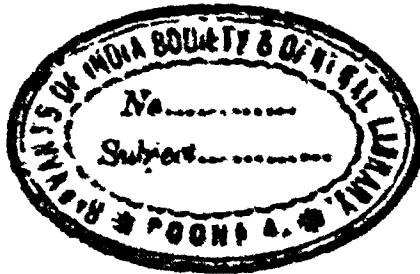
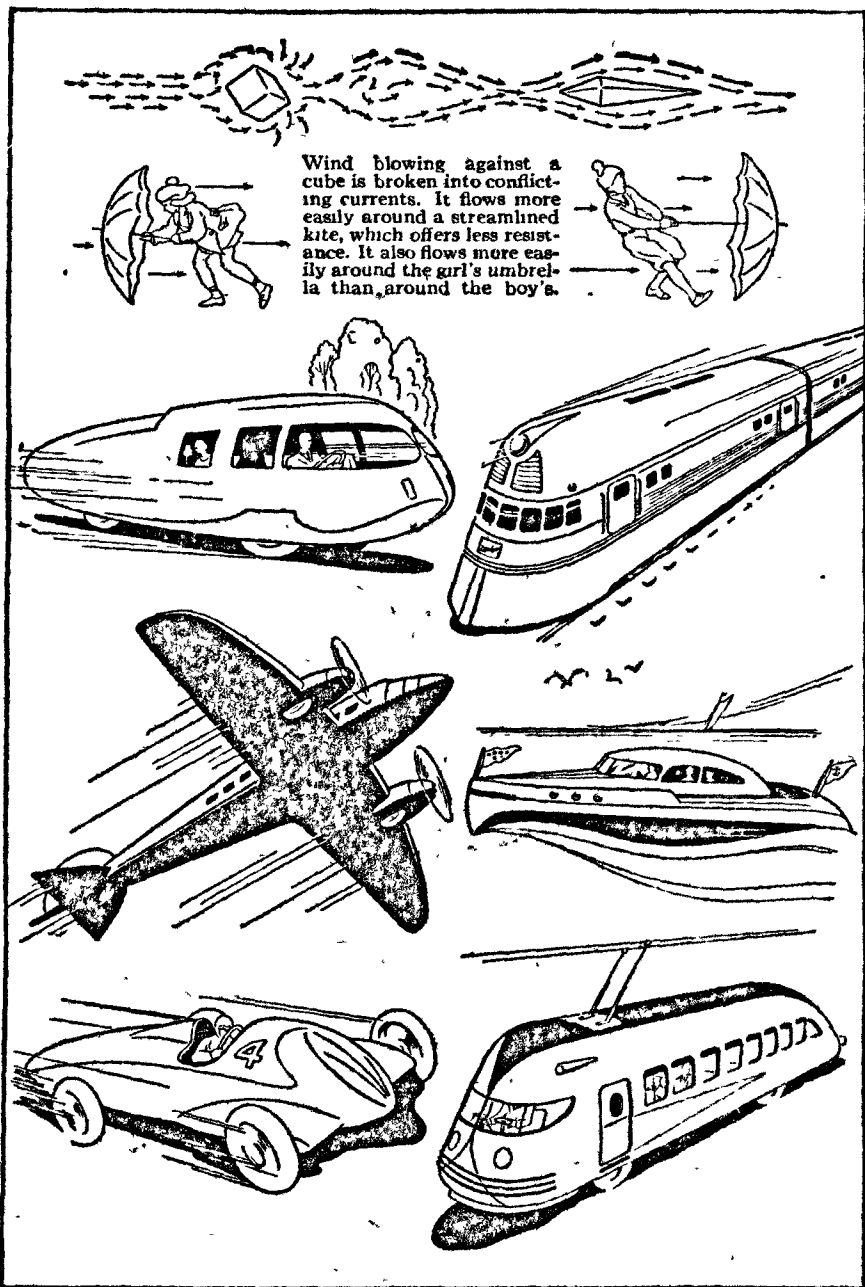


Rare section

ABBOTT'S READY REFERENCE DICTIONARY



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Wind blowing against a cube is broken into conflicting currents. It flows more easily around a streamlined kite, which offers less resistance. It also flows more easily around the girl's umbrella than around the boy's.

### MODERN STREAMLINING

The principles of streamlining are demonstrated by the drawings at the top of the picture. The other drawings show the application of streamlining to modern vehicles.

*Rare section*

Abbott's  
Ready Reference  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

GIVING CORRECT SPELLING, PARTS OF SPEECH,  
PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE  
DEFINITIONS, PHRASES AND COMPOUNDS, AND  
SYNONYMS

*Profusely Illustrated with over 1000 Pictures*

Edited and Revised by.

LLOYD EDWIN SMITH

*Editor of "Everybody's Complete Encyclopedia"*

and JEROME WYCKOFF

With Acknowledgments to J. M. Parrish and  
John R. Crossland of the "Modern University Dictionary"

17642

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RACINE, WISCONSIN

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## HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

**T**HIS DICTIONARY has been specially compiled and revised for the modern user who wants to find the meanings and pronunciations of words quickly and easily. It is concise and accurate, up-to-date and thorough. Covering the entire field of knowledge, it includes those words and phrases which are likely to come within the scope of most users of English.

New words and phrases springing from the latest developments in modern life are fully defined. Science, business, literature, art, aviation, natural history, motion pictures, radio, medicine, law, and politics are only a few of the departments of knowledge represented. Slang and colloquial expressions, identified as such, are included because they are an essential part of the living language. Many unfamiliar terms found in literature of bygone times, as in Shakespeare, are adequately explained. Numerous words locally in use in the British Isles, Canada, Australia, and other quarters of the globe where English is spoken, are also included. More than 1,000 illustrations, specially drawn for this work, covering historical, mechanical, religious, botanical, zoological, nautical, and many other subjects, lend added interest to the definitions.

Brief notes in each entry explain the interesting derivations, or origins, of the words being defined. Synonyms of common words are listed plentifully after the definitions. In additional sections at the end of the book, hundreds of foreign and classical words and phrases encountered in many fields are fully defined, rules for syllabication are given, marks used in writing and printing are identified and explained, and common abbreviations, prefixes, and combining forms are listed with meanings.

It is easy to get much useful information from this Ready Reference Dictionary. But, in order to compress into the available space all the facts, the editors have employed certain abbreviations and special marks. You should familiarize yourself with these to understand fully all the information placed at your disposal. Consult the pronunciation key (page 7) and the list of abbreviations used in this Dictionary (page 8). For quick reference a key identifying the principal marks used to show pronunciation is printed at the foot of *every* two facing pages throughout the dictionary.

**General Arrangement.**—The arrangement of the vocabulary has been planned not only to save space but to make it easy to find the words quickly. Each entry, or paragraph, begins with an important root word in large type; related words and phrases follow. Thus, under the root word **abduct** the words **abduction** and **abductor** are included. But wherever a related word is spelled quite differently, it is made a separate entry.

If a word has different spellings, such as **czar** and **tsar**, these are separately given in their proper alphabetical places. Under the less common spelling you are referred to the spelling under which the full meaning is given.

Here is a typical entry:

**bright** (brīt) *a.* [A.S. *beorht*] shining; full of light or splendor; sparkling; full of promise or hope; radiant.—**brighten**, *v. t.* to make bright; —*v. i.* to grow bright.—**brightly**, *adv.*—**brightness**, *n.*—*Syn.* clear; illustrious, glorious; vivid; luminous; cheerful; quick; keen; lustrous.

First the root word **bright** appears in large type for ready reference. In parentheses immediately after it is the proper pronunciation, shown by simplified spelling and a simple mark, the meaning of which is easily found in the pronunciation key. Then its part of speech (whether noun, adjective, verb, etc.) is indicated by an abbreviation, which in this instance is *a.*, meaning *adjective*, as you will find by reference to the list of abbreviations on page 8. Next the derivation—the history or origin—of the word appears in brackets, showing that **bright** comes from the old Anglo-Saxon word *beorht*.

Then come a series of definitions of **bright**, each separated from the others by a semicolon (;). None of these definitions is the *only* proper one. Several are given because the word has different meanings for different uses.

After the definitions for **bright**, the word **brighten** is listed. The abbreviation *v. t.* following it shows that it is, in one form, a *transitive verb* (that is, it takes a direct object); then its meaning is given. The following abbreviation *v. i.* indicates that the word **brighten** is used also as an *intransitive verb* (taking no direct object); after this abbreviation its definition appears. The verb **brighten** is pronounced by adding the *en* sound to *bright*.

The next word in heavy type is **brightly**, which the abbreviation *adv.* shows to be an *adverb*. Like **brighten**, this word is not separately pronounced, since the correct pronunciation can easily be found by adding the *ly* sound to *bright*. Since an adverb always describes the manner in which something is done (as "the sun shone brightly"), the root word indicates its meaning.

The last word in heavy type is **brightness**, with the abbreviation *n.*, meaning *noun*. The pronunciation is determined by adding the sound *ness* to *bright*. The meaning likewise is clear from the meaning of **bright**, since the meaning of *ness* is always "state, condition, or quality of."

Finally, the abbreviation *Syn.* introduces a list of synonyms. These are words with meanings varyingly similar to various meanings of the root word.

**Formation of Plurals.**—Important irregular plurals, such as **mice** for **mouse**, are given throughout the dictionary. Whenever plurals are not shown, they are usually formed by adding **-s** or **-es** to the singular.

**Irregular Verbs.**—Common irregular forms of verbs, such as the past tense and past participle **had** of the verb **have**, appear as separate entries.

**Capitalization.**—Words in heavy type are capitalized only if they are capitalized in ordinary use, as **British**, **Wesleyan**, **Mesozoic**, etc.

**Spelling.**—Where two spellings are given in one entry, as **honor**, **honour**, or "also honour," it is understood that the spelling given first is preferred.

**Parts of Speech.**—The meanings of the abbreviations used for parts of speech are given in the list of abbreviations on page 8.

**Phrases and Compound Words.**—Most of these will be found under their "key" words. Thus holding **company** and to hold **forth** will be found under **hold**. If you do not find the phrase you want under what you think is the key word, look for it under one of the other terms of the phrase.

**Illustrations.**—Many of the illustrations picture vividly not only the definitions with which they appear but definitions elsewhere in the book. Thus the illustration for **horse** shows and identifies many parts of the horse

—fetlock, mane, withers, crest, and so on. You are therefore urged, when reading certain definitions, to look for helpful illustrations elsewhere.

**Prefixes and Combining Forms.**—A complete list of common prefixes and combining forms appears on pages 763-765.

**Foreign Words and Phrases.**—A list of fully defined foreign words and phrases, with complete pronunciations, appears on pages 754-762.

**Abbreviations.**—A list of the abbreviations used in this dictionary appears on page 8. A general list of abbreviations appears on pages 766-768.

**Syllabication.**—Helpful instructions on how to divide words into syllables appear on page 762.

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

Pronunciations of words in this dictionary are shown by easily understood marks and simplified spelling. Each word in large type is repeated immediately in terms of its separate sounds, as **resign** (rĕ-zīn'). Each word listed under it is likewise pronounced if the pronunciation of the main root, or of the word immediately preceding, changes. Under the verb **resign**, for instance, the pronunciations of the adverb **resignedly** and the noun **resignation** are listed separately. Since the adjective **resigned** is pronounced without a change of sound in the main root (**resign**), its pronunciation is obvious.

**Accents.**—The principal accent of a word is shown, along with its separate sound, by the mark ('). For the *verb* **transfer**, for example, the full accented pronunciation is seen to be trans-fer', the accent falling on the second syllable. When the accent changes in any word listed under **transfer**, the change is shown, as in the *noun* **transfer** (trans'fer) and the *noun* **transference** (trans-fer'ens). If in a subordinate word both the sounds and the accent are the same as in the root word or in the word immediately preceding, the accent is not shown again. Thus, after the pronunciation of **extreme** has been indicated as eks-trēm', the pronunciation of **extremely** is clear.

**Marks and Letters Used to Show Pronunciation.**—The marks and letters used to show pronunciation in this Dictionary follow:

a	(unmarked) short, as in <i>cat</i> or <i>slam</i> .	ʌ	(italic after a vowel) the French nasal sound, as in <i>bon</i> .
ā	(with long mark) long, as in <i>late</i> or <i>race</i> .	ŋg	like the sound of "ng" in <i>sing</i> or <i>long</i> .
a	(with dot above) broad, as in <i>car</i> or <i>father</i> .	o	(unmarked) short, as in <i>hot</i> or <i>dog</i> .
ɑ	(with dot beneath) slurred, as in <i>sofa</i> or above.	ō	(with long mark) long, as in <i>home</i> or <i>rode</i> .
aw	as in <i>awl</i> or <i>paw</i> .	oi	as in <i>oil</i> or <i>coin</i> .
ch	as in <i>church</i> or <i>chin</i> .	oo	(double "o" unmarked) as in <i>foot</i> or <i>look</i> .
e	(unmarked) short, as in <i>egg</i> , or <i>bet</i> .	oo	(double "o" with dots above) as in <i>food</i> or <i>moon</i> .
ē	(with long mark) long, as in <i>eve</i> or <i>mete</i> .	ou	as in <i>rowl</i> or <i>fowl</i> .
ɛ	(with line beneath) with the sound of "e" in <i>her</i> or <i>better</i> .	s	as in <i>sister</i> or <i>so</i> .
g	as in <i>get</i> or <i>go</i> .	th	(not italics) voiceless, as in <i>thin</i> or <i>thought</i> or <i>wreath</i> .
h	guttural—a sound in the throat intermediate between the sounds "k" and "sh", or like "ch" in the Scotch <i>loch</i> or German <i>hock</i> .	th	(italics) voiced, as in <i>thine</i> or <i>wreath</i> .
hw	like the sound of "wh" in <i>when</i> or <i>what</i> .	u	(unmarked) short, as in <i>hum</i> or <i>rug</i> .
i	(unmarked) short, as in <i>bit</i> or <i>him</i> .	ū	(with long mark) long, as in <i>mute</i> or <i>use</i> or <i>wait</i> .
ī	(with long mark) long, as in <i>kite</i> or <i>see</i> .	y	as in <i>yet</i> or <i>yellow</i> .
j	as in <i>jest</i> or <i>eject</i> .	z	as in <i>zero</i> or <i>zone</i> .
		zh	like the sound of "z" in <i>azure</i> or the sound of "g" in <i>leisure</i> .

Note that letters with long marks are ordinarily slurred, or not given the full long pronunciation, when they occur in unaccented syllables. In the word **theory** (thĕ'ō-ri), for instance, **e** is pronounced with the full long sound, since its syllable is accented, **o**, being unaccented, is slurred.

# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

*a.*, adjective  
*A.*, Arabic  
*abbr.*, *abbrev.*, abbreviation  
*abl.*, ablative  
*acc.*, accusative  
*adv.*, adverb  
*A.F.*, Anglo-French  
*aff.*, affix  
*Afr.*, African  
*Alg.*, Algebra  
*Amer.*, American  
*Anat.*, Anatomy  
*anc.*, ancient  
*Arch.*, Architecture  
*Archeol.*, Archeology  
*A.S.*, Anglo-Saxon  
*Astr.*, Astronomy  
*Austr.*, Austrian  
*Austral.*, Australian  
*aux.*, auxiliary  
  
*bec.*, because  
*Biol.*, Biology  
*Bohem.*, Bohemian  
*Bot.*, Botany  
*Braz.*, Brazilian  
*Bret.*, Breton  
  
*Can.*, Canadian  
*cap.*, capital  
*Carib.*, Cariban  
*Celt.*, Celtic  
*cf.*, compare  
*Chem.*, Chemistry  
*Chin.*, Chinese  
*cog.*, cognate  
*coll.*, *collog.*, colloquial  
*Com.*, Commerce  
*comp.*, comparative; compare  
*Conch.*, Conchology  
*conj.*, conjunction  
*conn.*, connected  
*constr.*, construction  
*contr.*, contraction, contracted  
*corr.*, corruption  
*cp.*, compare  
  
*D.*, Dutch  
*Dan.*, Danish  
*dat.*, dative  
*den.*, denoting  
*der.*, derived  
*dial.*, dialectic  
*dim.*, diminutive  
  
*E.*, English; East  
*Econ.*, Economics  
*E. Ind.*, East Indian  
*Elec.*, Electricity  
*Eng.*, England, English  
*esp.*, especially  
*etym.*, etymology  
  
*F.*, French  
*fem.*, feminine  
*Fort.*, Fortification  
*fr.*, from  
*freq.*, frequentative  
*fut.*, future  
  
*G.*, Greek  
*Gael.*, Gaelic

*gen.*, genitive  
*Geol.*, Geology  
*Geom.*, Geometry  
*Ger.*, German  
*Go.*, *Goth.*, Gothic  
*Gram.*, Grammar  
  
*H.*, Hebrew  
*Her.*, Heraldry  
*Hind.*, Hindu  
*Hist.*, History  
*Hung.*, Hungarian  
  
*i.*, intransitive  
*Icel.*, Icelandic  
*illus.*, illustration  
*imit.*, imitation  
*Ind.*, Indian  
*indic.*, indicative  
*int.*, *interj.*, interjection  
*inten.*, intensive  
*Ir.*, Irish  
*It.*, Italian  
  
*Jap.*, Japanese  
  
*L.*, Latin  
*L.L.*, Late Latin  
*lit.*, literally  
  
*Mag.*, Magnetism  
*Mal.*, Malay  
*masc.*, masculine  
*Math.*, Mathematics  
*M.E.*, Middle English  
*Mech.*, Mechanics  
*Med.*, Medicine  
*Met.*, Metaphysics  
*Mex.*, Mexican  
*M.F.*, Middle French  
*M.H. Ger.*, Middle High German  
  
*n.*, noun  
*N.*, North  
*Nat. Hist.*, Natural History  
*Naut.*, Nautical  
*neg.*, negative  
*neut.*, neuter  
*Norw.*, Norwegian  
  
*obj.*, objective  
*obsolet.*, obsolete  
*O.D.*, Old Dutch  
*O.E.*, Old English  
*O.F.*, Old French  
*O.H. Ger.*, Old High German  
*O.L. Ger.*, Old Low German  
*Onomat.*, Onomatopoeia  
*O. Pers.*, Old Persian  
*Opt.*, Optics  
*orig.*, originally  
*Ornith.*, Ornithology  
*O.S.*, Old Saxon  
  
*Paint.*, Painting  
*par.*, paragraph  
*part.*, participle  
*Path.*, Pathology

*Per.*, Persian  
*perf.*, perfect  
*perh.*, perhaps  
*pers.*, person  
*pert.*, pertaining  
*Peruv.*, Peruvian  
*Pg.*, Portuguese  
*Phil.*, Philosophy  
*Philol.*, Philology  
*Phot.*, Photography  
*phr.*, phrase  
*Phys.*, Physics  
*Physiol.*, Physiology  
*pl.*, plural  
*poet.*, poetical  
*Pol.*, Polish  
*Port.*, Portuguese  
*poss.*, possessive  
*pp.*, past participle  
*ppr.*, present perfect  
*pref.*, prefix  
*prep.*, preposition  
*pres.*, present  
*Print.*, Printing  
*prob.*, probably, probable  
*pron.*, pronoun  
*Prov.*, provincial; Provençal  
*Psychol.*, Psychology  
*p.t.*, past tense  
  
*qv.*, which see  
  
*R.C.*, Roman Catholic  
*rt.*, root  
*Russ.*, Russian  
  
*S.*, South  
*S. Afr.*, South African  
*Scand.*, Scandinavian  
*Scot.*, Scottish  
*Sculp.*, Sculpture  
*Shak.*, Shakespeare  
*short.*, shortened  
*sing.*, singular  
*Skr.*, *Skt.*, Sanskrit  
*sl.*, slang  
*Sp.*, Spanish  
*suffix.*, suffix  
*superl.*, superlative  
*Surg.*, Surgery  
*Sw.*, Swedish  
*syll.*, syllable  
*Syn.*, synonym  
*Syr.*, Syrian  
  
*t.*, transitive  
*Teut.*, Teutonic  
*Theol.*, Theology  
*Turk.*, Turkish  
  
*uncert.*, uncertain  
*U.S.*, United States  
  
*v.*, verb  
*v.t.*, intransitive verb  
*v.t.*, transitive verb  
  
*W.*, Welsh  
*W.*, West  
*W. Ind.*, West Indian  
  
*Zool.*, Zoology