real estate to the amount of five hundred dollars, exempt from execution or other process. Actions for land barred in fifteen years; actions on bond of fiduciary or public officer, in ten years; on contracts under seal, in twenty years; on store accounts, two years; on all other contracts, in five years. Persons under disability to sue, allowed a certain time further after removal of disability. No imprisonment for debt; but debtors leaving the State may be held to bail, or compelled to give up all their property, and in default thereof, may be imprisoned. And property of debtors non-resident, or removing property, so that judgment will be ineffectual, may be attached. Married women in certain cases may have separate estate, and property may be held by trustee for benefit of married woman, free from control of husband. Widow has life-estate in one third of deceased husband's real estate, and has one third of his personal property, after payment of debts, absolutely. Judgments give lien on real estate from first day of the term of the court at which they are rendered, if recorded on lien docket. Executions bind all the personality which the debtor possesses, or to which he is entitled, from the moment they are in the hands of an officer who can by law levy them; and judgment debtor may be compelled, by interrogatories filed before a commissioner in chancery, to disclose upon oath all his effects, real, personal, and mixed, in his possession or under his control. If he answer said interrogatories fraudulently, or evasively, the commissioner may attach and commit him. Any one indebted to a judgment debtor may be garnished by the judgment creditor, and made to pay such creditor. Elegits now extend to all debtor's real estate. Judgment creditors may sue, at law or in equity, at their own costs, in name of sheriff or other officer, to recover any property of their debtors, on which they obtain a lien.

WISCONSIN.

Currency. — Federal money.

Interest. — Seven per cent.; as high as ten by agreement expressed in writing.

Usury. — If interest has been paid, treble the amount of excess may be recovered, provided an action be commenced within one year after such payment. If interest has not been paid, forfeiture of the entire interest.

Collection of Debts, &c. — A mechanics' lien law. A homestead exemption. Mortgages of personal property must be filed or recorded. The sale of mortgaged personal property by mortgagee is a misdemeanor which is punished by fine of treble the value of mortgage, or by imprisonment in the county jail. Actions for recovery of ordinary debts must be commenced within six years. No imprisonment for debt, but property of debtor attachable under certain circumstances. Real and personal estate of *feme sole* not liable for husband's debts.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION, APPLYING TO DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER, DIVIDED INTO FOUR CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS. WRITTEN MATTER.

Mailable matter of the first class includes letters, postal cards, sealed packages, or matter so wrapped and inclosed that the contents cannot be readily withdrawn without damage to the wrapper, and all matter wholly or partly in writing (except as permitted with matter of other classes); manuscript copy for any purpose whatever unaccompanied by proof sheets, and matter prepared by the manifold process and the type writer.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—On letters mailed at a post office for transmission to and delivery by another post office: **TWO CENTS FOR EACH HALF OUNCE AND FRACTIONAL PART THEREOF.**

On drop letters or letters for local delivery when mailed at a post office employing letter carriers: **TWO CENTS FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTIONAL PART THEREOF.**

On drop letters for local delivery when mailed at a post office not employing letter carriers: **ONE CENT FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTIONAL PART THEREOF.**

Postage is required to be fully prepaid, but letters mailed short-paid will be forwarded, the deficiency to be collected at the office of delivery, provided one full rate be prepaid thereon, otherwise they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, or if reaching their destination by inadvertence, double the regular rates, deducting the value of the stamp or stamps affixed, will be collected on delivery.

Postmasters should invariably be notified of changes in address when letter matter directed to the old address will be forwarded to the new without additional charge.

Letters received at a number and street to which directed—the post office thereby accomplishing and completing the transaction of a delivery—and afterwards re-directed and re-mailed will not be forwarded without the postage thereon being prepaid anew.

Requests to return, written or printed on the envelopes of letters, will secure their return to the writer free in the event of non-delivery; also in cases of misdirection, when evident, and failure to prepay sufficient postage.

Failure to perfect the address of a letter by omitting therefrom the State or Territory often results in the non-delivery of the same, and, in any event, involves delay and risk. Business men and others should exercise unusual care in addressing fully and correctly all matter designed for the mails.

POSTAL CARDS.—The price of postal cards is **ONE CENT EACH**, without regard to the quantity purchased. This price includes the cost of material of which the cards are manufactured and the privilege of their transmission through the mails anywhere within the United States, under the conditions applying to letters, except that they will not be advertised, and if not delivered or called for in sixty days, they will be hurnd. No card is a "postal card" unless issued by the Post Office Department. Cards issued as postal cards by private parties, and containing any writing other than the address, are subject to letter postage. Postal cards spotted in directing or printing, or otherwise rendered unserviceable, cannot be redeemed.

The directions only may be placed on the stamped or address side of a postal card. A printed label, bearing the address, can, however, be pasted on the address side of the card, but all other writing or printing must be confined to the opposite side. If mutilated in any manner by cutting, trimming, punching or embossing with seal press, or anything except the address-label be pasted on or any article attached thereto, they become unmailable as postal cards and are subject to postage at double the letter rate, deducting the value of the stamp impressed. Postal cards containing obscene matter are required by law to be detained and hurnd. A postal card having once passed through the mails, can only be remailed upon payment of letter rate of postage.

SECOND CLASS. PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rates on matter of the second class apply only to periodical publications admitted under the following conditions:—

First. It must regularly be issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

Second. It must be issued from a known office of publication.

Third. It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

Fourth. It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers: *Provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

The law permits sample copies to be mailed when the primary design of the publisher is to increase the subscription list and advertising patronage of his publication. On all such, however, the words "Sample Copy" must be printed, written, or impressed.

Publishers of matter of the second class may fold within their regular issues a supplement, but in all cases the matter added in this manner must be germane to the publication and necessary to its completion.

An advertising sheet as a prospectus with the word "supplement" printed at the head cannot be accepted as a genuine supplement.

Bills and receipts for subscriptions and orders to be filled out by those desiring to subscribe may also be folded within issues of matter of the second class, provided such words only are used as may be necessary to complete their sense; and necessary words or marks conveying information as to the expiration of subscriptions, may be printed or written on such matter or on the wrapper thereof without subjecting the same to a higher rate of postage.

Advertisements are also permitted to be included within the body of periodical publications, provided they are attached permanently thereto by being folded, stitched, and pagged therewith, and not inserted for convenience and for the purpose of being removed and put to separate use.

Advertisements in the form of separate sheets in the body of periodical publications which are inserted for convenience and are for the purpose of being removed and put to separate use, are not "attached permanently" to such periodical within the meaning of the preceding section, and when so inserted will subject the periodicals in which they are found to the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; but this must not be held to apply to bills, receipts, and orders for subscription to such periodicals.

The pagging of such advertising sheets may be included under a series separate from that of the body of the publication, but should be consecutive throughout the successive issues.

Matter of the second class is not limited as to weight. Publications of the second class when sent by the publisher thereof and from the office of publication, including sample copies; or when sent from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to news agents, are entitled to transmission through the mails at **TWO CENTS A POUND OR FRACTION THEREOF**, except that one copy may be sent free to each actual subscriber residing in the county where the periodical is printed and published, unless the same is for delivery at a letter carrier office within the county, when the postage is two cents per pound, except in the case of periodical publications other than weekly when mailed at a free delivery office for delivery by **LETTER CARRIER**. The rate of postage is then **ONE CENT EACH** if the matter does not exceed two ounces in weight, and **TWO CENTS FOR ANY WEIGHT IN EXCESS OF TWO OUNCES**.

THIRD CLASS. MISCELLANEOUS PRINTED MATTER.

The rate of postage on this class of matter is: **ONE CENT FOR EACH TWO OUNCES OR FRACTION THEREOF.**

Packages of this class must be fully prepaid or they will not be forwarded.

Mailable matter of the third class includes printed books, transient newspapers and periodicals, regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, circulars and other matter wholly in print, (not of the second class), proof sheets and corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same, and commercial papers partly printed.

The weight of a single book is not limited, but all other packages of this class must not exceed the weight of four pounds.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND CONDITIONS OF TRANSMISSION.

Regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes are:—

First. Those owned and controlled by one, or several business concerns, and conducted for the advancement of the business or trade of those who own them.

Second. Those which may not have genuine paid up subscriptions, insert advertisements free on the condition that the advertiser will pay full price for any number of papers which are sent to persons whose names are given to the publisher.

Third. Those who do advertising only, and whose columns are filled with long editorial puff of firms or individuals who buy a certain number of copies for distribution.

Fourth. Pamphlets containing marked quotations, and the business cards of various business houses opposite the page containing the quotation.

Fifth. Publications largely devoted to a particular trade or profession, whose editorial correspondence and the burden of whose information relate to that trade or profession, and designed to subserve the business interests of those proprietors who may be engaged in such trade or profession by advertising or calling attention to the nature of such business.

When circulars, handbills, advertising sheets, transient newspapers, or any other printed matter of the third class, are sent in bulk from one post office to another with the intention of having them distributed throughout the boxes, or general delivery at the office to which they are addressed, or by letter carriers, the bulk package must not exceed four pounds in weight and must be fully prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, and the proper drop rate at the office of destination be affixed by the sender to each separate circular or postage.

All packages of matter of the third class must be so wrapped or enveloped, with open sides or ends, that the contents may be easily withdrawn for examination and restored without destruction to or mutilation of the same.

Third class printed matter must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a case open at one side or at both ends, or in an unenclosed envelope, or simply closed in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or, lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten.

A package of third class matter may contain any number of articles of that class. All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, etc., or of a portion thereof, is permissible whether such binding, etc., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, etc., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, pens or pencils, etc., must not be sent as a separate package at third class rates.

Packages will not be forwarded or returned in consequence of misdirection by persons mailing, or removal of the person to whom directed, without stamps for the full repayment of the postage be furnished to the postmaster.

Matter of the third or fourth class inclosed in sealed envelopes notched at the ends or having the corners cut off cannot readily be withdrawn for examination without endangering the envelope, and is, therefore, subject to postage at the letter rate.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper inclosing the same, the sender may write his own name or address thereon with the word "from" above or preceding the same, and in either case may make simple marks intended to designate a word or passage of the text to which it is desired to call attention. There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book or of any printed matter of the third class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription that does not partake of the nature of personal correspondence.

PRINTED MATTER is defined to be the reproduction upon paper, by any process, including matter prepared by the electric pen and papyrograph process, except that of handwriting, of any words, letters, characters, figures, or images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence. This cannot be ascribed to the following, viz: 1st. To the signature of the sender or to the designation of his name, of his profession, of his rank, of the place of origin, and of the date of despatch. 2d. To a dedication or mark of respect offered by the author. 3d. To the figures or signs merely intended to mark the passages of a text in order to call attention to them. 4th. To the prices added upon the quotations or price current of exchange on markets and in a book. 5th. To all commercial papers partly printed, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds, way bills or bills of lading, invoices, and the various documents of insurance companies, circulars, handbills, etc., provided the writing on the same is not in the nature of personal correspondence, or of such character as to render the document the representative of a monetary value. Signed and completed Insurance Policies, Insurance "Daily Reports," "Transfers" and "Applications," and signed receipts, and receipted bills, notes, bonds, deeds, etc., are held to be of this character, and are chargeable with postage as mail matter of the first class. 6th. To instructions or requests to postmasters to notify the sender in case of the non-delivery of matter, so that he may send postage for its return. Lastly, to annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing and necessary to the completion of the typographical appearance, but they should not extend beyond it and embrace matter such as

the quality of the paper on which the publication is to be printed, or the binding in which it is to be bound, or other matters of like character.

A **CIRCULAR** is defined to be a printed letter, which, according to internal evidence, is being sent in identical terms to several persons. A circular shall not lose its character as such, when the date and name of the address and of the sender shall be therein written, nor by the correction of mere typographical errors in writing.

FOURTH CLASS. MERCHANDISE SAMPLES, ETC.

Mail matter of the fourth class includes all that is not embraced in the first, second, or third class, and many which under the old law were rated with letter postage, as matter to which no special rate of postage was attached, belong now to the fourth class, and are subject to a postal charge of one cent per ounce; such are, for instance, drawings, plans, designs, original paintings in oil or water colors, etc.—articles which are not in form or nature liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service.

Packages will not be forwarded or returned in consequence of misdirection by persons mailing or the removal of persons to whom directed, without stamps for the full repayment of postage be furnished to the postmaster.

The rate of postage on this class of matter is: **ONE CENT FOR EACH OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.**

All matter of the fourth class must be so wrapped or enveloped, with open sides or ends, that the contents may be easily withdrawn for examination and restored without destruction to or mutilation of the same.

The weight of a single book is not limited, but all other packages of this class must not exceed the weight of four pounds.

Upon any package of matter of the fourth class the sender may write or print his own name or address, preceded by the word "from," and there may also be written or printed the number and names of the articles inclosed; and the sender thereof may write or print upon or attach to any such article by tag or label, a mark, number, name, or letter for the purpose of identification, but the price may not be thus marked.

Articles of the fourth class, which, are in their form or nature such as to destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails when they conform to the following conditions:—

1st. They must be placed in a bag, box, or removable envelope made of paper, cloth, or parchment.

2d. Such bag, box, or envelope must again be placed in a box or tub made of metal or some hard wood with sliding, clamp, or screw lid, of a form submitted to and approved by the Post Office Department.

3d. In case of articles liable to break, the inside box, bag, or envelope must be surrounded by sawdust, cotton, or spungy substance.

4th. In case of sharp-pointed instruments, the points must be capped or encased so that they may not by any means be liable to cut through their inclosure, and where they have blades, such blades must be bound with wire, so that they shall remain firmly attached to each other.

5th. The whole must be capable of easy inspection; no liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable articles, fatty substances easily liquefiable, live animals, insects, or reptiles, nor substances exhaling a bad odor, shall be admitted to the mails in any case.

Packages containing liquids, poisons, explosive and inflammable articles, fatty substances easily liquefiable, live or dead animals, (not stuffed), insects and reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter, confectionery pastes or confections, and substances exhaling a bad odor, are regarded as in themselves, either from their form or nature, not admissible under any circumstances to the mails.

REGISTRATION.

All mailable matter, except that of the second class, may be registered upon the payment of a registration fee of 10 cents per package. All such matter is subject to the conditions applying to its class the same as if sent in the ordinary manner.

Each package offered for registration must bear the full name and address of the person sending it, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom the package is directed.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps must be used in payment of postages on all matter of the first, third, and fourth classes.

Stamps cut from stamped envelopes cannot be received in payment of postage.

The value of the stamps impressed on wrappers spoiled in directing, if preserved in a whole condition and taken to a postmaster, will be refunded in ordinary postage stamps.

MONEY ORDERS.

DOMESTIC RATES.

At certain post-offices, designated as Money Order Offices, lists of which, revised from time to time, may be found in the issues of the United States Postal Guide, money orders are issued payable at any other Money Order Office upon which they may be drawn at the following rates:

On orders not exceeding \$10	8 cents.
On orders over \$10, and not exceeding \$15	10 cents.
On orders over \$15, and not exceeding \$30	15 cents.
On orders over \$30, and not exceeding \$40	20 cents.
On orders over \$40, and not exceeding \$50	25 cents.
On orders over \$50, and not exceeding \$60	30 cents.
On orders over \$60, and not exceeding \$70	35 cents.
On orders over \$70, and not exceeding \$80	40 cents.
On orders over \$80, and not exceeding \$100	45 cents.

Never send the order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof. Be careful on taking out a money order to state correctly the given name as well as the surname of the person in whose favor it is to be drawn. Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

MORE THAN ONE INDORSEMENT IS PROHIBITED BY LAW, AND WILL RENDER AN ORDER INVALID AND NOT PAYABLE. The signature to the receipt on the face of the order *should be that of the person who presents and receives payment of the same.*

If a money order is lost, a certificate should be obtained from both the Paying and Issuing Postmasters that it has not been paid, and the Department at Washington will issue a duplicate of the order on application of the Postmaster who issues or pays it.

If a money order is not collected within one year from date it is invalid, and can only be paid by the Department at Washington on application through the Postmaster who issues or pays it.

No more than three orders will be issued in one day to the same remitter, and in favor of the same payee payable at the same post office.

FOREIGN INTERNATIONAL RATES.

Certain Money Order Offices are also designated as Foreign or International Money Order Offices, either for one or for more than one of the various foreign countries.

Postal Conventions for the exchange of money orders have been concluded with Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Italy, and Canada.

The exchange of money orders between the United States and each of the countries mentioned is effected through the agency of "International Exchange Offices," of which New York is the office on the part of the United States. Hence, an international money order cannot be drawn by a postmaster in either country directly upon a postmaster in the other, but must be drawn upon the International Exchange Office.

FOREIGN INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER RATES.

RATES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

\$4.86 to the Pound Sterling.

On an order not exceeding \$10	25 cents.
On an order over \$10, and not exceeding \$30	50 cents.

On an order over \$20, and not exceeding \$30	70 cents.
On an order over \$30, and not exceeding \$40	85 cents.
On an order over \$40, and not exceeding \$50	\$1.00.

RATES TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

23 2-3 cents per Mark.

On orders not exceeding \$10	15 cents.
On orders over \$10, and not exceeding \$20	30 cents.
On orders over \$20, and not exceeding \$30	45 cents.
On orders over \$30, and not exceeding \$40	60 cents.
On orders over \$40, and not exceeding \$50	75 cents.

RATES TO ITALY.

5.18 Lire to the Dollar.

On orders not exceeding \$10	15 cents.
On orders over \$10, and not exceeding \$20	30 cents.
On orders over \$20, and not exceeding \$30	45 cents.
On orders over \$30, and not exceeding \$40	60 cents.
On orders over \$40, and not exceeding \$50	75 cents.

RATES TO SWITZERLAND.

5.18 Francs per Dollar.

On orders not exceeding \$10	15 cents.
On orders over \$10, and not exceeding \$20	30 cents.
On orders over \$20, and not exceeding \$30	45 cents.
On orders over \$30, and not exceeding \$40	60 cents.
On orders over \$40, and not exceeding \$50	75 cents.

Orders can be obtained via Switzerland, on the following countries (subject, however, to the ratios of the Swiss Department to those countries): Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, and Holland.

RATES TO THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Money Order must not be drawn for a larger sum than Fifty Dollars, and must not contain a fractional part of a cent. The fees for the issue of Canadian Money Orders are as follows:

On orders not exceeding \$10	15 cents.
On orders over \$10, and not exceeding \$20	30 cents.
On orders over \$20, and not exceeding \$30	45 cents.
On orders over \$30, and not exceeding \$40	60 cents.
On orders over \$40, and not exceeding \$50	75 cents.

Persons sending Money Orders to Canada must give the full name and address of the remitter, inasmuch as payment thereof cannot be obtained unless the payee is able to furnish that information to the paying postmaster.

POSTAL NOTES.

All postmasters at money-order offices are authorized to issue postal notes for sums less than five dollars, payable to bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue. The fee for a postal note is *three cents*.

The person who presents a postal note for payment will be required to receipt it.

(If a postal note be presented which is already receipted upon its face, if receipted by another than the holder, the postmaster must require the holder to sign *his* name in the space on the back of the note, at the lower margin, and, *whether the holder be the person who first signed it on the face or not, he must sign it again on the back if he be unknown to the post-*

master, but if the note be already receipted by the person who presents it and the latter is known to the postmaster, no further signature will be required.)

A postal note may also be repaid at the office of issue to the bearer at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue.

Persons procuring postal notes should carefully examine them to see that they have been correctly filled up and stamped. This caution will appear the more important when it is understood that any defect in this respect will throw difficulties in the way of payment.

FOREIGN MAILS.

RATES OF POSTAGE AND CONDITIONS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TRANSMISSION OF MAIL MATTER TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The exchange of correspondence between the United States and Foreign Countries is regulated by postal treaties establishing the rates and conditions of exchange, or by and in pursuance of legislation by Congress. Postal Conventions are in force with countries named below.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Since April 1, 1879, the General Postal Union Treaty, concluded at Berne, October 9, 1874, has been replaced by the "Universal Postal Union Convention" concluded at Paris, June 1, 1878, which modified in certain particulars the Postal Union rates and regulations established by the Treaty of Berne.

The territory of the Postal Union has been enlarged, and comprises, since the 1st of July, 1879, the following countries and colonies:—

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, including the Principality of Lichtenstein.
BELGIUM.
BERMUDAS.
BRAZIL.
BRITISH COLONIES on West Coast of Africa (Gold Coast, Lagos, Senegambia, and Sierra Leone).
BRITISH GUIANA.
BRITISH HONDURAS.
BRITISH INDIA: Hindostan and British Burmah (Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim), and the Indian Postal Establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur, and Mandalay.
CANADA.
CEYLON.
DANISH COLONIES of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John.
DENMARK, including Iceland and the Faroe Islands.
EGYPT, including Nubia and Soodan.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FRANCE, including Algeria, the Principality of Monaco, and French post office establishments at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China); Cambodia, and Tonquin.
FRENCH COLONIES.—
1. *In Asia:* French establishments in India (Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry, and Yanam), and in Cochin China (Saigon, Mytho, Bien-Hoa, Poulo-Condor, Vinh-Long, Hatien, Tschandok).
2. *In Africa:* Senegal and dependencies (Gorée, St. Louis, Bakel, Dagana), Mayotte and Nossi-bé, Gaboon, Reunion, (Bourbon), Ste. Marie de Madagascar.
3. *In America:* French Guiana, Gaudaloupe and dependencies (Desade or Desada, Les Sntes, Marie Galante, and the north portion of St. Martin), Martinique, St. Pierre, and Miquelon.
4. *In Oceania:* New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, the Archipelagoes of Gambier, Toubouai, and Tuamotou (Low Islands).
GERMANY, including the Island of Helgoland.
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, including Gibraltar, Malta, the dependencies of Malta (Gozzo, Comino, and Cominotto), and the Island of Cyprus.
GREECE, including the Ionian Isles.
GREENLAND.
HONDURAS, Republic of, including Bay Islands.
HONG KONG and the post offices maintained by Hong Kong at Kiang-Chow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ning-po, Shanghai, and Hankow (China), and Hal-Fung and Hanoi (Tonquin).
ITALY, including the Republic of San Marino, and the Italian offices of Tunis and Tripoli in Barbary.
JAMAICA.
JAPAN and Japanese post offices at Shanghai, Chee-foo, Chin-

kiang, Hankow, Ning-po, Foo-chow, New-chwang, Kiu-kiang, and Tien-tsin (China), and at Fusam-po (Corea).
LABUAN.
LIBERIA.
LUXEMBURG.
MAURITIUS and dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles and Rodrigues).
MEXICO.
MONTENEGRO.
NETHERLANDS.
NETHERLAND COLONIES.—
1. *In Asia:* Borneo, Sumatra, Java (Batavia), Billiton, Celebes, (Macassar), Madura, the Archipelagoes of Banca and Rhio (Riouw), Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Flores, the S. W. portion of Timor, and the Moluccas.
2. *In Oceania:* the N. W. portion of New Guinea (Papua).
3. *In America:* Netherland Guiana (Surinam), Curaçoa, Aruba, Bonaire, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba.
NEWFOUNDLAND.
NORWAY.
PERSIA.
PERU.
PORTUGAL, including the island of Madeira, and the Azores.
PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—
1. *In Asia:* Goa, Damao, Diu, Macao, and part of Timor.
2. *In Africa:* Cape Verde, Bissao, Cacheo, Islands of St. Thome and Prince's, Ajuda, Mozambique, and the province of Angola.
ROMANIA (Moldavia and Wallachia).
RUSSIA, including the Grand Duchy of Finland.
SALVADOR.
SERVIA.
SPAIN, including the Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, the Spanish possessions on the north coast of Africa, (Ceuta, Peñon de la Gomera, Alhucenas, Melilla, and the Chaffarine Islands), the Republic of Andorra, and the postal establishments of Spain on the west coast of Morocco (Tangier, Tetuan, Larrache, Rabat, Mazagan, Casablanca, Safi, and Mogadore).
SPANISH COLONIES.—
1. *In Africa:* Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon, and Corisco.
2. *In America:* Cuba and Porto Rico.
3. *In Oceania:* The Archipelagoes of the Mariana (Ladrone), and the Caroline Islands.
4. *In Asia:* The Philippine Archipelago (Luzon with Manilla, Mindanao, Palawan, Panay, Amar, etc.).
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (Singapore, Penang, and Malacca).
SWEDEN.
SWITZERLAND.
TRINIDAD, W. I.
TURKEY (European and Asiatic).

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	ORDINARY LETTERS.		Postal cards, each.		REGIS- TERED MATTER.		NEWSPAPERS.		OTHER PRINTED MATTER.		SAMPLES OF MLL- CHANDISE.	
	Condition of pay- ment.	Limit of payment.			Registration fee on letters.	Registration fee on other articles.	Limit of weight for a single paper.	Postage on each paper.	Weight fixed for a single rate of post- age.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Weight fixed for a single rate of post- age.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Ozs.	Cents.	Ozs.	Cents.	Ozs.	Cents.		
COUNTRIES AND COLONIES OF POSTAL UNION (See List on p. 4), Canada excepted	Optional.	Destination.	5	2	10	10	4	2	2	1	2	1
Partial prepayment of postal cards, newspapers, other printed matter (including commercial papers), and samples, compulsory. Mini- mum charge for commercial pa- pers, 5 cents per packet. Mini- mum charge for samples, 2 cents per packet. (See note 1 on p. 7)												
Africa, West Coast of, except Liberia, and British, French, Spanish and Portuguese Colonies. British Mail	Compul- sory.	Port of de partation Destination.	15	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	3
Ascension, British Mail	do.	do.	15	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	3
Aspinwall, U. S. of Colombia direct mail	do.	Port of deb.	5	-	10	-	not limited.	2	2	2	-	-
Aspinwall, U. S. of Colombia via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	4	4	6	4	6	-
Australia, except New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, via San Francisco	do.	do.	5	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-
Australia, British mail, via South- ampton	do.	Destination.	15	-	10	-	4	4	2	5	2	5
Australia, British mail, via Brindisi.	do.	do.	19	-	10	-	4	6	2	7	2	7
Bahamas, direct steamer from New York	do.	do.	3	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-
Bogota. (See U. S. of Colombia.)	do.	Port of deb.	17	-	10	-	4	4	4	10	4	10
Bolivia, British mail, via Colon	do.	Destination.	3	1	10	10	2	1	-	-	8	10
British Columbia. (See Canada.)												
Cabul (Afghanistan), Italian mail. (See note 4 on p. 7.)	do.	Destination.	3	1	10	10	2	1	-	-	8	10
Canada No samples exceeding eight ounces can be forwarded in the mails. Newspapers to regular subscri- bers go at bulk rates. "Other Printed Matter" for Canada is liable only to domestic rates of postage of country whence sent.												
Cape of Good Hope, British mail	Optional.	do.	15	-	10	-	4	4	2	3	2	3
Carthage. (See U. S. of Colom- bia.)												
Chatham Island, via San Francisco. (See New Zealand.)												
Chili, British mail, via Colon	Compul.	Port of deb.	17	-	10	-	4	4	4	10	4	10
China U. S. packet. (See Shanghai.)												
China. British mail, via Southamp- ton	Optional.	Destination.	11	-	10	-	4	4	2	3	2	3
China. British mail, via Brindisi	do.	do.	15	-	10	-	4	6	2	5	2	5
China, via Russia. (See note 2 on p. 7.)												
China, via Hong Kong. Rates same as Hong Kong. (See note 3 on p. 7.)												
China, via France. Same as France.												
Colombia, U. S. of (except Aspinwall and Panama), British mail, via Colon	Compul.	Port of deb.	13	-	10	-	4	4	4	10	4	10
Colombia, U. S. of, direct mail	do.	do.	5	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-
Colombia, U. S. of, via St. Thomas	do.	Panama.	13	-	-	-	4	4	4	6	4	6
Costa Rica (western ports of), direct mail	do.	Port of deb.	5	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-
Costa Rica (eastern ports of), British mail, via Colon	do.	do.	13	-	10	-	4	4	4	10	4	10
Costa Rica, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	4	6	2	3	2	3
Ecuador, closed mail, via Panama	do.	Destination.	20	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
"Other printed matter," not over one ounce, 2 cents; over one, but not over two ounces, 3 cents; over two, but not over four ounces, 4 cents; being the United States postage only.												
Ecuador, British mail, via Colon	do.	Port of deb.	17	-	10	-	4	4	4	10	4	10

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	ORDINARY LETTERS.			REGIS-TERED MATTER.				NEWSPAPERS.			OTHER PRINTED MATTER.			SAMPLES OF MER-CHANDISE.		
	Condition of pay-ment.	Limit of payment.	Postage for 15 Grams, or 1-2 oz.	Postal cards, each.				Limit of weight for a single paper.	Postage on each paper.	Weight fixed for a single rate of postage.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Weight fixed for a single rate of postage.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Weight fixed for a single rate of postage.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	
				Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.									Ozs.
Fiji Islands, via San Francisco and Sydney, New South Wales	Compul.	Port of deb.	5	-	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Formosa, via Hong Kong. (See note 3 on p. 7.)	do.	do.	13	-	10	-	-	4	4	4	10	4	10	-	-	
Greytown, British mail, via Colon	do.	do.	5	-	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Greytown, direct mail	do.	do.	10	-	-	-	-	not lim.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Guatemala, direct mail	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	3	2	3	-	-	
"Other printed matter" limited to two pounds.	do.	do.	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	
Hawaiian Kingdom, direct mail	do.	Destination.	13	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	
The rates for newspapers and other printed matter cover the U. S. postage only. Newspapers to regular subscribers go at bulk rates.																
Haiti, direct mail	do.	Port of deb.	5	-	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Haiti, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	3	-	-	
Holkar, Italian mail (Postal Union Rates).	Optional.	British Ind. frontier.														
Hyderabad, Italian mail. (Postal Union Rates.)	Compul.	do.														
Kalgan (China), Russian mail, via Germany. (See note 2 on p. 7.)																
Kashmir, Italian mail. (See note 4 on p. 7.)																
Ladakh (Little Thibet), Italian mail. (See note 4 on p. 7.)																
Madagascar (other than St. Mary's), British mail	do.	Destination.	23	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	5	2	5	-	-	
Madagascar (other than St. Mary's), French mail	do.	Port of deb.	21	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	4	2	4	-	-	
Morocco, except French offices at Tunis and Tangier, and Spanish possessions on West Coast	do.	do.	15	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	3	-	-	
Mysore, Italian mail. (Postal Union Rates.)	Optional.	British Ind. frontier.														
Nassau, New Providence, direct mail. (See Bahamas.)																
Natal, British mail	do.	Destination.	15	-	10	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	3	-	-	
Navassa, direct mail	Compul.	Port of deb.	5	-	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
New Brunswick. (See Canada.)																
New South Wales, direct mail	do.	Destination.	12	-	10	-	-	not lim.	2	4	4	4	4	-	-	
New South Wales, British mail, via Southampton.	do.	do.	15	-	10	-	-	4	4	2	4	2	4	-	-	
New South Wales, British mail, via Brindisi.	do.	do.	19	-	10	-	-	4	6	2	6	2	6	-	-	
New Zealand, direct mail	do.	do.	12	-	10	-	-	not lim.	2	4	4	4	4	-	-	
New Zealand, British mail, via Southampton.	do.	do.	15	-	10	-	-	4	4	2	5	2	5	-	-	
New Zealand, British mail, via Brindisi.	do.	do.	19	-	10	-	-	4	6	2	7	2	7	-	-	
Nicaragua (western ports of), direct mail.	do.	Port of deb.	5	-	-	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Nicaragua (eastern ports of), British mail, via Colon.	do.	do.	13	-	10	-	-	4	4	4	10	4	10	-	-	
*Nicaragua, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	3	2	3	-	-	
Nova Scotia. (See Canada.)																
Ourza (China), Russian mail, via Germany. (See note 2 on p. 7.)																
Panama, direct mail	Compul.	do.	5	-	10	-	-	not lim.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Panama, via St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	6	4	6	-	-	
Paraguay, British mail	do.	do.	17	-	-	-	-	4	7	2	6	2	6	-	-	
Paraguay, via Brazil and Buenos Ayres	do.	do.	11	-	10	-	-	4	6	2	3	2	3	-	-	
Patagonia, British mail	do.	do.	27	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	3	-	-	
Pekin (China), Russian mail, via Germany. (See note 2 on p. 7.)																
Prince Edward Island. (See Canada.)																
Queensland	do.	Destination.	12	-	10	-	-	not lim.	2	4	4	4	4	-	-	
Saint Helena, British mail	Optional.	do.	27	-	10	-	-	4	4	2	3	2	3	-	-	
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Kingdom.)																

* Seldom sent by this route; generally by Aspinwall.

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.

COUNTRIES OR PLACES OF DESTINATION.	ORDINARY LETTERS.			Postal cards, each.	REGIS- TERED MATTER.		NEWSPAPERS.		OTHER PRINTED MATTER.		SAMPLES OF MER- CHANDISE.	
	Condition of pay- ment.	Limit of payment.	Postage for 15 grams, or 1-2 oz.		Registration fee on letters.	Registration fee on other articles.	Limit of weight for a single paper.	Postage on each paper.	Weight fixed for a single rate of post- age.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.	Weight fixed for a single rate of post- age.	Postage charge for each weight or fraction thereof.
Santa Martha, Br. mail, <i>via</i> Colon.	Compul. do.	Port of deb. Destination.	13 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shanghai, direct, <i>via</i> San Francisco			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shanghai, <i>via</i> Hong Kong, by British packets. Postal Union rates and conditions.			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shanghai, <i>via</i> France. (See China, <i>via</i> France.)			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siam, direct mail, <i>via</i> San Francisco	do.	Singapore.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siam, Br. mail, <i>via</i> Southampton	do.	Port of deb.	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siam, British mail, <i>via</i> Brindisi	do.	do.	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soodan. (See note 5, below.)			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Bartholomew, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Domingo, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucie, W. I., French mail.			13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Letters only to destination	Optional.	Destination.	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tasmania. (See Australia.)			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tien-Tsin (China), Russian mail, <i>via</i> Germany. (See note 2, below)			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turks Island, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	do.	do.	13	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universal Postal Union (see pp. 4 and 5).			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay, British mail	Compul.	Port of deb.	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay, <i>via</i> Brazil and Buenos Ayres	do.	do.	11	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vancouver's Island. (See Canada.)			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Van Dieman's Land. (See Australia.)			10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela, direct mail	do.	do.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Newspapers 1 cent per two ounces or fraction thereof, with 1 cent added per each paper.			13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela, <i>via</i> St. Thomas	do.	do.	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victoria	do.	Destination.	12	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies (except the Bahamas and those embraced in the Postal Union), direct mail	do.	Port of deb.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Indies, British (except those embraced in the Postal Union), <i>via</i> St. Thomas	Optional.	Destination.	13	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zanzibar, <i>via</i> Aden. Postal Union rates.	Compul.	do.	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 1 cent per 2 ounces, and in addition 1 cent per ounce.

NOTE 1. — However light may be the weight of a packet of commercial papers or samples for the Postal Union, the postage thereon cannot be less in any case than 5 cents per packet of commercial papers, and 2 cents per packet of samples.

NOTE 2. — Correspondence for the Chinese cities of Peking, Tien-Tsin, Kalgan, and Ourga, sent in the mails to Russia *via* Germany, is assimilated in all respects to correspondence addressed to Russia. Such correspondence should be marked "Via Russia."

NOTE 3. — Correspondence for other parts of Chinese Empire (including Formosa) where foreigners reside, sent *via* Hong Kong, is assimilated in all respects to that for Hong Kong, except that prepayment is obligatory and registration only effective as far as the Hong Kong Postal Agency nearest the place of destination.

NOTE 4. — Postal Union rates and conditions apply to British Indian offices in various Native States within the limits of Hindostan, To Kashmir, Ladakh (Little Tibet), and Cabul (Afghanistan), in Italian mail, the same rates apply, but prepayment is compulsory, and only to the British Indian frontier.

NOTE 5. — The Egyptian postal service has been extended to the following newly made offices in Soodan: Facher, Fachouda, Fazonon, Gadaref, Karkough, Mousllemieh, Obeld, and Sennaar. To the following offices in Soodan only ordinary (unregistered) correspondence may be sent: Abou-Hamed and Matamme (principal agency Barbar); Amedib and Gallabat (principal agency Kassa); Chaka and Fodja (principal agency Obeld); Dara, Kobkabe, Kone, and Kolkol (principal agency Facher); Debba (principal agency Dongola); Halfaie, Kana, and Om Dorman (principal agency Khartoum); and Senehit (principal agency Massoua). The names of the principal agencies should be incorporated with the address on correspondence for the above offices.

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND INFORMATION.

Address matter in a legible and careful manner. If intended for delivery in a city, include the street and number of the house at which it is to be delivered. The German postal authorities have notified this Office that a full compliance with this rule is necessary to insure delivery of matter within their territory.

Attention is called to the fact that, in many cases, as stated in the table of Foreign Postage, other correspondence besides letters may be registered. The postage chargeable is that applying to the same class of correspondence sent in ordinary mail. Where no fee is given there can be no registration.

TRANSMISSION OF MAIL MATTER TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Letters conveyed in vessels not regularly employed in carrying the mails (commonly called "ship letters") are subject to double rates of domestic postage on delivery.

Letters for countries to which payment of postage is compulsory, when unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, are sent to the dead-letter office, to be opened and returned to the writer.

In order to avoid the delay consequent upon the return through the dead-letter office, of short paid letters addressed to countries to which prepayment of postage is compulsory, care should be exercised in the weighing and stamping of such letters. In case of doubt it is safer to prepay at the higher rate. Delay may also be avoided by writing the name and address of the sender on the cover of the letters.

Prepayment of postage on correspondence sent from the United States to foreign countries must be made in United States postage stamps. On correspondence from foreign countries to the United States, prepayment must be made in postage stamps of the country of mailing.

The Postmaster General is by law authorized to collect unpaid postages due on correspondence from foreign countries, in gold or its equivalent in currency, in order to secure the Department from loss on balances due foreign offices.

The amount of postage due on unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence, received from foreign countries, is plainly marked in the cover by the United States Exchange office through which the correspondence passes, and only the amount so marked as due should be collected.

The exchange of postal cards is limited to the countries opposite which, in the Table of Foreign Postage, postal card rates are given. They can only be sent to, or received from, other countries and places at letter rates of postage.

All liquids, poisons, gases, explosive materials, and obscene books and pictures, as well as all articles which, from their nature or form, are liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service, are excluded from the mails to foreign countries.

Patterns or samples of merchandise, sent as such in the mails to foreign countries, must not be of intrinsic value, and this includes articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample, or where the quantity of any material sent as a pattern or sample is so great that it could be fairly considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Papers-current and trade circulars (unsealed) may be sent to Guatemala at newspaper rate of postage, but to all other countries at the rate of postage for "other printed matter."

The public should bear in mind that all matter received in the mails from foreign countries and subject to custom duties, such as watches, jewelry, lace, silk, etc., is liable to seizure by the officers of the customs. Of such seizure, however, the addressee will be duly notified, and requested to pay charges. Such matter, moreover, is subject to letter rates of postage, unless *bona fide* samples from one mercantile house or manufacturer to another.

Letters for Russia should have the name of the place of destination added in either English, French, or German, and if for the smaller towns in Russia, they should bear, as a part of their address, the name of the province or government in which the towns are situated.

To avoid possible errors, the route by which the correspondence is desired to be forwarded should be plainly marked on the face of the correspondence, near the address.

Where the correspondence is marked for transmission by a route requiring prepayment, and the amount prepaid is insufficient for that route, the correspondence will be sent by some other route by which prepayment of postage is optional; but if there is no such route, the correspondence will be sent to the dead-letter office.

Where no special regulation is made relative to the transmission of correspondence, the domestic regulations will govern. For instance, no printed matter, patterns, or samples can be sent to any foreign country with any communication in writing thereon, except as stated above, or closed against inspection, without being subject to letter rate of postage.

See that every letter, newspaper, or other packet sent by mail is securely folded and fastened. In affixing the postage stamp to the covers of printed matter, see that they do not overlap the covers and adhere in part to the contents, thus, in effect, sealing the packet against inspection. Avoid using cheap envelopes, made of thin paper, especially when more than one sheet of paper or any other article than paper is inclosed. Being often handled, and subject to pressure in the mail bags, such envelopes not infrequently split open, often giving cause of complaint against officials who are entirely innocent in the matter.

A frequent error is to assume that the Department has any control relative to charges made on letters from abroad. Such charges on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are made by the foreign offices, and the Department has no alternative but to collect them.

POSTAL CARDS.—Postal Cards must be forwarded without cover. One of the sides must be reserved for the address alone, and the communication written on the other side. It is forbidden to join or to attach to postal cards any article whatever.

PRINTED MATTER OF ALL KINDS.—The following are considered as printed matter, viz: Newspapers and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscripts re-

lating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, geographical maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, and in general all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or card-board, by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying press.

The following are excluded from the reduced postage, viz.: Stamps, or forms of prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles constituting the representative sign of a monetary value.

The character of *actual and personal correspondence* cannot be ascribed to the following, viz.:—

1st. To the signature of the sender or to the designation of his name, of his profession, of his rank, of the place of origin, and of the date of despatch.

2d. To a dedication or mark of respect offered by the author.

3d. To the figures or signs merely intended to mark the passages of a text, in order to call attention to them.

4th. To the prices added upon the quotations or prices current of exchange or markets.

5th and lastly. To annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing or musical compositions, and relating to the text or to the execution of the work.

Printed matter must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a case open at one side or at both ends, or in an enclosed envelope or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet; or, lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten.

Address cards and all printed matter presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening, or fold.

The maximum weight of printed matter is fixed at 2 kilograms (4 lbs. 6 ozs.).

COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—The following are considered as commercial papers, viz.: All instruments, or documents, written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of an *actual and personal correspondence*, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way-bills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal, written on stamped or unstamped papers, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of works forwarded separately, etc.

Commercial papers must be forwarded under band or in an open envelope.

The maximum weight of commercial papers is fixed at 2 kilograms (4 lbs. 6 ozs.).

SAMPLES.—Samples of merchandise must conform to the following conditions:

They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and prices.

They must not exceed 250 grams in weight (8 3/4 ounces), or the following dimensions: 20 centimeters (8 inches) in length, 10 centimeters (4 inches) in breadth, and 6 centimeters (2 inches) in depth.

REGISTERED ARTICLES.—Any article of mail matter may be registered, subject to the ordinary prepaid rate of postage upon the article, according to its nature, in addition to the registration fee of 10 cents.

No fee will be charged for returned receipts of registered articles in cases where such receipts are requested.

Uniform rates of postage, without regard to distance or routes of conveyance, will be levied and collected in the United States on and after April 1, 1879, on the correspondence exchanged with all countries and colonies of the Universal Postal Union, except Canada.

The prepayment of the Union postage on ordinary letters is optional, but the postage on all other articles must be at least partly prepaid.

Payment of postage on every description of correspondence can be effected only by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin, for the correspondence of private individuals. Official correspondence relative to the postal service, exchanged directly between the respective Postal Administrations of the Union, is alone exempted from this requirement and admitted free of postage.

ARTICLES GROUPED TOGETHER.—It is permitted to inclose in the same packet samples of merchandise, printed matter, and commercial papers, but subject to the following conditions:—

1. That each article taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size.

2. That the total weight must not exceed 2 kilograms (4 lbs. 6 ozs.) per package.

3. That the minimum charge shall be 5 cents when the packet contains commercial papers, and 2 cents when it consists of printed matter and samples.

ARTICLES EXCLUDED FROM THE MAILS.—It is forbidden to send by mail:—

1. Letters or packets containing gold or silver substances, pieces of money, jewelry, or precious articles.

2. Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

3. Articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly,

FOREIGN POSTAGE TABLE.

or which do not fulfill the conditions required in order to enjoy the reduced rate.

4. Articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence.

5. Packets of samples of merchandise which have a salable value, or which exceed 250 grains (8 3/4 ozs.) in weight, or measure more than 20 centimeters (8 inches) in length, 10 centimeters (4 inches) in breadth, and 5 centimeters (2 inches) in depth.

6. Packets of commercial papers and printed matter of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with, as correspondence of every kind which evidently bears inscriptions forbidden by the legal enactments or regulations in force in the same country.

GUATEMALA.

Letters, newspapers, unsealed circulars at newspaper rates, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other kinds of printed matter may be exchanged in the mails with Guatemala.

All printed matter must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends, and is subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to its liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations.

Bound or unbound books weighing over two pounds cannot be sent, except at letter rates of postage.

Correspondence of all kinds received from Guatemala is liable, on delivery in the United States, to the rates of postage given in the table for matter sent to Guatemala.

Registration is not permissible, and samples cannot be sent.

ECUADOR.

Letters, and manuscript subject by the laws of either country to letter rate of postage, newspapers, and prints of all kinds in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, comprise the correspondence exchangeable with Ecuador.

All correspondence, except letters, and manuscript subject to letter postage, is transmissible under the same regulations and restrictions as are stated above for Guatemala (the limit of books excepted), and is also subject to the laws of each country in regard to its liability to customs duty, if containing dutiable goods.

Correspondence other than letters received from Ecuador is liable, on delivery in the United States, to the rates of postage given in the table for matter sent to Ecuador.

VENEZUELA.

The correspondence exchangeable with Venezuela is the same as that described under Ecuador.

Mail-matter other than letters must be inclosed in narrow bands, or covers, open at the sides or ends, so as to be easily examined, subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.

Domestic rates of postage are chargeable on all correspondence received from Venezuela.

THE HAWAIIAN KINGDOM (SANDWICH ISLANDS).

Letters, newspapers, and printed matter of every kind are exchangeable.

All correspondence, except letters, received from the United States, is chargeable on delivery with the Hawaiian domestic rates. Registration is not permissible, and samples cannot be sent.

NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, AND VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

The correspondence exchangeable in direct mails with New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Victoria, comprises letters (ordinary and registered), newspapers, printed matter of every kind, and patterns and samples of merchandise. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate, cannot be forwarded; but insufficiently paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage. Correspondence of all kinds prepaid in full in New Zealand is delivered free of charge in the United States.

CHILI, WEST INDIES, CENTRAL AMERICA, ETC.

Under an arrangement with the British and Royal Danish Post Offices, mail communication is maintained with the West India Islands, Central America, the west coast of South America, British, French, and Dutch Guiana, and Venezuela, by means of the British Mail Packets plying between those points, and Havana, Cuba, Kingston, and Bermuda, St. Thomas, W. I., Colon, and Panama, respectively.

The rates of postage given in the table include, with the rates for countries with which the United States has no postal arrangements, the charge for British Packet service.

The correspondence transmissible is indicated by the table.

Prepayment is compulsory (except the divisions which are now controlled by the Universal Postal Union Treaty) on all correspondence sent, and the U. S. Postage, together with the British Packet charge, if unpaid, is collectible upon delivery of matter received in the United States.

OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Correspondence from the United States for foreign countries and places other than those named above, or with which no postal treaties or other postal arrangements have been made by the United States, if forwarded in direct mail by vessels regularly engaged in carrying the mails, and not through the intermediary of a country having postal relations with the United States by treaty or other arrangements, is subject to the rates of postage given in the postage rates table "San Domingo Direct Mail."

Ordinary letters, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, and other printed matter, may be sent in these cases, under the regulations and conditions applicable to the same correspondence in the domestic mails.

Prepayment of postage is compulsory for all correspondence, and the prescribed rates are collectible upon delivery of matter received.

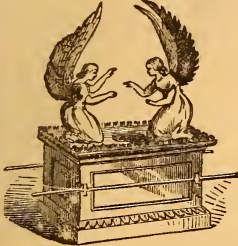
FOR

WEBSTER'S COUNTING-HOUSE DICTIONARY.

ANTIQUITIES. — DRESS, UTENSILS, &c.



Amphora.



Ark of the Covenant.



Androsphinx.



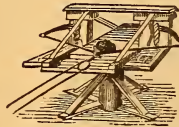
Gladiator.



Ampulla.



Ampyx.



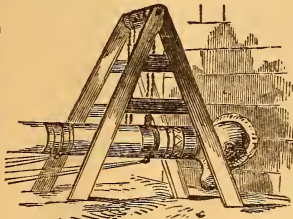
Ballista.



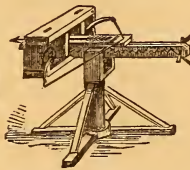
Clepsidra.



Cestus.



Battering Ram.



Catapult.



Toga.



Gauntlet.



Fabled Colossus of Rhodes.



Corium.



Hieroglyphics (from an Egyptian obelisk).



Fascis.



Obelisk.



Trident

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR ART, OBJECTS OF; ORNAMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, &c.



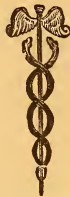
Arabesque.



Arcograph.



Bust.



Caduceus.



Cipher.



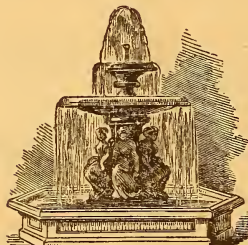
Cornucopia.



Parquetry.



Easel.



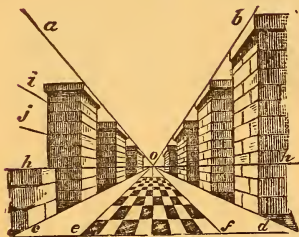
Fountain.



Hermes.



Portland Vase.

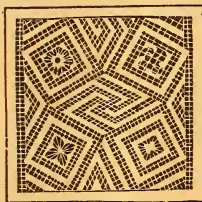


Linear Perspective.

k h, horizon; o, point opposite the eye; a o, b o, e o, d o, e o, f o, h o, i o, j o, vanishing lines.



Monogram.



Mosaic.



Vase.



Silhouette.



Line of Beauty.



Silhouette Instrument.

a b, slender rod; c, gimbals; d, small frame; e, foot-board.

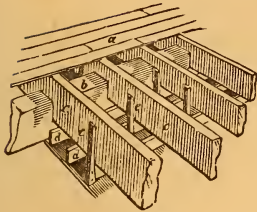


Palette.

CARPENTRY, JOINERY, AND MASONRY.



Brad.



Bridging-joists.
a, flooring; b, girder; c, bridging-joists; d, ceiling; e, c, straps.



Chamfered Blocks.



Dowels.



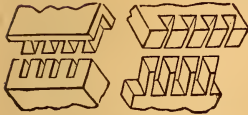
K, Keystone.



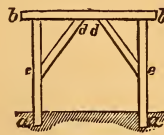
Cleat.



Rabbet.



Dovetails.

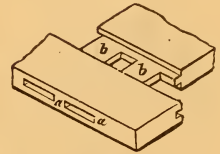


Frame.

a b, uprights or posts; e d, e, struts, ties, or braces.



Herringbone Masonry.

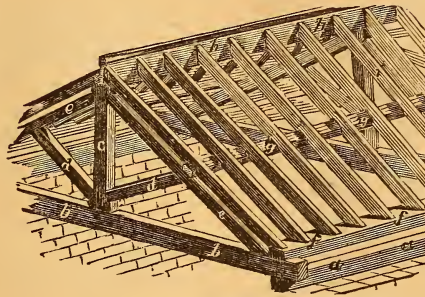


Mortise Joint.

a a, Mortise; b b, Tenon.



Joggles.

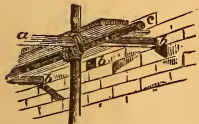


Timbers in a Roof.

a a, wall plates; b b, tie-beams; c, king-post; d d, struts; e e, principal rafters; f, pole-plate; g g, purlin; h h, ridge-piece; i, i, common rafters.

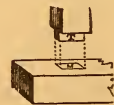


Rustic Masonry.

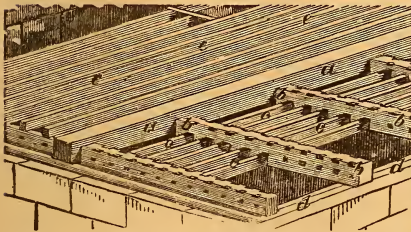


Putlog.

a, putlog; b b b, putlog holes; c, ledger.



Mortise and Tenon.



Timbers used in Flooring.

a a, girder; b b, binding-joists; c c, ceiling-joists; d, wall plates; e e, bridging-joists.



Viaduct.



Scarving, various modes of.

DRESS, ORNAMENTS, INSIGNIA, &c.



Armlet.



Clog.



Baron's Coronet.



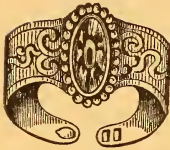
Basque.



Blouse.



Victorine.



Ornamental Bracelet.



Chemisette.



Collar of Garter.



Paletot.



Mitt.



Sandals.



Snow-shoe.



Visite.



Scotch Highlander with Fillibeg.



Pilgrim's or Palmer's Scrip.



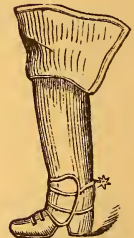
Gaiter.



Sporrans.



Spurs.



Jack-boot.



Peruke.



Star of Garter.



Truelove-knots.

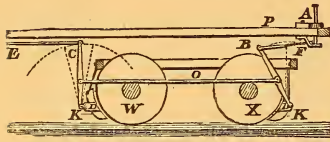


GEOGRAPHY.

TERMS EMPLOYED IN, PICTORIALLY ILLUSTRATED OR EXEMPLIFIED.

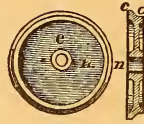


A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS FOR
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, AND RAILROAD MACHINERY.



Brake.

A, spindle; P, platform of the car; F, chain; B, lever; K, D, brake-blocks; W, X, wheels; O, rod; E, rod connecting with another truck.



Car-wheel.

a, tread; c, flange; e, disk; n, hub.



Drag-bar.



Draw-head.

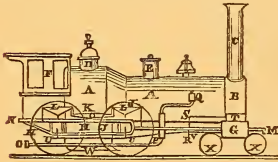
a, buffer-spring; c, draw-spring; m, buffer; n, coupling pin.



Railway Frog.



Head-light.



Locomotive.

A A, boiler; G, cylinder; N M, frame; L L, springs; X X, wheels; K, equalizing beam; H H, trailing driver; J J, leading driver; B, smoke-box; C, chimney; W, ash-pan; E, sand-box; F, cab; V G, piston-rod; U V, connecting-rod; U U, parallel rod; T, steam chest; T S, valve-rod; T R, rocker; P, pumps; O P, feed-pipe; O, check-valve.

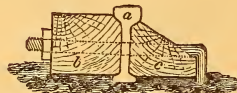


Cross Sections of Rails.

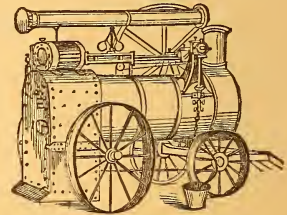
a, American or II rail; b, double-headed or I rail; c, bridge or U rail; d, Seaton's rail; e, T rail; f, strap rail; g, street rail; h, locomotive street rail; i, contractor's rail.



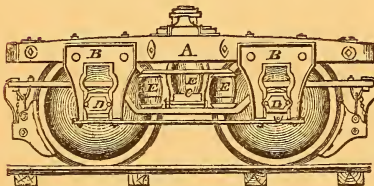
Safety-switch.



Sandwiched Way.



Locomotive Steam-engine.

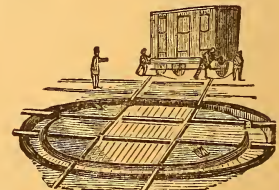


Railway Truck.

A, truck-frame; B, axle-guard; C, swing-beam; D, axle-box; E, india-rubber springs.



Spark-arrester.

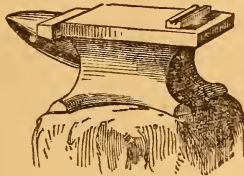


Turn-table.

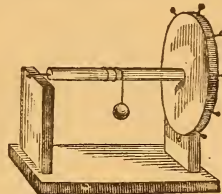
MECHANICS, MACHINERY, &c.



Air Chamber.



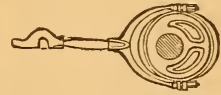
Anvil.



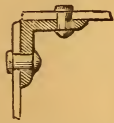
Axis in Peritrochio.



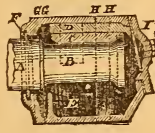
Drift.



Eccentric of Steam-engine.



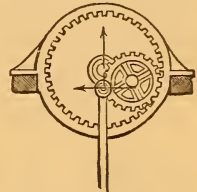
Angle-bar or iron.



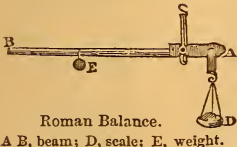
Axle-box.



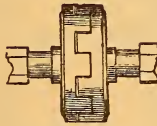
Balance, or Scales.



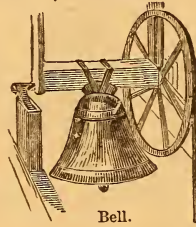
Epicycloidal Wheel.



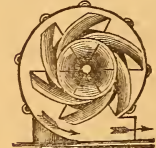
Roman Balance.
A B, beam; D, scale; E, weight.



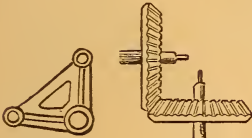
Coupling.



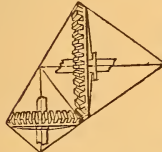
Bell.



Fan-wheel.



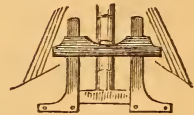
Bell-crank.



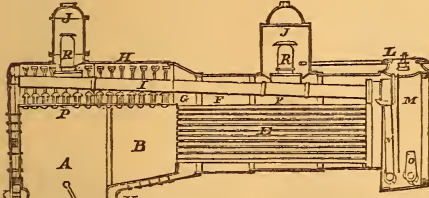
Bevel-gear.



Buffer.



Gallows bits.



Section of a Locomotive Boiler.

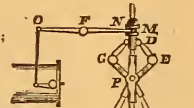
A, fire-box; B, combustion chamber; D, grate; C, ash-pan; K, water-legs; P, crown sheet; H, wagon-top; I, steam-pipe; J, steam-dome; G, gusset; F, barrel; E, flues; N, breeches-pipe; M, smoke-box; L, saddle; O, blast-pipe; R, dry-pipe.



Bolt and Nut.



Carriage Bolt.
A, bolt; B, head; C, nut;
D, check-nut.

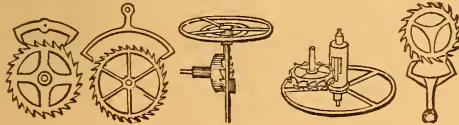


Governor.

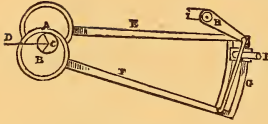
A B, centrifugal balls; DE, DG, connecting rods and joints; F, fulcrum; FA, FB, ball rods; NO, lever; M, slide.



Brush-wheel.



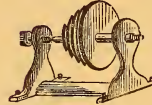
Escapements.



Link-motion.



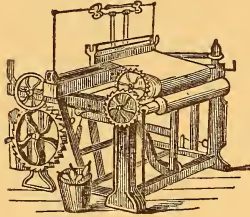
Lug.



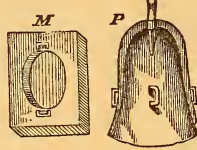
Mandrel.



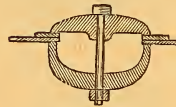
Friction Tube.



Loom.



Madrier.
M, madrier; P, petard.



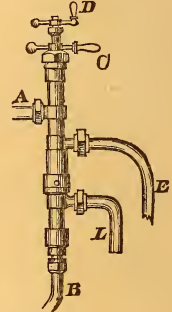
Man-hole.



Friction Wheels.



Rack and Pinion.



Giffard Injector.

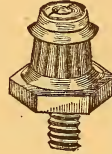


Miter-wheels.

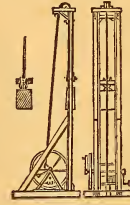


Pallet.

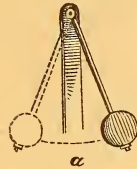
Anchor escapement.
p, p, pallet.



Oil-cup.



Pile-driver.

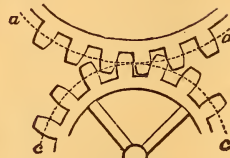


Pendulums.

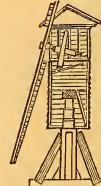
a, common pendulum;
b, gridiron pendulum.



Piston.



Pitch-line.



Post-mill.



Indicator.



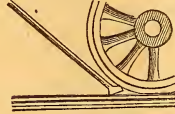
Pedometer.



Perpetual Screw.



Pillow-block.



Pinch-bar.



Heart-wheel.

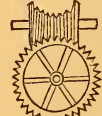


Pinions.

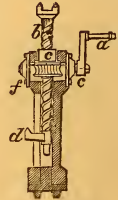
a, spur-wheel and pinions;
b, right-angular pinion.



Pivot.



Hindley's Screw.



Jack-screw.

MIDDLE AGES—DAYS OF CHIVALRY, &c.—ARMOR, DRESS, &c.



Abaculus.



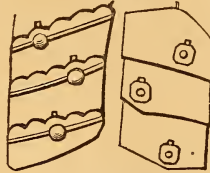
Acetabulum.



Alletret Armor.



Aillettes.



Almayne-rivets.



Conferring Knighthood.



Anlance.



Arbalist.



Martel-de-fer.



Arnice.



Battle-ax.



Arquebuse.



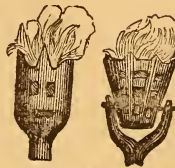
Sallet, or Salade.



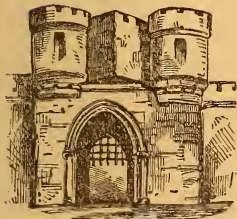
Beaver.



Casque.



Cressets.



Barbacan.



Buskin.



Coat of Mail.



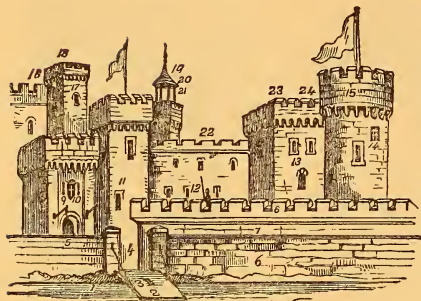
Gadling.



Gorget.



Lochaber Ax



Castle.

1, moat; 2, drawbridge; 3, wicket; 4, sally-port; 5, portcullis; 6, outer walls; 7, parapet; 8, rampart; 9, loop-holes; 10, escutcheon; 11, bulwark; 12, sentinel; 13, magazine; 14, a cell; 15, donjon or keep; 16, barracks; 17, barbican; 18, watchman; 19, turret; 20, chapel; 21, belfry; 22, state court; 23, merlons; 24, embrasures.



Donjon.



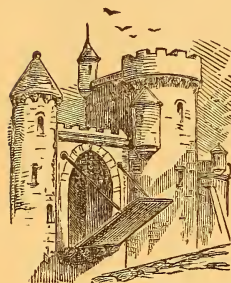
Coat of Mail.



Head-piece.



Morion.



Drawbridge.



Halberd



Hauberk.



Tabard.



Helmet, barred.



Quiver.



Jambes.



Jupon.



Knight in full Armor.



Knight and Horse.



Pavisor and Pavis.

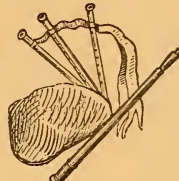
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.



Accordion.



Æolian Harp.



Bagpipe.



Harp.



Bassoon.



Huntsman's Bugle.



Violin.



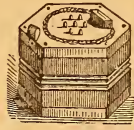
Castanet.



Clarion.



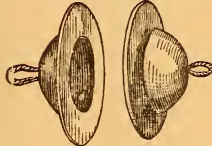
Clarinet.



Concertina.



Cornet-a-piston.



Cymbals.



Drum.



Lute.



Flageolet.



Flute.



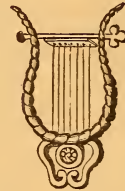
Hautboy.



Guitar.



French-horn.



Lyre.



Hurdy-gurdy.



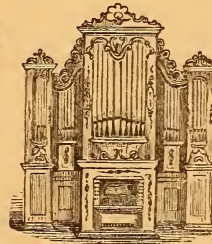
Hunting-horn.



Trumpet.



Ophicleide.



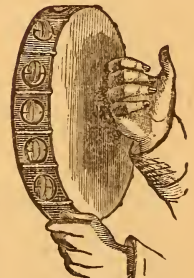
Organ.



Trombone.



Kettle-drum.



Tambourine.

A CLASSIFIED SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS.
 MYTHOLOGY, IDOLS, &c.



Aegis.



Anubis.



Apollo.



Atlas.



Melpomene.



Bacchante.



Bacchus and Faun.



Brahma.



Buddha.



Jupiter.



Calliope.



Centaur.



Mars.



Ceres.



Clío.



Diana.



Dagon.



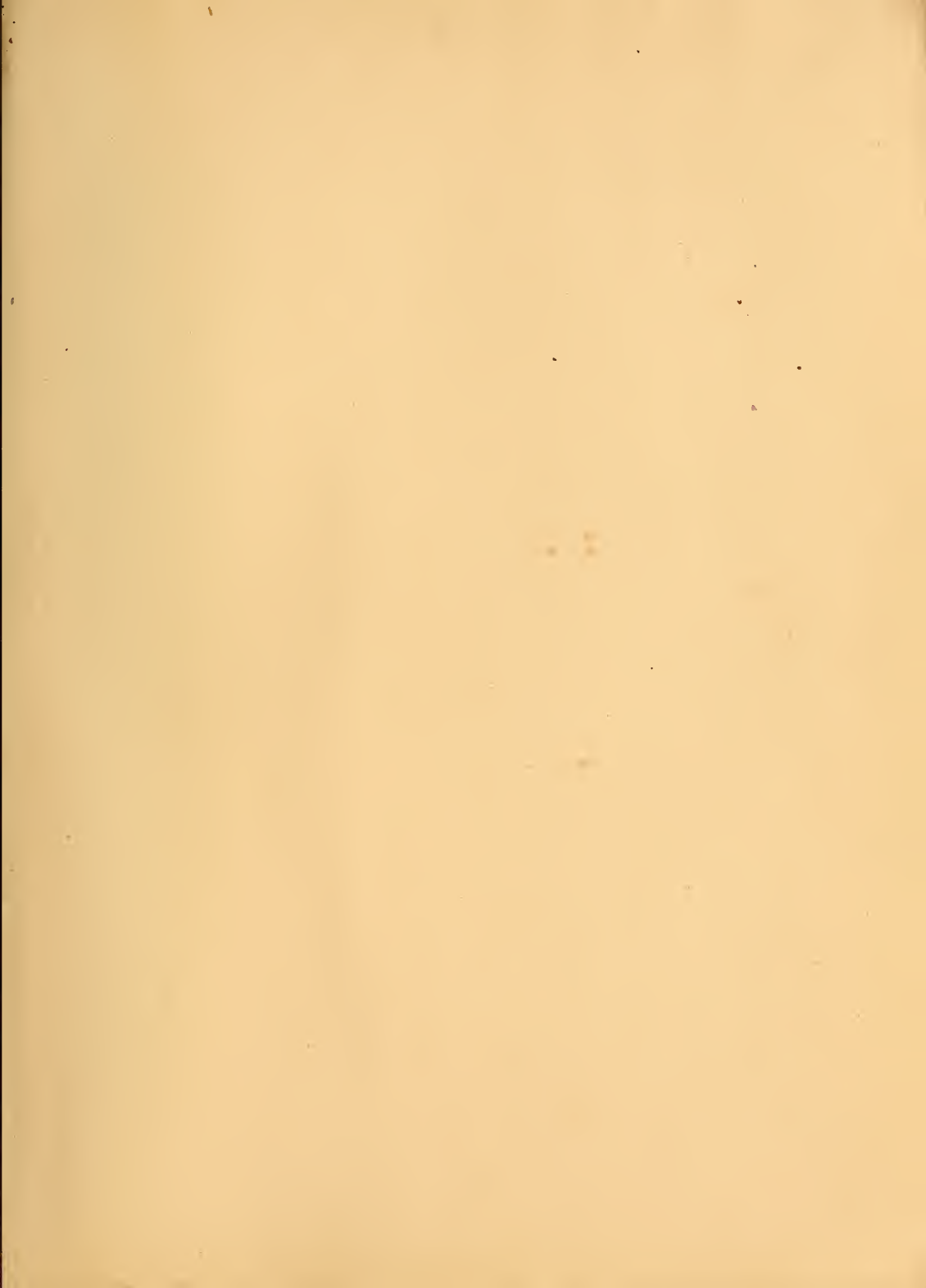
Erato.

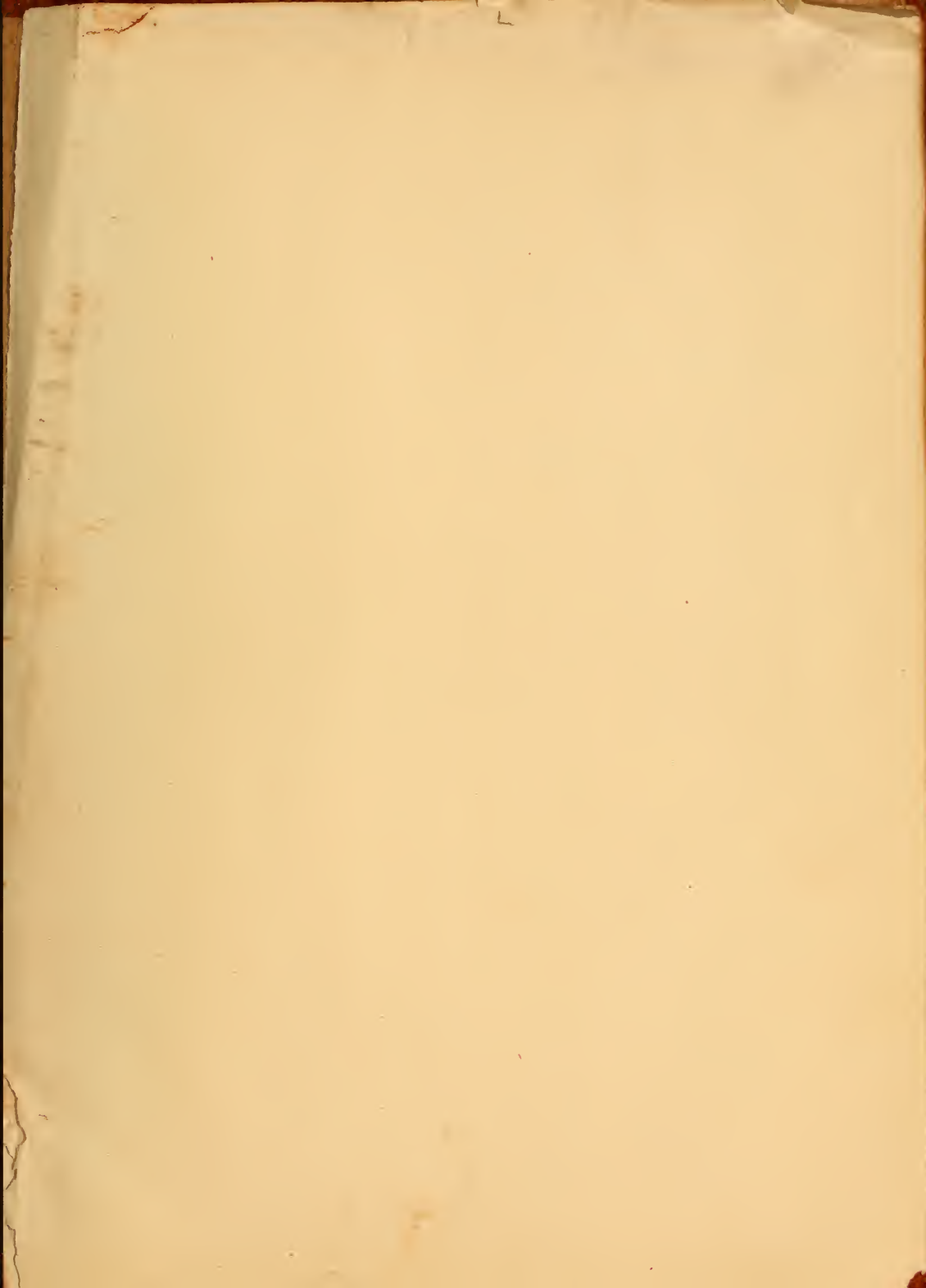


Niobe and her Children.

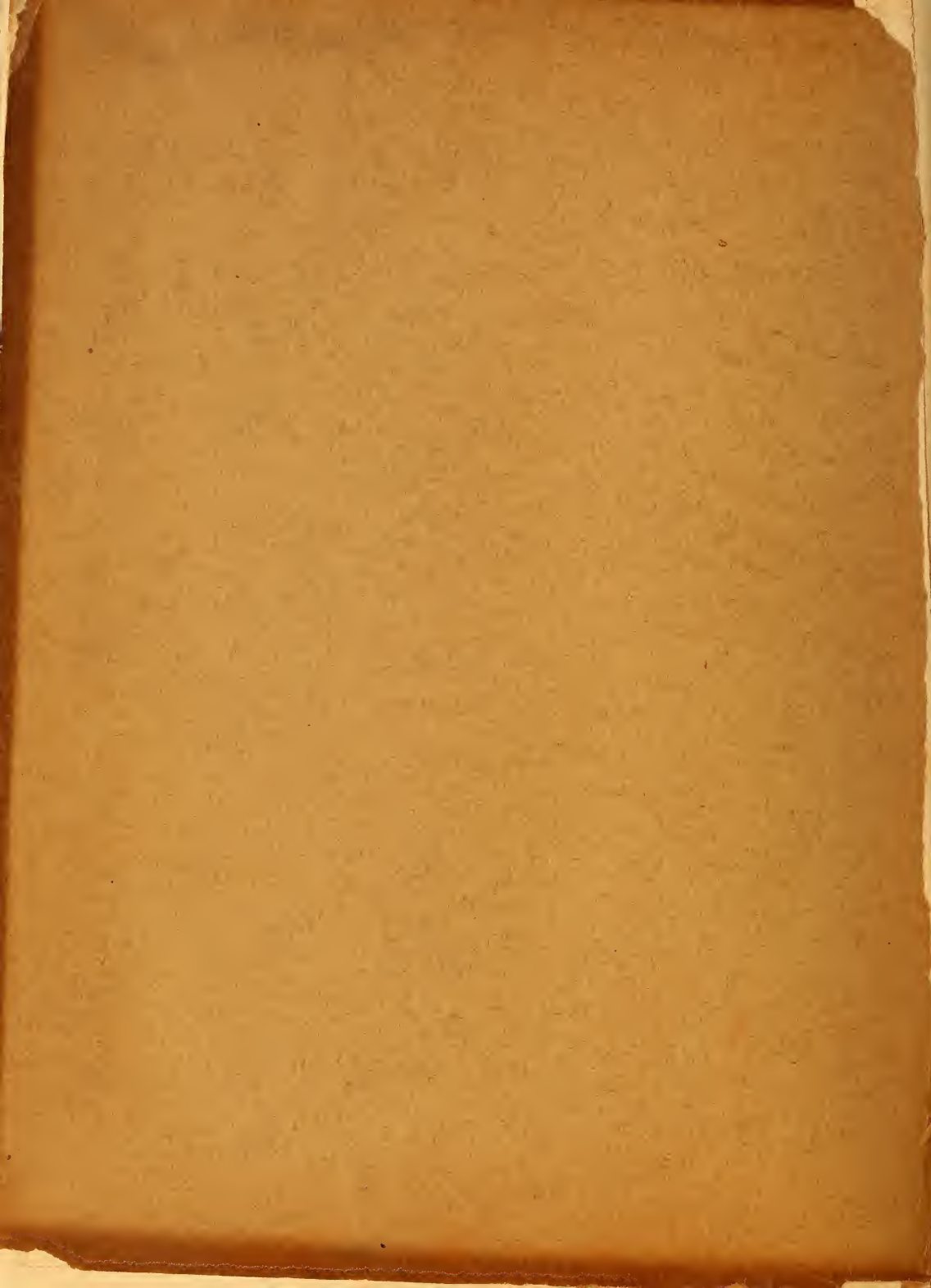


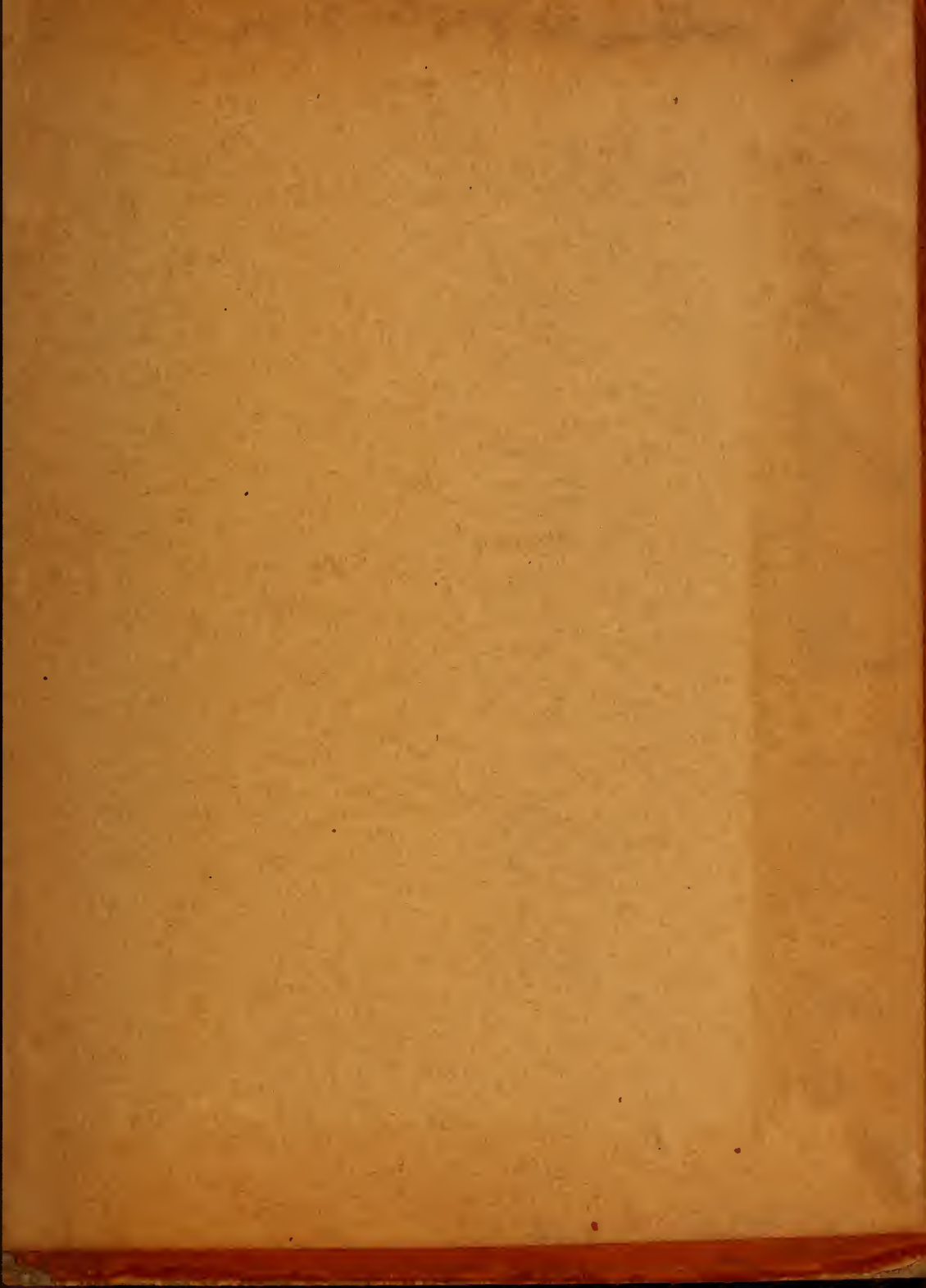
Cupid.











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